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(54) Title: **5' ESTs FOR SECRETED PROTEINS EXPRESSED IN TESTIS AND OTHER TISSUES**

(57) Abstract

The sequences of 5' ESTs derived from mRNAs encoding secreted proteins are disclosed. The 5' ESTs may be used to obtain cDNAs and genomic DNAs corresponding to the 5' ESTs. The 5' ESTs may also be used in diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy, and chromosome mapping procedures. Upstream regulatory sequences may also be obtained using the 5' ESTs. The 5' ESTs may also be used to design expression vectors and secretion vectors.

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5' ESTs FOR SECRETED PROTEINS EXPRESSED IN TESTIS AND OTHER TISSUES

Background of the Invention

The estimated 50,000-100,000 genes scattered along the human chromosomes offer 5 tremendous promise for the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of human diseases. In addition, probes capable of specifically hybridizing to loci distributed throughout the human genome find applications in the construction of high resolution chromosome maps and in the identification of individuals.

In the past, the characterization of even a single human gene was a painstaking 10 process, requiring years of effort. Recent developments in the areas of cloning vectors, DNA sequencing, and computer technology have merged to greatly accelerate the rate at which human genes can be isolated, sequenced, mapped, and characterized. Cloning vectors such as yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) and bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs) are able to accept DNA inserts ranging from 300 to 1000 kilobases (kb) or 100-400 kb in length 15 respectively, thereby facilitating the manipulation and ordering of DNA sequences distributed over great distances on the human chromosomes. Automated DNA sequencing machines permit the rapid sequencing of human genes. Bioinformatics software enables the comparison of nucleic acid and protein sequences, thereby assisting in the characterization of human gene products.

Currently, two different approaches are being pursued for identifying and characterizing the genes distributed along the human genome. In one approach, large 20 fragments of genomic DNA are isolated, cloned, and sequenced. Potential open reading frames in these genomic sequences are identified using bioinformatics software. However, this approach entails sequencing large stretches of human DNA which do not encode proteins 25 in order to find the protein encoding sequences scattered throughout the genome. In addition to requiring extensive sequencing, the bioinformatics software may mischaracterize the genomic sequences obtained. Thus, the software may produce false positives in which non-coding DNA is mischaracterized as coding DNA or false negatives in which coding DNA is mislabeled as non-coding DNA.

An alternative approach takes a more direct route to identifying and characterizing 30 human genes. In this approach, complementary DNAs (cDNAs) are synthesized from

isolated messenger RNAs (mRNAs) which encode human proteins. Using this approach, sequencing is only performed on DNA which is derived from protein coding portions of the genome. Often, only short stretches of the cDNAs are sequenced to obtain sequences called expressed sequence tags (ESTs). The ESTs may then be used to isolate or purify extended 5 cDNAs which include sequences adjacent to the EST sequences. The extended cDNAs may contain all of the sequence of the EST which was used to obtain them or only a portion of the sequence of the EST which was used to obtain them. In addition, the extended cDNAs may contain the full coding sequence of the gene from which the EST was derived or, alternatively, the extended cDNAs may include portions of the coding sequence of the gene 10 from which the EST was derived. It will be appreciated that there may be several extended cDNAs which include the EST sequence as a result of alternate splicing or the activity of alternative promoters.

In the past, these short EST sequences were often obtained from oligo-dT primed 15 cDNA libraries. Accordingly, they mainly corresponded to the 3' untranslated region of the mRNA. In part, the prevalence of EST sequences derived from the 3' end of the mRNA is a result of the fact that typical techniques for obtaining cDNAs are not well suited for isolating cDNA sequences derived from the 5' ends of mRNAs. (Adams *et al.*, *Nature* 377:3-174, 1996; Hillier *et al.*, *Genome Res.* 6:807-828, 1996).

In addition, in those reported instances where longer cDNA sequences have been 20 obtained, the reported sequences typically correspond to coding sequences and do not include the full 5' untranslated region of the mRNA from which the cDNA is derived. Such incomplete sequences may not include the first exon of the mRNA, particularly in situations where the first exon is short. Furthermore, they may not include some exons, often short ones, which are located upstream of splicing sites. Thus, there is a need to obtain sequences 25 derived from the 5' ends of mRNAs.

While many sequences derived from human chromosomes have practical applications, approaches based on the identification and characterization of those chromosomal sequences which encode a protein product are particularly relevant to diagnostic and therapeutic uses. Of the 50,000-100,000 protein coding genes, those genes encoding proteins which are 30 secreted from the cell in which they are synthesized, as well as the secreted proteins themselves, are particularly valuable as potential therapeutic agents. Such proteins are often

involved in cell to cell communication and may be responsible for producing a clinically relevant response in their target cells.

In fact, several secretory proteins, including tissue plasminogen activator, G-CSF, GM-CSF, erythropoietin, human growth hormone, insulin, interferon- α , interferon- β , 5 interferon- γ , and interleukin-2, are currently in clinical use. These proteins are used to treat a wide range of conditions, including acute myocardial infarction, acute ischemic stroke, anemia, diabetes, growth hormone deficiency, hepatitis, kidney carcinoma, chemotherapy induced neutropenia and multiple sclerosis. For these reasons, extended cDNAs encoding secreted proteins or portions thereof represent a particularly valuable source of therapeutic agents. Thus, there is a need for the identification and characterization of secreted proteins 10 and the nucleic acids encoding them.

In addition to being therapeutically useful themselves, secretory proteins include short peptides, called signal peptides, at their amino termini which direct their secretion. These signal peptides are encoded by the signal sequences located at the 5' ends of the coding 15 sequences of genes encoding secreted proteins. Because these signal peptides will direct the extracellular secretion of any protein to which they are operably linked, the signal sequences may be exploited to direct the efficient secretion of any protein by operably linking the signal sequences to a gene encoding the protein for which secretion is desired. In addition, portions 20 of signal sequences may also be used to direct the intracellular import of a peptide or protein of interest. This may prove beneficial in gene therapy strategies in which it is desired to deliver a particular gene product to cells other than the cell in which it is produced. Signal sequences encoding signal peptides also find application in simplifying protein purification techniques. In such applications, the extracellular secretion of the desired protein greatly facilitates purification by reducing the number of undesired proteins from which the desired 25 protein must be selected. Thus, there exists a need to identify and characterize the 5' portions of the genes for secretory proteins which encode signal peptides.

Public information on the number of human genes for which the promoters and upstream regulatory regions have been identified and characterized is quite limited. In part 30 this may be due to the difficulty of isolating such regulatory sequences. Upstream regulator sequences such as transcription factor binding sites are typically too short to be utilized as probes for isolating promoters from human genomic libraries. Recently, some approaches

have been developed to isolate human promoters. One of them consists of making a CpG island library (Cross, *et al.*, *Nature Genetics* 6: 236-244, 1994). The second consists of isolating human genomic DNA sequences containing Spel binding sites by the use of Spel binding protein. (Mortlock *et al.*, *Genome Res.* 6:327-335, 1996). Both of these approaches have their limits due to a lack of specificity or of comprehensiveness.

The present 5' ESTs may be used to efficiently identify and isolate upstream regulatory regions which control the location, developmental stage, rate, and quantity of protein synthesis, as well as the stability of the mRNA. (Theil, *BioFactors* 4:87-93, 1993). Once identified and characterized, these regulatory regions may be utilized in gene therapy or protein purification schemes to obtain the desired amount and locations of protein synthesis or to inhibit, reduce, or prevent the synthesis of undesirable gene products.

In addition, ESTs containing the 5' ends of secretory protein genes may include sequences useful as probes for chromosome mapping and the identification of individuals. Thus, there is a need to identify and characterize the sequences upstream of the 5' coding sequences of genes encoding secretory proteins.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to purified, isolated, or recombinant ESTs which include sequences derived from the authentic 5' ends of their corresponding mRNAs. The term "corresponding mRNA" refers to the mRNA which was the template for the cDNA synthesis which produced the 5' EST. These sequences will be referred to hereinafter as "5' ESTs." As used herein, the term "purified" does not require absolute purity; rather, it is intended as a relative definition. Individual 5' EST clones isolated from a cDNA library have been conventionally purified to electrophoretic homogeneity. The sequences obtained from these clones could not be obtained directly either from the library or from total human DNA. The cDNA clones are not naturally occurring as such, but rather are obtained via manipulation of a partially purified naturally occurring substance (messenger RNA). The conversion of mRNA into a cDNA library involves the creation of a synthetic substance (cDNA) and pure individual cDNA clones can be isolated from the synthetic library by clonal selection. Thus, creating a cDNA library from messenger RNA and subsequently isolating individual clones from that library results in an approximately 10^4 - 10^6 fold purification of the native message.

Purification of starting material or natural material to at least one order of magnitude, preferably two or three orders, and more preferably four or five orders of magnitude is expressly contemplated.

As used herein, the term "isolated" requires that the material be removed from its 5 original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring). For example, a naturally-occurring polynucleotide present in a living animal is not isolated, but the same polynucleotide, separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system, is isolated.

As used herein, the term "recombinant" means that the 5' EST is adjacent to 10 "backbone" nucleic acid to which it is not adjacent in its natural environment. Additionally, to be "enriched" the 5' ESTs will represent 5% or more of the number of nucleic acid inserts in a population of nucleic acid backbone molecules. Backbone molecules according to the present invention include nucleic acids such as expression vectors, self-replicating nucleic acids, viruses, integrating nucleic acids, and other vectors or nucleic acids used to maintain or 15 manipulate a nucleic acid insert of interest. Preferably, the enriched 5' ESTs represent 15% or more of the number of nucleic acid inserts in the population of recombinant backbone molecules. More preferably, the enriched 5' ESTs represent 50% or more of the number of nucleic acid inserts in the population of recombinant backbone molecules. In a highly preferred embodiment, the enriched 5' ESTs represent 90% or more of the number of nucleic 20 acid inserts in the population of recombinant backbone molecules.

"Stringent", "moderate," and "low" hybridization conditions are as defined in Example 29.

Unless otherwise indicated, a "complementary" sequence is fully complementary.

Thus, 5' ESTs in cDNA libraries in which one or more 5' ESTs make up 5% or more 25 of the number of nucleic acid inserts in the backbone molecules are "enriched recombinant 5' ESTs" as defined herein. Likewise, 5' ESTs in a population of plasmids in which one or more 5' EST of the present invention have been inserted such that they represent 5% or more of the number of inserts in the plasmid backbone are "enriched recombinant 5' ESTs" as defined herein. However, 5' ESTs in cDNA libraries in which 5' ESTs constitute less than 5% of the 30 number of nucleic acid inserts in the population of backbone molecules, such as libraries in

which backbone molecules having a 5' EST insert are extremely rare, are not "enriched recombinant 5' ESTs".

In particular, the present invention relates to 5' ESTs which are derived from genes encoding secreted proteins. As used herein, a "secreted" protein is one which, when expressed in a suitable host cell, is transported across or through a membrane, including transport as a result of signal peptides in its amino acid sequence. "Secreted" proteins include without limitation proteins secreted wholly (e.g. soluble proteins), or partially (e.g. receptors) from the cell in which they are expressed. "Secreted" proteins also include without limitation proteins which are transported across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum.

Such 5' ESTs include nucleic acid sequences, called signal sequences, which encode signal peptides which direct the extracellular secretion of the proteins encoded by the genes from which the 5' ESTs are derived. Generally, the signal peptides are located at the amino termini of secreted proteins.

Secreted proteins are translated by ribosomes associated with the "rough" endoplasmic reticulum. Generally, secreted proteins are co-translationally transferred to the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. Association of the ribosome with the endoplasmic reticulum during translation of secreted proteins is mediated by the signal peptide. The signal peptide is typically cleaved following its co-translational entry into the endoplasmic reticulum.

After delivery to the endoplasmic reticulum, secreted proteins may proceed through the Golgi apparatus. In the Golgi apparatus, the proteins may undergo post-translational modification before entering secretory vesicles which transport them across the cell membrane.

The 5' ESTs of the present invention have several important applications. For example, they may be used to obtain and express cDNA clones which include the full protein coding sequences of the corresponding gene products, including the authentic translation start sites derived from the 5' ends of the coding sequences of the mRNAs from which the 5' ESTs are derived. These cDNAs will be referred to hereinafter as "full length cDNAs." These cDNAs may also include DNA derived from mRNA sequences upstream of the translation start site. The full length cDNA sequences may be used to express the proteins corresponding to the 5' ESTs. As discussed above, secreted proteins are therapeutically important. Thus, the proteins expressed from the cDNAs may be useful in treating or

controlling a variety of human conditions. The 5' ESTs may also be used to obtain the corresponding genomic DNA. The term "corresponding genomic DNA" refers to the genomic DNA which encodes the mRNA from which the 5' EST was derived.

Alternatively, the 5' ESTs may be used to obtain and express extended cDNAs encoding portions of the secreted protein. The portions may comprise the signal peptides of the secreted proteins or the mature proteins generated when the signal peptide is cleaved off. The portions may also comprise polypeptides having at least 10 consecutive amino acids encoded by the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs. Alternatively, the portions may comprise at least 15 consecutive amino acids encoded by the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs. In some embodiments, the portions may comprise at least 25 consecutive amino acids encoded by the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs. In other embodiments, the portions may comprise at least 40 amino acids encoded by the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs.

Antibodies which specifically recognize the entire secreted proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs, full length cDNAs, or fragments thereof having at least 10 consecutive amino acids, at least 15 consecutive amino acids, at least 25 consecutive amino acids, or at least 40 consecutive amino acids may also be obtained as described below. Antibodies which specifically recognize the mature protein generated when the signal peptide is cleaved may also be obtained as described below. Similarly, antibodies which specifically recognize the signal peptides encoded by the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs may also be obtained.

In some embodiments, the extended cDNAs obtained using the 5' ESTs include the signal sequence. In other embodiments, the extended cDNAs obtained using the 5' ESTs may include the full coding sequence for the mature protein (*i.e.* the protein generated when the signal polypeptide is cleaved off). In addition, the extended cDNAs obtained using the 5' ESTs may include regulatory regions upstream of the translation start site or downstream of the stop codon which control the amount, location, or developmental stage of gene expression.

As discussed above, secreted proteins are therapeutically important. Thus, the proteins expressed from the extended cDNAs or full length cDNAs obtained using the 5' ESTs may be useful in treating or controlling a variety of human conditions.

The 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtained therefrom) may be used in forensic procedures to identify individuals or in diagnostic procedures to identify individuals having genetic diseases resulting from abnormal expression of the genes corresponding to the 5' ESTs. In addition, the present invention is useful for constructing a high resolution map of the human chromosomes.

The present invention also relates to secretion vectors capable of directing the secretion of a protein of interest. Such vectors may be used in gene therapy strategies in which it is desired to produce a gene product in one cell which is to be delivered to another location in the body. Secretion vectors may also facilitate the purification of desired proteins.

The present invention also relates to expression vectors capable of directing the expression of an inserted gene in a desired spatial or temporal manner or at a desired level. Such vectors may include sequences upstream of the 5' ESTs, such as promoters or upstream regulatory sequences.

Finally, the present invention may also be used for gene therapy to control or treat genetic diseases. Signal peptides may also be fused to heterologous proteins to direct their extracellular secretion.

Bacterial clones containing Bluescript plasmids having inserts containing the 5' ESTs of the present invention (SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 are presently stored at 80°C in 4% (v/v) glycerol in the inventor's laboratories under the designations listed next to the SEQ ID NOs in II). The inserts may be recovered from the deposited materials by growing the appropriate clones on a suitable medium. The Bluescript DNA can then be isolated using plasmid isolation procedures familiar to those skilled in the art such as alkaline lysis minipreps or large scale alkaline lysis plasmid isolation procedures. If desired the plasmid DNA may be further enriched by centrifugation on a cesium chloride gradient, size exclusion chromatography, or anion exchange chromatography. The plasmid DNA obtained using these procedures may then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, a PCR can be done with primers designed at both ends of the EST insertion. The PCR product which corresponds to the 5' EST can then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art.

One aspect of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid having the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or having a sequence complementary thereto. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid is recombinant.

Another aspect of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 10 consecutive bases of the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary thereto.

Yet another aspect of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 15 consecutive bases of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary thereto. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid is recombinant.

A further aspect of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid of at least 15 bases capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid is recombinant.

Another aspect of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a human gene product, said human gene product having a sequence partially encoded by one of the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 38-270.

Still another aspect of the present invention is a method of making a cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein being partially encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270, comprising the steps of contacting a collection of mRNA molecules from human cells with a primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence complementary to one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270; hybridizing said primer to an mRNA in said collection that encodes said protein; reverse transcribing said hybridized primer to make a first cDNA strand from said mRNA; making a second cDNA strand complementary to said first cDNA strand; and isolating the resulting cDNA encoding said protein comprising said first cDNA strand and said second cDNA strand.

Another aspect of the invention is an isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method described in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the

cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence of said protein which sequence is partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method of making a cDNA encoding a human secretory protein that is partially encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270, comprising

5 the steps of obtaining a cDNA comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270; contacting said cDNA with a detectable probe comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of said sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38-270 or a sequence complementary thereto under conditions which permit said probe to hybridize to said cDNA; identifying a cDNA which hybridizes to said detectable probe; and isolating said cDNA which hybridizes to said probe.

10 Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method described in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment,

15 the cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method of making a cDNA comprising one of the sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270, comprising the steps of contacting a collection of mRNA molecules from human cells with a first primer capable of hybridizing to the polyA tail of said mRNA; hybridizing said first primer to said polyA tail; reverse transcribing said 20 mRNA to make a first cDNA strand; making a second cDNA strand complementary to said first cDNA strand using at least one primer comprising at least 15 nucleotides of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270; and isolating the resulting cDNA comprising said first cDNA strand and said second cDNA strand.

Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated or purified cDNA encoding a 25 human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method described in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment,

the cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

30 In one embodiment of the method described in the two paragraphs above, the second cDNA strand is made by contacting said first cDNA strand with a first pair of primers, said

first pair of primers comprising a second primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 and a third primer having a sequence therein which is included within the sequence of said first primer; performing a first polymerase chain reaction with said first pair of nested primers to generate a first PCR product; contacting said first PCR product with a second pair of primers, said second pair of primers comprising a fourth primer, said fourth primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of said sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 , and a fifth primer, said fourth and fifth primers being capable of hybridizing to sequences within said first PCR product; and performing a second polymerase chain reaction, thereby generating a second PCR product.

One aspect of the present invention is an isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270, or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method of the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

Another aspect of the present invention is the method described four paragraphs above in which the second cDNA strand is made by contacting said first cDNA strand with a second primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270; hybridizing said second primer to said first strand cDNA; and extending said hybridized second primer to generate said second cDNA strand.

Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein partially encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or comprising a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method described in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method of making a protein comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 271-503, comprising the steps of obtaining a cDNA encoding the full protein sequence partially included in one of the sequences of sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270; inserting said cDNA in an expression vector such that said cDNA is

operably linked to a promoter; introducing said expression vector into a host cell whereby said host cell produces the protein encoded by said cDNA; and isolating said protein.

Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated protein obtainable by the method described in the preceding paragraph.

5 Another aspect of the present invention is a method of obtaining a promoter DNA comprising the steps of obtaining DNAs located upstream of the nucleic acids of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270 or the sequences complementary thereto; screening said upstream DNAs to identify a promoter capable of directing transcription initiation; and isolating said DNA comprising said identified promoter. In one embodiment, the obtaining step comprises
10 chromosome walking from said nucleic acids of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270 or sequences complementary thereto. In another embodiment, the screening step comprises inserting said upstream sequences into a promoter reporter vector. In another embodiment, the screening step comprises identifying motifs in said upstream DNAs which are transcription factor binding sites or transcription start sites.

15 Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated promoter obtainable by the method described above.

Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated or purified protein comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271-503.

20 Another aspect of the present invention is the inclusion of at least one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or one of the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or a fragment thereof of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides in an array of discrete ESTs or fragments thereof of at least 15 nucleotides in length. In one embodiment, the array includes at least two of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or fragments thereof of
25 at least 15 consecutive nucleotides. In another embodiment, the array includes at least five of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or fragments thereof of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides.

Another aspect of the present invention is a promoter having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS 31, 34, and 37.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a summary of a procedure for obtaining cDNAs which have been selected to include the 5' ends of the mRNAs from which they derived.

5 Figure 2 shows the distribution of Von Heijne scores for 5' EST's in each of the categories described herein and the probability that these 5' ESTs encode a signal peptide.

Figure 3 summarizes a general method used to clone and sequence extended cDNAs containing sequences adjacent to 5' ESTs.

10 Figure 4 (description of promoters structure isolated from SignalTag 5' ESTs) provides a schematic description of promoters isolated and the way they are assembled with the corresponding 5' tags.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Table IV is an analysis of the 43 amino acids located at the N terminus of all human SwissProt proteins to determine the frequency of false positives and false negatives using the techniques for signal peptide identification described herein.

15 Table V shows the distribution of 5' ESTs in each category described herein and the number of 5' ESTs in each category having a given minimum Von Heijne's score.

Table VI shows the distribution of 5' ESTs in each category described herein with respect to the tissue from which the 5' ESTs of the corresponding mRNA were obtained.

20 Table VII describes the transcription factor binding sites present in each of these promoters.

I. General Methods for Obtaining 5' ESTs derived from mRNAs with intact 5' ends

In order to obtain the 5' ESTs of the present invention, mRNAs with intact 5' 25 ends must be obtained. Currently, there are two approaches for obtaining such mRNAs with intact 5' ends as described below: either chemical (1) or enzymatic (2).

I. Chemical Methods for Obtaining mRNAs having Intact 5' Ends

One of these approaches is a chemical modification method involving derivatization 30 of the 5' ends of the mRNAs and selection of the derivatized mRNAs. The 5' ends of eukaryotic mRNAs possess a structure referred to as a "cap" which comprises a guanosine

methylated at the 7 position. The cap is joined to the first transcribed base of the mRNA by a 5', 5'-triphosphate bond. In some instances, the 5' guanosine is methylated in both the 2 and 7 positions. Rarely, the 5' guanosine is trimethylated at the 2, 7 and 7 positions. In the chemical method for obtaining mRNAs having intact 5' ends, the 5' cap is specifically derivatized and coupled to a reactive group on an immobilizing substrate. This specific derivatization is based on the fact that only the ribose linked to the methylated guanosine at the 5' end of the mRNA and the ribose linked to the base at the 3' terminus of the mRNA, possess 2', 3'-cis diols.

Optionally, the 2', 3'-cis diol of the 3' terminal ribose may be chemically modified, substituted, converted, or eliminated, leaving only the ribose linked to the methylated guanosine at the 5' end of the mRNA with a 2', 3'-cis diol. A variety of techniques are available for eliminating the 2', 3'-cis diol on the 3' terminal ribose. For example, controlled alkaline hydrolysis may be used to generate mRNA fragments in which the 3' terminal ribose is a 3'-phosphate, 2'-phosphate or (2', 3')-cyclophosphate. Thereafter, the fragment which includes the original 3' ribose may be eliminated from the mixture through chromatography on an oligodT column. Alternatively, a base which lacks the 2', 3'-cis diol may be added to the 3' end of the mRNA using an RNA ligase such as T4 RNA ligase. Example 1 below describes a method for ligation of a nucleoside diphosphate to the 3' end of messenger RNA.

20

EXAMPLE 1

Ligation of the Nucleoside Diphosphate pCp to the 3' End of mRNA.

One μ g of RNA was incubated in a final reaction medium of 10 μ l in the presence of 5 U of T₄ phage RNA ligase in the buffer provided by the manufacturer (Gibco - BRL), 40 U of the RNase inhibitor RNasin (Promega) and, 2 μ l of ³²pCp (Amersham #PB 10208). The incubation was performed at 37°C for 2 hours or overnight at 7-8°C.

Following modification or elimination of the 2', 3'-cis diol at the 3' ribose, the 2', 3'-cis diol present at the 5' end of the mRNA may be oxidized using reagents such as NaBH₄, NaBH₄CN, or sodium periodate, thereby converting the 2', 3'-cis diol to a

dialdehyde. Example 2 describes the oxidation of the 2', 3'-cis diol at the 5' end of the mRNA with sodium periodate.

EXAMPLE 2

5 Oxidation of 2', 3'-cis diol at the 5' End of the mRNA with Sodium Periodate

0.1 OD unit of either a capped oligoribonucleotide of 47 nucleotides (including the cap) or an uncapped oligoribonucleotide of 46 nucleotides were treated as follows. The oligoribonucleotides were produced by *in vitro* transcription using the transcription kit "AmpliScribe T7" (Epicentre Technologies). As indicated below, the DNA template for the RNA transcript contained a single cytosine. To synthesize the uncapped RNA, all four NTPs were included in the *in vitro* transcription reaction. To obtain the capped RNA, GTP was replaced by an analogue of the cap, m7G(S')ppp(S')G. This compound, recognized by the polymerase, was incorporated into the 5' end of the nascent transcript during the initiation of transcription but was not incorporated during the extension step. Consequently, the resulting RNA contained a cap at its 5' end. The sequences of the oligoribonucleotides produced by the *in vitro* transcription reaction were:

+Cap:

5'm7GpppGCAUCCUACUCCCCAUCCAAUUCCACCCUAACUCCUCCCCAUCUCCAC-
3' (SEQ ID NO:1)

20 -Cap:

5'-pppGCAUCCUACUCCCCAUCCAAUUCCACCCUAACUCCUCCCCAUCUCCAC-3'
(SEQ ID NO:2)

The oligoribonucleotides were dissolved in 9 µl of acetate buffer (0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 5.2) and 3 µl of freshly prepared 0.1 M sodium periodate solution. The mixture was incubated for 1 hour in the dark at 4°C or room temperature. Thereafter, the reaction 25 was stopped by adding 4 µl of 10% ethylene glycol. The product was ethanol precipitated, resuspended in at least 10 µl of water or appropriate buffer and dialyzed against water.

30 The resulting aldehyde groups may then be coupled to molecules having a reactive amine group, such as hydrazine, carbazide, thiocarbazide or semicarbazide groups, in order to facilitate enrichment of the 5' ends of the mRNAs. Molecules having reactive amine groups

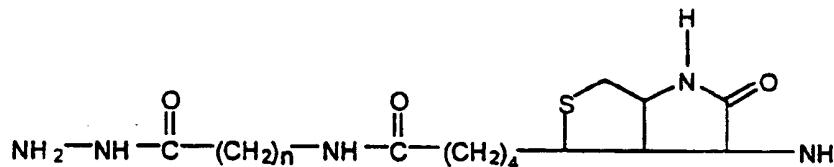
which are suitable for use in selecting mRNAs having intact 5' ends include avidin, proteins, antibodies, vitamins, ligands capable of specifically binding to receptor molecules, or oligonucleotides. Example 3 below describes the coupling of the resulting dialdehyde to biotin.

5

EXAMPLE 3

Coupling of the Dialdehyde at the 5' End of Transcripts with Biotin

The oxidation product obtained in Example 2 was dissolved in 50 μ l of sodium acetate at a pH between 5 and 5.2 and 50 μ l of freshly prepared 0.02 M solution of biotin 10 hydrazide in a methoxyethanol/water mixture (1:1) of formula:



In the compound used in these experiments, $n=5$. However, it will be appreciated that other commercially available hydrazides may also be used, such as molecules of the above formula in which n varies from 0 to 5. The mixture was then incubated for 2 hours at 37°C, 15 precipitated with ethanol and dialyzed against distilled water. Example 4 demonstrates the specificity of the biotinylation reaction.

EXAMPLE 4

Specificity of Biotinylation of Capped Transcripts

20 The specificity of the biotinylation for capped mRNAs was evaluated by gel electrophoresis of the following samples:

Sample 1. The 46 nucleotide uncapped *in vitro* transcript prepared as in Example 2 and labeled with ^{32}p Cp as described in Example 1.

25 Sample 2. The 46 nucleotide uncapped *in vitro* transcript prepared as in Example 2, labeled with ^{32}p Cp as described in Example 1, treated with the oxidation reaction of Example 2, and subjected to the biotinylation conditions of Example 3.

Sample 3. The 47 nucleotide capped *in vitro* transcript prepared as in Example 2 and labeled with ^{32}p Cp as described in Example 1.

Sample 4. The 47 nucleotide capped *in vitro* transcript prepared as in Example 2, labeled with ^{32}p Cp as described in Example 1, treated with the oxidation reaction of Example 5 and subjected to the biotinylation conditions of Example 3.

Samples 1 and 2 had identical migration rates, demonstrating that the uncapped RNAs were not oxidized and biotinylated. Sample 3 migrated more slowly than Samples 1 and 2, while Sample 4 exhibited the slowest migration. The difference in migration of the RNAs in Samples 3 and 4 demonstrates that the capped RNAs were specifically biotinylated.

10

In some cases, mRNAs having intact 5' ends may be enriched by binding the molecule containing a reactive amine group to a suitable solid phase substrate such as the inside of the vessel containing the mRNAs, magnetic beads, chromatography matrices, or nylon or nitrocellulose membranes. For example, where the molecule having a reactive amine group is biotin, the solid phase substrate may be coupled to avidin or streptavidin. Alternatively, where the molecule having the reactive amine group is an antibody or receptor ligand, the solid phase substrate may be coupled to the cognate antigen or receptor. Finally, where the molecule having a reactive amine group comprises an oligonucleotide, the solid phase substrate may comprise a complementary oligonucleotide.

15

The mRNAs having intact 5' ends may be released from the solid phase following the enrichment procedure. For example, where the dialdehyde is coupled to biotin hydrazide and the solid phase comprises streptavidin, the mRNAs may be released from the solid phase by simply heating to 95 degrees Celsius in 2% SDS. In some methods, the molecule having a reactive amine group may also be cleaved from the mRNAs having intact 5' ends following enrichment. Example 5 describes the capture of biotinylated mRNAs with streptavidin coated beads and the release of the biotinylated mRNAs from the beads following enrichment.

EXAMPLE 5

Capture and Release of Biotinylated mRNAs Using Streptavidin Coated Beads

20

The streptavidin coated magnetic beads were prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions (CPG Inc., USA). The biotinylated mRNAs were added to a

hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl, pH 5 - 6). After incubating for 30 minutes, the unbound and nonbiotinylated material was removed. The beads were then washed several times in water with 1% SDS. The beads thus obtained were incubated for 15 minutes at 95°C in water containing 2% SDS.

5 Example 6 demonstrates the efficiency with which biotinylated mRNAs were recovered from the streptavidin coated beads.

EXAMPLE 6

Efficiency of Recovery of Biotinylated mRNAs

10 The efficiency of the recovery procedure was evaluated as follows. Capped RNAs were labeled with ^{32}p Cp, oxidized, biotinylated and bound to streptavidin coated beads as described above. Subsequently, the bound RNAs were incubated for 5, 15 or 30 minutes at 95°C in the presence of 2% SDS.

15 The products of the reaction were analyzed by electrophoresis on 12% polyacrylamide gels under denaturing conditions (7 M urea). The gels were subjected to autoradiography. During this manipulation, the hydrazone bonds were not reduced.

Increasing amounts of nucleic acids were recovered as incubation times in 2% SDS increased, demonstrating that biotinylated mRNAs were efficiently recovered.

20 In an alternative method for obtaining mRNAs having intact 5' ends, an oligonucleotide which has been derivatized to contain a reactive amine group is specifically coupled to mRNAs having an intact cap. Preferably, the 3' end of the mRNA is blocked prior to the step in which the aldehyde groups are joined to the derivatized oligonucleotide, as described above, so as to prevent the derivatized oligonucleotide from being joined to the 3' 25 end of the mRNA. For example, pCp may be attached to the 3' end of the mRNA using T4 RNA ligase as described in example 1. However, as discussed above, blocking the 3' end of the mRNA is an optional step. Derivatized oligonucleotides may be prepared as described in Example 7.

EXAMPLE 7Derivatization of Oligonucleotides

An oligonucleotide phosphorylated at its 3' end was converted to a 3' hydrazide in 3' by treatment with an aqueous solution of hydrazine or of dihydrazide of the formula 5 $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{R}1)\text{NH}_2$ at about 1 to 3 M, and at pH 4.5 at a temperature of 8°C overnight. This incubation was performed in the presence of a carbodiimide type agent soluble in water such as 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide at a final concentration of 0.3 M.

The derivatized oligonucleotide was then separated from the other agents and products using a standard technique for isolating oligonucleotides.

10 As discussed above, the mRNAs to be enriched may be treated to eliminate the 3' OH groups which may be present thereon. This may be accomplished by enzymatic ligation of sequences lacking a 3' OH, such as pCp, as described in Example 1. Alternatively, the 3' OH groups may be eliminated by alkaline hydrolysis as described in Example 8 below.

15

EXAMPLE 8Elimination of 3' OH Groups of mRNA Using Alkaline Hydrolysis

In a total volume of 100 μl of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, 1.5 μg mRNA is incubated for 40 to 60 minutes at 4°C. The solution is neutralized with acetic acid and precipitated with ethanol.

20 Following the optional elimination of the 3' OH groups, the diol groups at the 5' ends of the mRNAs are oxidized as described below in Example 9.

EXAMPLE 9Oxidation of Diols of mRNA

25 Up to 1 OD unit of RNA was dissolved in 9 μl of buffer (0.1 M sodium acetate, pH 6-7) or water and 3 μl of freshly prepared 0.1 M sodium periodate solution. The reaction was incubated for 1 h in the dark at 4°C or room temperature. Following the incubation, the reaction was stopped by adding 4 μl of 10% ethylene glycol. Thereafter the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 15 minutes. After ethanol precipitation, the product was 30 resuspended in at least 10 μl of water or appropriate buffer and dialyzed against water.

Following oxidation of the diol groups at the 5' ends of the mRNAs, the derivatized oligonucleotide was joined to the resulting aldehydes as described in Example 10.

EXAMPLE 10

5 Ligation of Aldehydes of mRNA to Derivatized Oligonucleotides

The oxidized mRNA was dissolved in an acidic medium such as 50 µl of sodium acetate pH 4-6. Fifty µl of a solution of the derivatized oligonucleotide were added in order to obtain an mRNA:derivatized oligonucleotide ratio of 1:20. The mixture was reduced with a borohydride and incubated for 2 h at 37°C or overnight (14 h) at 10°C. The mixture was 10 then ethanol precipitated, resuspended in 10 µl or more of water or appropriate buffer and dialyzed against distilled water. If desired, the resulting product may be analyzed using acrylamide gel electrophoresis, HPLC analysis, or other conventional techniques.

15 Following the attachment of the derivatized oligonucleotide to the mRNAs, a reverse transcription reaction may be performed as described in Example 11 below.

EXAMPLE 11

Reverse Transcription of mRNAs Ligatured to Derivatized Oligonucleotides

An oligodeoxyribonucleotide was derivatized as follows. Three OD units of an 20 oligodeoxyribonucleotide of sequence 5'ATCAAGAATTGCACGAGACCATTAA3' (SEQ ID NO:3) having 5'-OH and 3'-P ends were dissolved in 70 µl of a 1.5 M hydroxybenzotriazole solution, pH 5.3, prepared in dimethylformamide/water (75:25) containing 2 µg of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide. The mixture was incubated for 2 h 30 min at 22°C and then precipitated twice in LiClO₄/acetone. The pellet 25 was resuspended in 200 µl of 0.25 M hydrazine and incubated at 8°C from 3 to 14 h. Following the hydrazine reaction, the mixture was precipitated twice in LiClO₄/acetone.

The messenger RNAs to be reverse transcribed were extracted from blocks of 30 placenta having sides of 2 cm which had been stored at -80°C. The total RNA was extracted using conventional acidic phenol techniques. Oligo-dT chromatography was used to purify the mRNAs. The integrity of the mRNAs was checked by Northern-blotting.

The diol groups on 7 µg of the placental mRNAs were oxidized as described above in Example 9. The derivatized oligonucleotide was joined to the mRNAs as described in Example 10 above except that the precipitation step was replaced by an exclusion chromatography step to remove derivatized oligodeoxyribonucleotides which were not joined to mRNAs. Exclusion chromatography was performed as follows:

Ten ml of Ultrogel AcA34 (BioSeptra#230151) gel, a mix of agarose and acrylamide, were equilibrated in 50 ml of a solution of 10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 300 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 0.05% SDS. The mixture was allowed to sediment. The supernatant was eliminated and the gel was resuspended in 50 ml of buffer. This procedure was repeated 2 or 3 times.

A glass bead (diameter 3 mm) was introduced into a 2 ml disposable pipette (length 25 cm). The pipette was filled with the gel suspension until the height of the gel stabilized at 1 cm from the top of the pipette. The column was then equilibrated with 20 ml of equilibration buffer (10 mM Tris HCl pH 7.4, 20 mM NaCl).

Ten µl of the mRNA which had reacted with the derivatized oligonucleotide were mixed in 39 µl of 10 mM urea and 2 µl of blue-glycerol buffer, which had been prepared by dissolving 5 mg of bromophenol blue in 60% glycerol (v/v), and passing the mixture through a 0.45 µm diameter filter.

The column was then loaded with the mRNAs coupled to the oligonucleotide. As soon as the sample had penetrated, equilibration buffer was added. Hundred µl fractions were then collected. Derivatized oligonucleotide which had not been attached to mRNA appeared in fraction 16 and later fractions. Thus, fractions 3 to 15 were combined and precipitated with ethanol.

To determine whether the derivatized oligonucleotide was actually linked to mRNA, one tenth of the combined fractions were spotted twice on a nylon membrane and hybridized to a radioactive probe using conventional techniques. The ³²P labeled probe used in these hybridizations was an oligodeoxyribonucleotide of sequence 5'TAATGGTCTCGTGCATTCTTGAT3' (SEQ ID NO:4) anticomplementary to the derivatized oligonucleotide. A signal observed after autoradiography, indicated that the derivatized oligonucleotide had been truly joined to the mRNA.

The remaining nine tenth of the mRNAs which had reacted with the derivatized oligonucleotide was reverse transcribed as follows. A reverse transcription reaction was

carried out with reverse transcriptase following the manufacturer's instructions and 50 pmol of nonamers with random sequence as primers.

To ensure that reverse transcription had been carried out through the cap structure, two types of experiments were performed:

5 In the first approach, after elimination of RNA of the cDNA:RNA heteroduplexes obtained from the reverse transcription reaction by an alkaline hydrolysis, a portion of the resulting single stranded cDNAs was spotted on a positively charged membrane and hybridized, using conventional methods, to a ³²P labeled probe having a sequence identical to that of the derivatized oligonucleotide. Control spots containing, 1 pmol, 100 fmol, 50 fmol,
10 10 fmol and 1 fmol of a control oligodeoxyribonucleotide of sequence identical to that of the derivatized oligonucleotide were included. The signal observed in the spots containing the cDNA indicated that approximately 15 fmol of the derivatized oligonucleotide had been reverse transcribed. These results demonstrate that the reverse transcription can be performed through the cap and, in particular, that reverse transcriptase crosses the 5'-P-P-P-
15 5' bond of the cap of eukaryotic messenger RNAs.

In the second type of experiment, the single stranded cDNAs obtained from the above first strand synthesis were used as template for PCR reactions. Two types of reactions were carried out. First, specific amplification of the mRNAs for alpha globin, dehydrogenase, pp15 and elongation factor E4 were carried out using the following pairs of
20 oligodeoxyribonucleotide primers.

alpha-globin

GLO-S: 5'CCG ACA AGA CCA ACG TCA AGG CCG C3' (SEQ ID NO:5)

GLO-As: 5'TCA CCA GCA GGC AGT GGC TTA GGA G 3' (SEQ ID NO:6)

25

dehydrogenase

3 DH-S: 5'AGT GAT TCC TGC TAC TTT GGA TGG C3' (SEQ ID NO:7)

3 DH-As: 5'GCT TGG TCT TGT TCT GGA GTT TAG A3' (SEQ ID NO:8)

30

pp15

PP15-S: 5'TCC AGA ATG GGA GAC AAG CCA ATT T3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

PP15-As: 5'AGG GAG GAG GAA ACA GCG TGA GTC C3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

Elongation factor E4

EFA1-S: 5'ATG GGA AAG GAA AAG ACT CAT ATC A3' (SEQ ID NO:11)

5 EF1A-As: 5'AGC AGC AAC AAT CAG GAC AGC ACA G3' (SEQ ID NO:12)

Second, non specific amplifications were also carried out with the antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotides of the pairs described above and with a primer derived from the sequence of the derivatized oligodeoxyribonucleotide
10 (5'ATCAAGAATT CGCAC GAG ACC ATT A3') (SEQ ID NO:13).

One twentieth of the following RT-PCR product samples were run on a 1.5% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

Sample 1: The products of a PCR reaction using the globin primers of SEQ ID NOS 5 and 6 in the presence of cDNA.

15 Sample 2: The products of a PCR reaction using the globin primers of SEQ ID NOS 5 and 6 in the absence of added cDNA.

Sample 3: The products of a PCR reaction using the dehydrogenase primers of SEQ ID NOS 7 and 8 in the presence of cDNA.

20 Sample 4: The products of a PCR reaction using the dehydrogenase primers of SEQ ID NOS 7 and 8 in the absence of added cDNA.

Sample 5: The products of a PCR reaction using the pp15 primers of SEQ ID NOS 9 and 10 in the presence of cDNA.

Sample 6: The products of a PCR reaction using the pp15 primers of SEQ ID NOS 9 and 10 in the absence of added cDNA.

25 Sample 7: The products of a PCR reaction using the EIF4 primers of SEQ ID NOS 11 and 12 in the presence of added cDNA.

Sample 8: The products of a PCR reaction using the EIF4 primers of SEQ ID NOS 11 and 12 in the absence of added cDNA.

A band of the size expected for the PCR product was observed only in samples 1, 3,

30 5 and 7, thus indicating the presence of the corresponding sequence in the cDNA population

PCR reactions were also carried out with the antisense oligonucleotides of the globin and dehydrogenase primers (SEQ ID NOs 6 and 8) and an oligonucleotide whose sequence corresponds to that of the derivatized oligonucleotide. The presence of PCR products of the expected size in the samples equivalent to above samples 1 and 3 indicated that the 5 derivatized oligonucleotide had been linked to mRNA.

The above examples summarize the chemical procedure for enriching mRNAs for those having intact 5' ends as illustrated in Figure 1. Further detail regarding the chemical approaches for obtaining such mRNAs are disclosed in International Application No. 10 WO96/34981, published November 7, 1996, which is incorporated herein by reference. Strategies based on the above chemical modifications to the 5' cap structure may be utilized to generate cDNAs selected to include the 5' ends of the mRNAs from which they derived. In one version of such procedures, the 5' ends of the mRNAs are modified as described above. Thereafter, a reverse transcription reaction is conducted to extend a primer 15 complementary to the 5' end of the mRNA. Single stranded RNAs are eliminated to obtain a population of cDNA/mRNA heteroduplexes in which the mRNA includes an intact 5' end. The resulting heteroduplexes may be captured on a solid phase coated with a molecule capable of interacting with the molecule used to derivatize the 5' end of the mRNA. Thereafter, the strands of the heteroduplexes are separated to recover single stranded first 20 cDNA strands which include the 5' end of the mRNA. Second strand cDNA synthesis may then proceed using conventional techniques. For example, the procedures disclosed in WO 96/34981 or in Carninci. *et al.*, *Genomics* 37:327-336, 1996, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference, may be employed to select cDNAs which include the sequence derived from the 5' end of the coding sequence of the mRNA.

25 Following ligation of the oligonucleotide tag to the 5' cap of the mRNA, a reverse transcription reaction is conducted to extend a primer complementary to the mRNA to the 5' end of the mRNA. Following elimination of the RNA component of the resulting heteroduplex using standard techniques, second strand cDNA synthesis is conducted with a primer complementary to the oligonucleotide tag.

2. Enzymatic Methods for Obtaining mRNAs having Intact 5' Ends

Other techniques for selecting cDNAs extending to the 5' end of the mRNA from which they are derived are fully enzymatic. Some versions of these techniques are disclosed in Dumas Milne Edwards J.B. (Doctoral Thesis of Paris VI University, Le clonage des ADNc complets: difficultes et perspectives nouvelles. Apports pour l'étude de la régulation de l'expression de la tryptophane hydroxylase de rat, 20 Dec. 1993), EP0 625572 and Kato *et al.*, *Gene* 150:243-250, 1994, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Briefly, in such approaches, isolated mRNA is treated with alkaline phosphatase to remove the phosphate groups present on the 5' ends of uncapped incomplete mRNAs.

Following this procedure, the cap present on full length mRNAs is enzymatically removed with a decapping enzyme such as T4 polynucleotide kinase or tobacco acid pyrophosphatase. An oligonucleotide, which may be either a DNA oligonucleotide or a DNA-RNA hybrid oligonucleotide having RNA at its 3' end, is then ligated to the phosphate present at the 5' end of the decapped mRNA using T4 RNA ligase. The oligonucleotide may include a restriction site to facilitate cloning of the cDNAs following their synthesis. Example 12 below describes one enzymatic method based on the doctoral thesis of Dumas.

EXAMPLE 12

Enzymatic Approach for Obtaining 5' ESTs

Twenty micrograms of PolyA+ RNA were dephosphorylated using Calf Intestinal Phosphatase (Biolabs). After a phenol chloroform extraction, the cap structure of mRNA was hydrolysed using the Tobacco Acid Pyrophosphatase (purified as described by Shinshi *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 15: 2185-2190, 1976) and a hemi 5'DNA/RNA-3' oligonucleotide having

an unphosphorylated 5' end, a stretch of adenosine ribophosphate at the 3' end, and an EcoRI site near the 5' end was ligated to the 5'P ends of mRNA using the T4 RNA ligase (Biolabs).

Oligonucleotides suitable for use in this procedure are preferably 30 to 50 bases in length.

Oligonucleotides having an unphosphorylated 5' end may be synthesized by adding a fluorochrome at the 5' end. The inclusion of a stretch of adenosine ribophosphates at the 3'

end of the oligonucleotide increases ligation efficiency. It will be appreciated that the oligonucleotide may contain cloning sites other than EcoRI.

Following ligation of the oligonucleotide to the phosphate present at the 5' end of the decapped mRNA, first and second strand cDNA synthesis is carried out using conventional methods or those specified in EP0 625,572 and Kato *et al. supra*, and Dumas Milne Edwards, *supra*, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. The resulting cDNA may then be ligated into vectors such as those disclosed in Kato *et al., supra* or other nucleic acid vectors known to those skilled in the art using techniques such as those described in Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10

II. Obtention and Characterization of the 5' ESTs of the Present Invention

The 5' ESTs of the present invention were obtained using the aforementioned chemical and enzymatic approaches for enriching mRNAs for those having intact 5' ends as described below.

15

1. Obtention of 5' ESTS Using mRNAs with Intact 5' Ends

First, mRNAs were prepared as described in Example 13 below.

EXAMPLE 13

Preparation of mRNA With Intact 5' Ends

Total human RNAs or polyA⁺ RNAs derived from 29 different tissues were respectively purchased from LABIMO and CLONTECH and used to generate 44 cDNA libraries as follows. The purchased RNA had been isolated from cells or tissues using acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction (Chomczynski and Sacchi, *Analytical Biochemistry* 162:156-159, 1987). PolyA⁺ RNA was isolated from total RNA (LABIMO) by two passes of oligo dT chromatography, as described by Aviv and Leder, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 69:1408-1412, 1972 in order to eliminate ribosomal RNA.

The quality and the integrity of the polyA⁺ RNAs were checked. Northern blots hybridized with a globin probe were used to confirm that the mRNAs were not degraded. Contamination of the polyA⁺ mRNAs by ribosomal sequences was checked using Northern blots and a probe derived from the sequence of the 28S rRNA. Preparations of mRNAs with

less than 5% of rRNAs were used in library construction. To avoid constructing libraries with RNAs contaminated by exogenous sequences (prokaryotic or fungal), the presence of bacterial 16S ribosomal sequences or of two highly expressed fungal mRNAs was examined using PCR.

5 Following preparation of the mRNAs, the above described chemical and/or the enzymatic procedures for enriching mRNAs for thoses having intact 5' ends were employed to obtain 5' ESTs from various tissues. In both approaches, an oligonucleotide tag was attached to the 5' ends of the mRNAs. The oligonucleotide tag had an EcoRI site therein to facilitate later cloning procedures. To facilitate the processing of single stranded and double
10 stranded cDNA obtained in the construction of the librairies, the same nucleotidic sequence was used to design the ligated oligonucleotide in both chemical and enzymatic approaches. Nevertheless, in the chemical procedure, the tag used was an oligodeoxyribonucleotide which was linked to the cap of the mRNA whereas in the enzymatic ligation, the tag was a chimeric hemi 5'DNA/RNA3' oligonucleotide which was ligated to the 5' end of decapped mRNA as
15 described in example 12.

Following attachment of the oligonucleotide tag to the mRNA by either the chemical or enzymatic methods, the integrity of the mRNA was examined by performing a Northern blot with 200 to 500 ng of mRNA using a probe complementary to the oligonucleotide tag before performing the first strand synthesis as described in example 14.

20

EXAMPLE 14

cDNA Synthesis Using mRNA Templates Having Intact 5' Ends

For the mRNAs joined to oligonucleotide tags using both the chemical and enzymatic methods, first strand cDNA synthesis was performed using the Superscript II (Gibco BRL) or the Rnase H Minus M-MLV (Promega) reverse transcriptase with random nonamers as primers. In order to protect internal EcoRI sites in the cDNA from digestion at later steps in the procedure, methylated dCTP was used for first strand synthesis. After removal of RNA by an alkaline hydrolysis, the first strand of cDNA was precipitated using isopropanol in order to eliminate residual primers.

30 For both the chemical and the enzymatic methods, the second strand of the cDNA was synthesized with a Klenow fragment using a primer corresponding to the 5' end of the

ligated oligonucleotide described in Example 12. Preferably, the primer is 20-25 bases in length. Methylated dCTP was also used for second strand synthesis in order to protect internal EcoRI sites in the cDNA from digestion during the cloning process.

Following cDNA synthesis, the cDNAs were cloned into pBlueScript as described in

5 Example 15 below.

EXAMPLE 15

Cloning of cDNAs derived from mRNA with intact 5' ends into BlueScript

Following second strand synthesis, the ends of the cDNA were blunted with T4 DNA polymerase (Biolabs) and the cDNA was digested with EcoRI. Since methylated dCTP was used during cDNA synthesis, the EcoRI site present in the tag was the only hemi-methylated site, hence the only site susceptible to EcoRI digestion. The cDNA was then size fractionated using exclusion chromatography (AcA, Biosepra) and fractions corresponding to cDNAs of more than 150 bp were pooled and ethanol precipitated. The cDNA was directionally cloned 10 into the SmaI and EcoRI ends of the phagemid pBlueScript vector (Stratagene). The ligation mixture was electroporated into bacteria and propagated under appropriate antibiotic selection.

15 Clones containing the oligonucleotide tag attached were then selected as described in

Example 16 below.

20

EXAMPLE 16

Selection of Clones Having the Oligonucleotide Tag Attached Thereto

The plasmid DNAs containing 5' EST libraries made as described above were purified (Qiagen). A positive selection of the tagged clones was performed as follows 25. Briefly, in this selection procedure, the plasmid DNA was converted to single stranded DNA using gene II endonuclease of the phage F1 in combination with an exonuclease (Chang *et al.* Gene 127:95-8, 1993) such as exonuclease III or T7 gene 6 exonuclease. The resulting single stranded DNA was then purified using paramagnetic beads as described by Fry *et al.* Biotechniques, 13: 124-131, 1992. In this procedure, the single stranded DNA was 30 hybridized with a biotinylated oligonucleotide having a sequence corresponding to the 3' end of the oligonucleotide described in Example 13. Preferably, the primer has a length of 20-

bases. Clones including a sequence complementary to the biotinylated oligonucleotide were captured by incubation with streptavidin coated magnetic beads followed by magnetic selection. After capture of the positive clones, the plasmid DNA was released from the magnetic beads and converted into double stranded DNA using a DNA polymerase such as 5 the ThermoSequenase obtained from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech. Alternatively, protocoles such as the one described in the Gene Trapper kit available from Gibco BRL may be used. The double stranded DNA was then electroporated into bacteria. The percentage of positive clones having the 5' tag oligonucleotide was estimated to typically rank between 90 and 98% using dot blot analysis.

10 Following electroporation, the libraries were ordered in 384-microtiter plates (MTP). A copy of the MTP was stored for future needs. Then the libraries were transferred into 96 MTP and sequenced as described below.

EXAMPLE 17

Sequencing of Inserts in Selected Clones

15 Plasmid inserts were first amplified by PCR on PE 9600 thermocyclers (Perkin-Elmer, Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA), using standard SETA-A and SETA-B primers (Genset SA), AmpliTaqGold (Perkin-Elmer), dNTPs (Boehringer), buffer and cycling conditions as recommended by the Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

20 PCR products were then sequenced using automatic ABI Prism 377 sequencers (Perkin Elmer). Sequencing reactions were performed using PE 9600 thermocyclers with standard dye-primer chemistry and ThermoSequenase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). The primers used were either T7 or 21M13 (available from Genset SA) as appropriate. The primers were labeled with the JOE, FAM, ROX and TAMRA dyes. The dNTPs and ddNTPs 25 used in the sequencing reactions were purchased from Boehringer. Sequencing buffer, reagent concentrations and cycling conditions were as recommended by Amersham.

30 Following the sequencing reaction, the samples were precipitated with ethanol, resuspended in formamide loading buffer, and loaded on a standard 4% acrylamide gel. Electrophoresis was performed for 2.5 hours at 3000V on an ABI 377 sequencer, and the sequence data were collected and analyzed using the ABI Prism DNA Sequencing Analysis Software, version 2.1.2.

2. Computer analysis of the Obtained 5' ESTs: Construction of NetGene and SignalTag databases

The sequence data from the 44 cDNA libraries made as described above were transferred to a proprietary database, where quality control and validation steps were 5 performed. A proprietary base-caller, working using a Unix system, automatically flagged suspect peaks, taking into account the shape of the peaks, the inter-peak resolution, and the noise level. The proprietary base-caller also performed an automatic trimming. Any stretch of 25 or fewer bases having more than 4 suspect peaks was considered unreliable and was discarded. Sequences corresponding to cloning vector or ligation oligonucleotides were 10 automatically removed from the EST sequences. However, the resulting EST sequences may contain 1 to 5 bases belonging to the above mentioned sequences at their 5' end. If needed, these can easily be removed on a case to case basis.

Following sequencing as described above, the sequences of the 5' ESTs were entered in NetGene™, a proprietary database called for storage and manipulation as described below. 15 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the data could be stored and manipulated on any medium which can be read and accessed by a computer. Computer readable media include magnetically, optically, or electronically readable media. For example, the computer readable media may be a hard disc, a floppy disc, a magnetic tape, CD-ROM, RAM, or ROM as well as other types of other media known to those skilled in the art.

20 In addition, the sequence data may be stored and manipulated in a variety of data processor programs in a diversity of formats. For instance, the sequence data may be stored as text in a word processing file, such as Microsoft WORD or WORDPERFECT or as an ASCII file in a variety of database programs familiar to those of skill in the art, such as DB2, SYBASE, or ORACLE.

25 The computer readable media on which the sequence information is stored may be in a personal computer, a network, a server or other computer systems known to those skilled in the art. The computer or other system preferably includes the storage media described above, and a processor for accessing and manipulating the sequence data. Once the sequence data has been stored, it may be manipulated and searched to locate those stored sequences which 30 contain a desired nucleic acid sequence or which encode a protein having a particular functional domain. For example, the stored sequence information may be compared to other

known sequences to identify homologies, motifs implicated in biological function, or structural motifs.

Programs which may be used to search or compare the stored sequences include the MacPattern (EMBL), BLAST, and BLAST2 program series (NCBI), basic local alignment 5 search tool programs for nucleotide (BLASTN) and peptide (BLASTX) comparisons (Altschul *et al*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403, 1990) and FASTA (Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, 1988). The BLAST programs then extend the alignments on the basis of defined match and mismatch criteria.

Motifs which may be detected using the above programs and those described in 10 Example 28 include sequences encoding leucine zippers, helix-turn-helix motifs, glycosylation sites, ubiquitination sites, alpha helices, and beta sheets, signal sequences encoding signal peptides which direct the secretion of the encoded proteins, sequences implicated in transcription regulation such as homeoboxes, acidic stretches, enzymatic active sites, substrate binding sites, and enzymatic cleavage sites.

15 Before searching the cDNAs in the NetGene™ database for sequence motifs of interest, cDNAs derived from mRNAs which were not of interest were identified and eliminated from further consideration as described in Example 18 below.

EXAMPLE 18

20 Elimination of Undesired Sequences from Further Consideration

5' ESTs in the NetGene™ database which were derived from undesired sequences such as transfer RNAs, ribosomal RNAs, mitochondrial RNAs, prokaryotic RNAs, fungal RNAs, Alu sequences, L1 sequences, or repeat sequences were identified using the FASTA and BLASTN programs with the parameters listed in Table I.

25 To eliminate 5' ESTs encoding tRNAs from further consideration, the 5' EST sequences were compared to the sequences of 1190 known tRNAs obtained from EMBL release 38, of which 100 were human. The comparison was performed using FASTA on both strands of the 5' ESTs. Sequences having more than 80% homology over more than 60 nucleotides were identified as tRNA. Of the 144,341 sequences screened, 26 were identified 30 as tRNAs and eliminated from further consideration.

To eliminate 5' ESTs encoding rRNAs from further consideration, the 5' EST sequences were compared to the sequences of 2497 known rRNAs obtained from EMBL release 38, of which 73 were human. The comparison was performed using BLASTN on both strands of the 5' ESTs with the parameter S=108. Sequences having more than 80% homology over stretches longer than 40 nucleotides were identified as rRNAs. Of the 144,341 sequences screened, 3,312 were identified as rRNAs and eliminated from further consideration.

To eliminate 5' ESTs encoding mtRNAs from further consideration, the 5' EST sequences were compared to the sequences of the two known mitochondrial genomes for which the entire genomic sequences are available and all sequences transcribed from these mitochondrial genomes including tRNAs, rRNAs, and mRNAs for a total of 38 sequences. The comparison was performed using BLASTN on both strands of the 5' ESTs with the parameter S=108. Sequences having more than 80% homology over stretches longer than 40 nucleotides were identified as mtRNAs. Of the 144,341 sequences screened, 6,110 were identified as mtRNAs and eliminated from further consideration.

Sequences which might have resulted from exogenous contaminants were eliminated from further consideration by comparing the 5' EST sequences to release 46 of the EMBL bacterial and fungal divisions using BLASTN with the parameter S=144. All sequences having more than 90% homology over at least 40 nucleotides were identified as exogenous contaminants. Of the 42 cDNA libraries examined, the average percentages of prokaryotic and fungal sequences contained therein were 0.2% and 0.5% respectively. Among these sequences, only one could be identified as a sequence specific to fungi. The others were either fungal or prokaryotic sequences having homologies with vertebrate sequences or including repeat sequences which had not been masked during the electronic comparison.

In addition, the 5' ESTs were compared to 6093 Alu sequences and 1115 L1 sequences to mask 5' ESTs containing such repeat sequences. 5' ESTs including THE and MER repeats, SSTR sequences or satellite, micro-satellite, or telomeric repeats were also eliminated from further consideration. On average, 11.5% of the sequences in the libraries contained repeat sequences. Of this 11.5%, 7% contained Alu repeats, 3.3% contained L1 repeats and the remaining 1.2% were derived from the other screened types of repeat sequences. These percentages are consistent with those found in cDNA libraries prepared to.

other groups. For example, the cDNA libraries of Adams *et al.* contained between 0% and 7.4% Alu repeats depending on the source of the RNA which was used to prepare the cDNA library (Adams *et al.*, *Nature* 377:174, 1996).

- 5 The sequences of those 5' ESTs remaining after the elimination of undesirable sequences were compared with the sequences of known human mRNAs to determine the accuracy of the sequencing procedures described above.

EXAMPLE 19

- 10 Measurement of Sequencing Accuracy by Comparison to Known Sequences
To further determine the accuracy of the sequencing procedure described above, the sequences of 5' ESTs derived from known sequences were identified and compared to the original known sequences. First, a FASTA analysis with overhangs shorter than 5 bp on both ends was conducted on the 5' ESTs to identify those matching an entry in the public human
15 mRNA database. The 6655 5' ESTs which matched a known human mRNA were then realigned with their cognate mRNA and dynamic programming was used to include substitutions, insertions, and deletions in the list of "errors" which would be recognized. Errors occurring in the last 10 bases of the 5' EST sequences were ignored to avoid the inclusion of spurious cloning sites in the analysis of sequencing accuracy.
20 This analysis revealed that the sequences incorporated in the NetGene™ database had an accuracy of more than 99.5%.

- 25 To determine the efficiency with which the above selection procedures select cDNAs which include the 5' ends of their corresponding mRNAs, the following analysis was performed.

EXAMPLE 20

Determination of Efficiency of 5' EST Selection

- 30 To determine the efficiency at which the above selection procedures isolated 5' ESTs which included sequences close to the 5' end of the mRNAs from which they derived sequences of the ends of the 5' ESTs derived from the elongation factor 1 subunit α and

ferritin heavy chain genes were compared to the known cDNA sequences of these genes. Since the transcription start sites of both genes are well characterized, they may be used to determine the percentage of derived 5' ESTs which included the authentic transcription start sites.

5 For both genes, more than 95% of the obtained 5' ESTs actually included sequences close to or upstream of the 5' end of the corresponding mRNAs.

To extend the analysis of the reliability of the procedures for isolating 5' ESTs from ESTs in the NetGene™ database, a similar analysis was conducted using a database composed of human mRNA sequences extracted from GenBank database release 97 for 10 comparison. The 5' ends of more than 85% of 5' ESTs derived from mRNAs included in the GeneBank database were located close to the 5' ends of the known sequence. As some of the mRNA sequences available in the GenBank database are deduced from genomic sequences, a 5' end matching with these sequences will be counted as an internal match. Thus, the method used here underestimates the yield of ESTs including the authentic 5' ends 15 of their corresponding mRNAs.

The EST libraries made above included multiple 5' ESTs derived from the same mRNA. The sequences of such 5' ESTs were compared to one another and the longest 5' ESTs for each mRNA were identified. Overlapping cDNAs were assembled into 20 continuous sequences (contigs). The resulting continuous sequences were then compared to public databases to gauge their similarity to known sequences, as described in Example 21 below.

EXAMPLE 21

25 Clustering of the 5' ESTs and Calculation of Novelty Indices for cDNA Libraries

For each sequenced EST library, the sequences were clustered by the 5' end. Each sequence in the library was compared to the others with BLASTN2 (direct strand, parameters S=107). ESTs with High Scoring Segment Pairs (HSPs) at least 25 bp long, having 95% identical bases and beginning closer than 10 bp from each EST 5' end were grouped. The 30 longest sequence found in the cluster was used as representative of the group. A global clustering between libraries was then performed leading to the definition of super-contigs.

To assess the yield of new sequences within the EST libraries, a novelty rate (NR) was defined as: NR= 100 X (Number of new unique sequences found in the library/Total number of sequences from the library). Typically, novelty rating ranged between 10% and 41% depending on the tissue from which the EST library was obtained. For most of the 5 libraries, the random sequencing of 5' EST libraries was pursued until the novelty rate reached 20%.

Following characterization as described above, the collection of 5' ESTs in NetGene™ was screened to identify those 5' ESTs bearing potential signal sequences as 10 described in Example 22 below.

EXAMPLE 22

Identification of Potential Signal Sequences in 5' ESTs

The 5' ESTs in the NetGene™ database were screened to identify those having an 15 uninterrupted open reading frame (ORF) longer than 45 nucleotides beginning with an ATG codon and extending to the end of the EST. Approximately half of the cDNA sequences in NetGene™ contained such an ORF. The ORFs of these 5' ESTs were then searched to identify potential signal motifs using slight modifications of the procedures disclosed in Von Heijne, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:4683-4690, 1986, the disclosure of which is incorporated 20 herein by reference. Those 5' EST sequences encoding a stretch of at least 15 amino acid long with a score of at least 3.5 in the Von Heijne signal peptide identification matrix were considered to possess a signal sequence. Those 5' ESTs which matched a known human mRNA or EST sequence and had a 5' end more than 20 nucleotides downstream of the known 5' end were excluded from further analysis. The remaining cDNAs having signal 25 sequences therein were included in a database called SignalTag™.

To confirm the accuracy of the above method for identifying signal sequences, the analysis of Example 23 was performed.

EXAMPLE 23**Confirmation of Accuracy of Identification of Potential Signal Sequences in 5' ESTs**

The accuracy of the above procedure for identifying signal sequences encoding signal peptides was evaluated by applying the method to the 43 amino acids located at the N terminus of all human SwissProt proteins. The computed Von Heijne score for each protein was compared with the known characterization of the protein as being a secreted protein or a non-secreted protein. In this manner, the number of non-secreted proteins having a score higher than 3.5 (false positives) and the number of secreted proteins having a score lower than 3.5 (false negatives) could be calculated.

Using the results of the above analysis, the probability that a peptide encoded by the 5' region of the mRNA is in fact a genuine signal peptide based on its Von Heijne's score was calculated based on either the assumption that 10% of human proteins are secreted or the assumption that 20% of human proteins are secreted. The results of this analysis are shown in Figure 2 and table IV.

Using the above method of identification of secretory proteins, 5' ESTs of the following polypeptides known to be secreted were obtained: human glucagon, gamma interferon induced monokine precursor, secreted cyclophilin-like protein, human pleiotropin, and human biotinidase precursor. Thus, the above method successfully identified those 5' ESTs which encode a signal peptide.

To confirm that the signal peptide encoded by the 5' ESTs actually functions as a signal peptide, the signal sequences from the 5' ESTs may be cloned into a vector designed for the identification of signal peptides. Such vectors are designed to confer the ability to grow in selective medium only to host cells containing a vector with an operably linked signal sequence. For example, to confirm that a 5' EST encodes a genuine signal peptide, the signal sequence of the 5' EST may be inserted upstream and in frame with a non-secreted form of the yeast invertase gene in signal peptide selection vectors such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Growth of host cells containing signal sequence selection vectors with the correctly inserted 5' EST signal sequence confirms that the 5' EST encodes a genuine signal peptide.

Alternatively, the presence of a signal peptide may be confirmed by cloning the extended cDNAs obtained using the ESTs into expression vectors such as pXT1 (as described below in example 30), or by constructing promoter-signal sequence-reporter gene vectors which encode fusion proteins between the signal peptide and an assayable reporter protein. After introduction of these vectors into a suitable host cell, such as COS cells or NIH 3T3 cells, the growth medium may be harvested and analyzed for the presence of the secreted protein. The medium from these cells is compared to the medium from control cells containing vectors lacking the signal sequence or extended cDNA insert to identify vectors which encode a functional signal peptide or an authentic secreted protein.

Those 5' ESTs which encoded a signal peptide, as determined by the method of Example 22 above, were further grouped into four categories based on their homology to known sequences as described in Example 24 below.

EXAMPLE 24

Categorization of 5' ESTs Encoding a Signal Peptide

Those 5' ESTs having a sequence not matching any known vertebrate sequence nor any publicly available EST sequence were designated "new." Of the sequences in the SignalTag™ database, 947 of the 5' EST's having a Von Heijne's score of at least 3.5 fell into this category.

Those 5' ESTs having a sequence not matching any vertebrate sequence but matching a publicly known EST were designated "EST-ext", provided that the known EST sequence was extended by at least 40 nucleotides in the 5' direction. Of the sequences in the SignalTag™ database, 150 of the 5' ESTs having a Von Heijne's score of at least 3.5 fell into this category.

Those ESTs not matching any vertebrate sequence but matching a publicly known EST without extending the known EST by at least 40 nucleotides in the 5' direction were designated "EST." Of the sequences in the SignalTag™ database, 599 of the 5' ESTs having a Von Heijne's score of at least 3.5 fell into this category.

Those 5' ESTs matching a human mRNA sequence but extending the known sequence by at least 40 nucleotides in the 5' direction were designated "VERT-ext." Of the sequences in the SignalTag™ database, 23 of the 5' ESTs having a Von Heijne's score of at

least 3.5 fell into this category. Included in this category was a 5' EST which extended the known sequence of the human translocase mRNA by more than 200 bases in the 5' direction. A 5' EST which extended the sequence of a human tumor suppressor gene in the 5' direction was also identified.

5 Table V shows the distribution of 5' ESTs in each category and the number of 5' ESTs in each category having a given minimum von Heijne's score.

3. Evaluation of Spatial and Temporal Expression of mRNAs Corresponding to the 5'ESTs or Extended cDNAs

10

Each of the 5' ESTs was also categorized based on the tissue from which its corresponding mRNA was obtained, as described below in Example 25.

EXAMPLE 25

15 Categorization of Expression Patterns

Table VI shows the distribution of 5' ESTs in each of the above defined category with respect to the tissue from which the 5'ESTs of the corresponding mRNA were obtained

Table II provides the sequence identification numbers of 5' EST sequences derived from testis and other tissues, the categories in which these sequences fall, and the von Heijne's score of the signal peptides which they encode. The 5' EST sequences and the amino acid sequences they encode are provided in the appended sequence listings. Table III provides the sequence ID numbers of the 5' ESTs and the sequences of the signal peptides which they encode. The sequences of the 5' ESTs and the polypeptides they encode are provided in the sequence listing appended hereto.

20 The sequences of DNA SEQ ID NOS: 38-270 can readily be screened for any errors therein and any sequence ambiguities can be resolved by resequencing a fragment containing such errors or ambiguities on both strands. Such fragments may be obtained from the plasmids stored in the inventors' laboratory or can be isolated using the techniques described herein. Resolution of any such ambiguities or errors may be facilitated by using primers
25 which hybridize to sequences located close to the ambiguous or erroneous sequences. For example, the primers may hybridize to sequences within 50-75 bases of the ambiguity or

error. Upon resolution of an error or ambiguity, the corresponding corrections can be made in the protein sequences encoded by the DNA containing the error or ambiguity.

In addition to categorizing the 5' ESTs with respect to their tissue of origin, the spatial and temporal expression patterns of the mRNAs corresponding to the 5' ESTs, as well 5 as their expression levels, may be determined as described in Example 26 below. Characterization of the spatial and temporal expression patterns and expression levels of these mRNAs is useful for constructing expression vectors capable of producing a desired level of gene product in a desired spatial or temporal manner, as will be discussed in more detail below.

10 Furthermore, 5' ESTs whose corresponding mRNAs are associated with disease states may also be identified. For example, a particular disease may result from the lack of expression, over expression, or under expression of an mRNA corresponding to a 5' EST. By comparing mRNA expression patterns and quantities in samples taken from healthy individuals with those from individuals suffering from a particular disease, 5' ESTs 15 responsible for the disease may be identified.

It will be appreciated that the results of the above characterization procedures for 5' ESTs also apply to extended cDNAs (obtainable as described below) which contain sequences adjacent to the 5' ESTs. It will also be appreciated that if desired, 20 characterization may be delayed until extended cDNAs have been obtained rather than characterizing the ESTs themselves.

EXAMPLE 26

Evaluation of Expression Levels and Patterns of mRNAs

Corresponding to 5' ESTs or Extended cDNAs

Expression levels and patterns of mRNAs corresponding to 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs (obtainable as described below in example 27) may be analyzed by solution hybridization with long probes as described in International Patent Application No. WO 97/05277, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Briefly, a 5' 30 EST, extended cDNA, or fragment thereof corresponding to the gene encoding the mRNA to be characterized is inserted at a cloning site immediately downstream of a bacteriophage (T3,

T7 or SP6) RNA polymerase promoter to produce antisense RNA. Preferably, the 5' EST or extended cDNA has 100 or more nucleotides. The plasmid is linearized and transcribed in the presence of ribonucleotides comprising modified ribonucleotides (*i.e.* biotin-UTP and DIG-UTP). An excess of this doubly labeled RNA is hybridized in solution with mRNA isolated
5 from cells or tissues of interest. The hybridizations are performed under standard stringent conditions (40-50°C for 16 hours in an 80% formamide, 0.4 M NaCl buffer, pH 7-8). The unhybridized probe is removed by digestion with ribonucleases specific for single-stranded RNA (*i.e.* RNases CL3, T1, Phy M, U2 or A). The presence of the biotin-UTP modification enables capture of the hybrid on a microtitration plate coated with streptavidin. The presence
10 of the DIG modification enables the hybrid to be detected and quantified by ELISA using an anti-DIG antibody coupled to alkaline phosphatase.

The 5' ESTs, extended cDNAs, or fragments thereof may also be tagged with nucleotide sequences for the serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) as disclosed in UK Patent Application No. 2 305 241 A, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference. In this method, cDNAs are prepared from a cell, tissue, organism or other source of nucleic acid for which gene expression patterns must be determined. The resulting cDNAs are separated into two pools. The cDNAs in each pool are cleaved with a first restriction endonuclease, called an anchoring enzyme, having a recognition site which is likely to be present at least once in most cDNAs. The fragments which contain the 5' or 3' most region
15 of the cleaved cDNA are isolated by binding to a capture medium such as streptavidin coated beads. A first oligonucleotide linker having a first sequence for hybridization of an amplification primer and an internal restriction site for a so-called tagging endonuclease is ligated to the digested cDNAs in the first pool. Digestion with the second endonuclease produces short tag fragments from the cDNAs.
20

A second oligonucleotide having a second sequence for hybridization of an amplification primer and an internal restriction site is ligated to the digested cDNAs in the second pool. The cDNA fragments in the second pool are also digested with the tagging endonuclease to generate short tag fragments derived from the cDNAs in the second pool. The tags resulting from digestion of the first and second pools with the anchoring enzyme and
25 the tagging endonuclease are ligated to one another to produce so-called ditags. In some embodiments, the ditags are concatamerized to produce ligation products containing from 2

to 200 ditags. The tag sequences are then determined and compared to the sequences of the 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs to determine which 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs are expressed in the cell, tissue, organism, or other source of nucleic acids from which the tags were derived. In this way, the expression pattern of the 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs in the cell, 5 tissue, organism, or other source of nucleic acids is obtained.

Quantitative analysis of gene expression may also be performed using arrays. As used herein, the term array means a one dimensional, two dimensional, or multidimensional arrangement of full length cDNAs (*i.e.* extended cDNAs which include the coding sequence for the signal peptide, the coding sequence for the mature protein, and a stop codon), 10 extended cDNAs, 5' ESTs or fragments thereof of sufficient length to permit specific detection of gene expression. Preferably, the fragments are at least 15 nucleotides in length. More preferably, the fragments are at least 100 nucleotide long. More preferably, the fragments are more than 100 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the fragments may be more than 500 nucleotide long.

For example, quantitative analysis of gene expression may be performed with full 15 length cDNAs as defined below, extended cDNAs, 5' ESTs, or fragments thereof in a complementary DNA microarray as described by Schena *et al.* (*Science* 270:467-470, 1995; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 93:10614-10619, 1996). Full length cDNAs, extended cDNAs, 20 5' ESTs or fragments thereof are amplified by PCR and arrayed from 96-well microtiter plates onto silylated microscope slides using high-speed robotics. Printed arrays are incubated in a humid chamber to allow rehydration of the array elements and rinsed, once in 0.2% SDS for 1 min, twice in water for 1 min and once for 5 min in sodium borohydride solution. The arrays are submerged in water for 2 min at 95°C, transferred into 0.2% SDS for 1 min, rinsed twice with water, air dried and stored in the dark at 25°C.

Cell or tissue mRNA is isolated or commercially obtained and probes are prepared by 25 a single round of reverse transcription. Probes are hybridized to 1 cm² microarrays under a 14 x 14 mm glass coverslip for 6-12 hours at 60°C. Arrays are washed for 5 min at 25°C in low stringency wash buffer (1 x SSC/0.2% SDS), then for 10 min at room temperature in high stringency wash buffer (0.1 x SSC/0.2% SDS). Arrays are scanned in 0.1 x SSC using a 30 fluorescence laser scanning device fitted with a custom filter set. Accurate differential

expression measurements are obtained by taking the average of the ratios of two independent hybridizations.

Quantitative analysis of the expression of genes may also be performed with full length cDNAs, extended cDNAs, 5' ESTs, or fragments thereof in complementary DNA arrays as described by Pietu *et al.* (*Genome Research* 6:492-503, 1996). The full length cDNAs, extended cDNAs, 5' ESTs or fragments thereof are PCR amplified and spotted on membranes. Then, mRNAs originating from various tissues or cells are labeled with radioactive nucleotides. After hybridization and washing in controlled conditions, the hybridized mRNAs are detected by phospho-imaging or autoradiography. Duplicate experiments are performed and a quantitative analysis of differentially expressed mRNAs is then performed.

Alternatively, expression analysis of the 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs can be done through high density nucleotide arrays as described by Lockhart *et al.* (*Nature Biotechnology* 14: 1675-1680, 1996) and Sosnowsky *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 94:1119-1123, 1997). Oligonucleotides of 15-50 nucleotides corresponding to sequences of the 5' ESTs or extended cDNAs are synthesized directly on the chip (Lockhart *et al.*, *supra*) or synthesized and then addressed to the chip (Sosnowsky *et al.*, *supra*). Preferably, the oligonucleotides are about 20 nucleotides in length.

cDNA probes labeled with an appropriate compound, such as biotin, digoxigenin or fluorescent dye, are synthesized from the appropriate mRNA population and then randomly fragmented to an average size of 50 to 100 nucleotides. The said probes are then hybridized to the chip. After washing as described in Lockhart *et al.*, *supra* and application of different electric fields (Sonowsky *et al.*, *supra*), the dyes or labeling compounds are detected and quantified. Duplicate hybridizations are performed. Comparative analysis of the intensity of the signal originating from cDNA probes on the same target oligonucleotide in different cDNA samples indicates a differential expression of the mRNA corresponding to the 5' EST or extended cDNA from which the oligonucleotide sequence has been designed.

III. Use of 5' ESTs to Clone Extended cDNAs and to Clone the Corresponding Genomic DNAs

Once 5' ESTs which include the 5' end of the corresponding mRNAs have been selected using the procedures described above, they can be utilized to isolate extended cDNAs which contain sequences adjacent to the 5' ESTs. The extended cDNAs may include the entire coding sequence of the protein encoded by the corresponding mRNA, including the authentic translation start site, the signal sequence, and the sequence encoding the mature protein remaining after cleavage of the signal peptide. Such extended cDNAs are referred to herein as "full length cDNAs." Alternatively, the extended cDNAs may include only the sequence encoding the mature protein remaining after cleavage of the signal peptide, or only the sequence encoding the signal peptide.

Example 27 below describes a general method for obtaining extended cDNAs using 5' ESTs. Example 28 below provides experimental results, using the method explained in example 27, describing several extended cDNAs including the entire coding sequence and authentic 5' end of the corresponding mRNA for several secreted proteins.

The methods of Examples 27, 28, and 29 can also be used to obtain extended cDNAs which encode less than the entire coding sequence of the secreted proteins encoded by the genes corresponding to the 5' ESTs. In some embodiments, the extended cDNAs isolated using these methods encode at least 10 amino acids of one of the proteins encoded by the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270. In further embodiments, the extended cDNAs encode at least 20 amino acids of the proteins encoded by the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270. In further embodiments, the extended cDNAs encode at least 30 amino amino acids of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270. In a preferred embodiment, the extended cDNAs encode a full length protein sequence, which includes the protein coding sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

EXAMPLE 27

General Method for Using 5' ESTs to Clone and Sequence cDNAs which Include the Entire Coding Region and the Authentic 5' End of the Corresponding mRNA

The following general method has been used to quickly and efficiently isolate extended cDNAs having the authentic 5' ends of their corresponding mRNAs as well as

the full protein coding sequence and including sequence adjacent to the sequences of the 5' ESTs used to obtain them. This method may be applied to obtain extended cDNAs for any 5' EST in the NetGene™ database, including those 5' ESTs encoding polypeptides belonging to secreted proteins. The method is summarized in figure 3.

5

1. Obtention of Extended cDNAs

a) First strand synthesis

The method takes advantage of the known 5' sequence of the mRNA. A reverse transcription reaction is conducted on purified mRNA with a poly 14dT primer containing a 10 49 nucleotide sequence at its 5' end allowing the addition of a known sequence at the end of the cDNA which corresponds to the 3' end of the mRNA. For example, the primer may have the following sequence: 5'-ATC GTT GAG ACT CGT ACC AGC AGA GTC ACG AGA GAG ACT ACA CGG TAC TGG TTT TTT TTT TTVN -3' (SEQ ID NO:14). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other sequences may also be added to the poly dT 15 sequence and used to prime the first strand synthesis. Using this primer and a reverse transcriptase such as the Superscript II (Gibco BRL) or Rnasc H Minus M-MLV (Promega) enzyme, a reverse transcript anchored at the 3' polyA site of the RNAs is generated.

After removal of the mRNA hybridized to the first cDNA strand by alkaline hydrolysis, the products of the alkaline hydrolysis and the residual poly dT primer are 20 eliminated with an exclusion column such as an AcA34 (Biosepra) matrix as explained in Example 11.

b) Second strand synthesis

A pair of nested primers on each end is designed based on the known 5' sequence from the 5' EST and the known 3' end added by the poly dT primer used in the first strand 25 synthesis. Softwares used to design primers are either based on GC content and melting temperatures of oligonucleotides, such as OSP (Illier and Green, *PCR Meth. Appl.* 1:124-128, 1991), or based on the octamer frequency disparity method (Griffais *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19: 3887-3891, 1991) such as PC-Rare (<http://bioinformatics.weizmann.ac.il/software/PC-Rare/doc/manual.html>).

Preferrably, the nested primers at the 5' end are separated from one another by four to nine bases. The 5' primer sequences may be selected to have melting temperatures and specificities suitable for use in PCR.

Preferably, the nested primers at the 3' end are separated from one another by four to nine bases. For example, the nested 3' primers may have the following sequences: (5'- CCA GCA GAG TCA CGA GAG AGA CTA CAC GG -3'(SEQ ID NO:15), and 5'- CAC GAG AGA GAC TAC ACG GTA CTG G -3' (SEQ ID NO:16). These primers were selected because they have melting temperatures and specificities compatible with their use in PCR. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other sequences may also be used as primers.

The first PCR run of 25 cycles is performed using the Advantage Tth Polymerase Mix (Clontech) and the outer primer from each of the nested pairs. A second 20 cycle PCR using the same enzyme and the inner primer from each of the nested pairs is then performed on 1/2500 of the first PCR product. Thereafter, the primers and nucleotides are removed.

2. Sequencing of Full Length Extended cDNAs or Fragments Thereof

Due to the lack of position constraints on the design of 5' nested primers compatible for PCR use using the OSP software, amplicons of two types are obtained. Preferably, the second 5' primer is located upstream of the translation initiation codon thus yielding a nested PCR product containing the whole coding sequence. Such a full length extended cDNA undergoes a direct cloning procedure as described in section a. However, in some cases, the second 5' primer is located downstream of the translation initiation codon, thereby yielding a PCR product containing only part of the ORF. Such incomplete PCR products are submitted to a modified procedure described in section b.

a) Nested PCR products containing complete ORFs

When the resulting nested PCR product contains the complete coding sequence, as predicted from the 5'EST sequence, it is cloned in an appropriate vector such as pED6dpc2, as described in section 3.

b) Nested PCR products containing incomplete ORFs

When the amplicon does not contain the complete coding sequence, intermediate steps are necessary to obtain both the complete coding sequence and a PCR product containing the full coding sequence. The complete coding sequence can be assembled 5 from several partial sequences determined directly from different PCR products as described in the following section.

Once the full coding sequence has been completely determined, new primers compatible for PCR use are designed to obtain amplicons containing the whole coding region. However, in such cases, 3' primers compatible for PCR use are located inside the 10 3' UTR of the corresponding mRNA, thus yielding amplicons which lack part of this region, i.e. the polyA tract and sometimes the polyadenylation signal, as illustrated in figure 3. Such full length extended cDNAs are then cloned into an appropriate vector as described in section 3.

c) Sequencing extended cDNAs

15 Sequencing of extended cDNAs is performed using a Die Terminator approach with the AmpliTaq DNA polymerase FS kit available from Perkin Elmer.

In order to sequence PCR fragments, primer walking is performed using software such as OSP to choose primers and automated computer software such as ASMG (Sutton *et al.*, *Genome Science Technol.* 1: 9-19, 1995) to construct contigs of walking sequences 20 including the initial 5' tag using minimum overlaps of 32 nucleotides. Preferably, primer walking is performed until the sequences of full length cDNAs are obtained.

Completion of the sequencing of a given extended cDNA fragment is assessed as follows. Since sequences located after a polyA tract are difficult to determine precisely in the case of uncloned products, sequencing and primer walking processes for PCR products are 25 interrupted when a polyA tract is identified in extended cDNAs obtained as described in case b. The sequence length is compared to the size of the nested PCR product obtained as described above. Due to the limited accuracy of the determination of the PCR product size by gel electrophoresis, a sequence is considered complete if the size of the obtained sequence is at least 70 % the size of the first nested PCR product. If the length of the sequence 30 determined from the computer analysis is not at least 70% of the length of the nested PCR product, these PCR products are cloned and the sequence of the insertion is determined.

When Northern blot data are available, the size of the mRNA detected for a given PCR product is used to finally assess that the sequence is complete. Sequences which do not fulfill the above criteria are discarded and will undergo a new isolation procedure.

Sequence data of all extended cDNAs are then transferred to a proprietary 5 database, where quality controls and validation steps are carried out as described in example 15.

3. Cloning of Full Length Extended cDNAs

The PCR product containing the full coding sequence is then cloned in an appropriate 10 vector. For example, the extended cDNAs can be cloned into the expression vector pED6dpc2 (DiscoverEase, Genetics Institute, Cambridge, MA) as follows. pED6dpc2 vector DNA is prepared with blunt ends by performing an EcoRI digestion followed by a fill 15 in reaction. The blunt ended vector is dephosphorylated. After removal of PCR primers and ethanol precipitation, the PCR product containing the full coding sequence or the extended cDNA obtained as described above is phosphorylated with a kinase subsequently removed by phenol-Sevag extraction and precipitation. The double stranded extended cDNA is then ligated to the vector and the resulting expression plasmid introduced into appropriate host cells.

Since the PCR products obtained as described above are blunt ended molecules that 20 can be cloned in either direction, the orientation of several clones for each PCR product is determined. Then, 4 to 10 clones are ordered in microtiter plates and subjected to a PCR reaction using a first primer located in the vector close to the cloning site and a second primer located in the portion of the extended cDNA corresponding to the 3' end of the mRNA. This 25 second primer may be the antisense primer used in anchored PCR in the case of direct cloning (case a) or the antisense primer located inside the 3'UTR in the case of indirect cloning (case b). Clones in which the start codon of the extended cDNA is operably linked to the promoter in the vector so as to permit expression of the protein encoded by the extended cDNA are conserved and sequenced. In addition to the ends of cDNA inserts, approximately 50 bp of vector DNA on each side of the cDNA insert are also sequenced.

30 The cloned PCR products are then entirely sequenced according to the aforementioned procedure. In this case, contiguation of long fragments is then performed

on walking sequences that have already contigated for uncloned PCR products during primer walking. Sequencing of cloned amplicons is complete when the resulting contigs include the whole coding region as well as overlapping sequences with vector DNA on both ends.

5

4. Computer analysis of Full Length Extended cDNA

Sequences of all full length extended cDNAs are then submitted to further analysis as described below. Before searching the extended full length cDNAs for sequences of interest, extended cDNAs which are not of interest (vector RNAs, transfer RNAs, ribosomal RNAs, 10 mitochondrial RNAs, prokaryotic RNAs and fungal RNAs) are discarded using methods essentially similar to those described for 5'ESTs in Example 18.

a) Identification of structural features

Structural features, e.g. polyA tail and polyadenylation signal, of the sequences of full length extended cDNAs are subsequently determined as follows.

15 A polyA tail is defined as a homopolymeric stretch of at least 11 A with at most one alternative base within it. The polyA tail search is restricted to the last 100 nt of the sequence and limited to stretches of 11 consecutive A's because sequencing reactions are often not readable after such a polyA stretch. Stretches having more than 90% homology over 8 nucleotides are identified as polyA tails using BLAST2N.

20 To search for a polyadenylation signal, the polyA tail is clipped from the full-length sequence. The 50 bp preceding the polyA tail are first searched for the canonic polyadenylation AAUAAA signal and, if the canonic signal is not detected, for the alternative AUUAAA signal (Sheets *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 18: 5799-5805, 1990). If neither of these consensus polyadenylation signals is found, the canonic motif is searched 25 again allowing one mismatch to account for possible sequencing errors. More than 85 %, of identified polyadenylation signals of either type actually ends 10 to 30 bp from the polyA tail. Alternative AUUAAA signals represents approximately 15 % of the total number of identified polyadenylation signals.

b) Identification of functional features

30 Functional features, e.g. ORFs and signal sequences, of the sequences of full length extended cDNAs were subsequently determined as follows.

The 3 upper strand frames of extended cDNAs are searched for ORFs defined as the maximum length fragments beginning with a translation initiation codon and ending with a stop codon. ORFs encoding at least 20 amino acids are preferred.

Each found ORF is then scanned for the presence of a signal peptide in the first 5 50 amino-acids or, where appropriate, within shorter regions down to 20 amino acids or less in the ORF, using the matrix method of von Heijne (*Nuc. Acids Res.* 14: 4683-4690, 1986), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference as described in Example 22.

c) *Homology to either nucleotidic or proteic sequences*

10 Categorization of full-length sequences may be achieved using procedures essentially similar to those described for 5'ESTs in Example 24.

Extended cDNAs prepared as described above may be subsequently engineered to obtain nucleic acids which include desired portions of the extended cDNA using conventional 15 techniques such as subcloning, PCR, or *in vitro* oligonucleotide synthesis. For example, nucleic acids which include only the full coding sequences (*i.e.* the sequences encoding the signal peptide and the mature protein remaining after the signal peptide is cleaved off) may be obtained using techniques known to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, conventional techniques may be applied to obtain nucleic acids which contain only the coding sequences 20 for the mature protein remaining after the signal peptide is cleaved off or nucleic acids which contain only the coding sequences for the signal peptides.

Similarly, nucleic acids containing any other desired portion of the coding sequences for the secreted protein may be obtained. For example, the nucleic acid may contain at least 25 10 consecutive bases of an extended cDNA such as one of the extended cDNAs described below. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid may contain at least 15 consecutive bases of an extended cDNA such as one of the extended cDNAs described below. Alternatively, the nucleic acid may contain at least 20 consecutive bases of an extended cDNA such as one of the extended cDNAs described below. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid may contain at least 25 consecutive bases of an extended cDNA such as one of the extended cDNAs 30 described below. In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid may contain at least 40

consecutive bases of an extended cDNA such as one of the extended cDNAs described below.

Once an extended cDNA has been obtained, it can be sequenced to determine the amino acid sequence it encodes. Once the encoded amino acid sequence has been determined, one can create and identify any of the many conceivable cDNAs that will encode that protein by simply using the degeneracy of the genetic code. For example, allelic variants or other homologous nucleic acids can be identified as described below. Alternatively, nucleic acids encoding the desired amino acid sequence can be synthesized *in vitro*.

In a preferred embodiment, the coding sequence may be selected using the known codon or codon pair preferences for the host organism in which the cDNA is to be expressed.

The extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention were obtained as described in Example 28 below.

EXAMPLE 28

15 Characterization of cloned extended cDNAs obtained using 5' ESTs

The procedure described in Example 27 above was used to obtain the extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention in a variety of tissues. The following list provides a few examples of thus obtained extended cDNAs.

Using this approach, the full length cDNA of SEQ ID NO:17 (internal identification number 48-19-3-G1-FL1) was obtained. This cDNA falls into the "EST-ext" category described above and encodes the signal peptide MKKVLLLITAILAVAVG (SEQ ID NO: 18) having a von Heijne score of 8.2.

The full length cDNA of SEQ ID NO:19 (internal identification number 58-34-2-E7-FL2) was also obtained using this procedure. This cDNA falls into the "EST-ext" category described above and encodes the signal peptide MWWFQQGLSFLPSALVIWTSA (SEQ ID NO:20) having a von Heijne score of 5.5.

Another full length cDNA obtained using the procedure described above has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 (internal identification number 51-27-1-E8-FL1). This cDNA, falls into the "EST-ext" category described above and encodes the signal peptide 30 MVLTTLPSANSANSPVNMPPTGPNSLSYASSALSPCLT (SEQ ID NO:22) having a von Heijne score of 5.9.

The above procedure was also used to obtain a full length cDNA having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 (internal identification number 76-4-1-G5-FL1). This cDNA falls into the "EST-ext" category described above and encodes the signal peptide ILSTVTALTFAAXA (SEQ ID NO:24) having a von Heijne score of 5.5.

5 The full length cDNA of SEQ ID NO:25 (internal identification number 51-3-3-B10-FL3) was also obtained using this procedure. This cDNA falls into the "new" category described above and encodes a signal peptide LVLTLCPLAAVA (SEQ ID NO:26) having a von Heijne score of 10.1.

10 The full length cDNA of SEQ ID NO:27 (internal identification number 58-35-2-F10-FL2) was also obtained using this procedure. This cDNA falls into the "new" category described above and encodes a signal peptide LWLLFFLVTAIHA (SEQ ID NO:28) having a von Heijne score of 10.7.

15 Bacterial clones containing plasmids containing the full length cDNAs described above are presently stored in the inventor's laboratories under the internal identification numbers provided above. The inserts may be recovered from the stored materials by growing an aliquot of the appropriate bacterial clone in the appropriate medium. The plasmid DNA can then be isolated using plasmid isolation procedures familiar to those skilled in the art such as alkaline lysis minipreps or large scale alkaline lysis plasmid isolation procedures. If desired the plasmid DNA may be further enriched by centrifugation on a cesium chloride gradient, 20 size exclusion chromatography, or anion exchange chromatography. The plasmid DNA obtained using these procedures may then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, a PCR can be done with primers designed at both ends of the cDNA insertion. The PCR product which corresponds to the cDNA can then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art.

25 The polypeptides encoded by the extended cDNAs may be screened for the presence of known structural or functional motifs or for the presence of signatures, small amino acid sequences which are well conserved amongst the members of a protein family. The conserved regions have been used to derive consensus patterns or matrices included in the PROSITE data bank, in particular in the file prosite.dat (Release 13.0 of November 1995, 30 located at <http://expasy.hcuge.ch/sprot/prosite.html>. Prosite_convert and prosite_scan

programs (http://ulrec3.unil.ch/ftpserveur/prosite_scan) may be used to find signatures on the extended cDNAs.

- For each pattern obtained with the prosite_convert program from the prosite.dat file, the accuracy of the detection on a new protein sequence may be assessed by evaluating the frequency of irrelevant hits on the population of human secreted proteins included in the data bank SWISSPROT. The ratio between the number of hits on shuffled proteins (with a window size of 20 amino acids) and the number of hits on native (unshuffled) proteins may be used as an index. Every pattern for which the ratio is greater than 20% (one hit on shuffled proteins for 5 hits on native proteins) may be skipped during the search with prosite_scan.
- 10 The program used to shuffle protein sequences (db_shuffled) and the program used to determine the statistics for each pattern in the protein data banks (prosite_statistics) are available on the ftp site http://ulrec3.unil.ch/ftpserveur/prosite_scan.

In addition to PCR based methods for obtaining extended cDNAs, traditional hybridization based methods may also be employed. These methods may also be used to obtain the genomic DNAs which encode the mRNAs from which the 5' ESTs were derived, mRNAs corresponding to the extended cDNAs, or nucleic acids which are homologous to extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs. Example 29 below provides examples of such methods.

20

EXAMPLE 29

Methods for Obtaining cDNAs which include the Entire Coding Region and the Authentic 5' End of the Corresponding mRNA

A full length cDNA library can be made using the strategies described in Examples 13, 14, 15, and 16 above by replacing the random nonamer used in Example 14 with an oligo-dT primer. For instance, the oligonucleotide of SEQ ID NO:14 may be used.

Alternatively, a cDNA library or genomic DNA library may be obtained from a commercial source or made using techniques familiar to those skilled in the art. Such cDNA or genomic DNA libraries may be used to isolate extended cDNAs obtained from 5' EST or nucleic acids homologous to extended cDNAs or 5' EST as follows. The cDNA library or genomic DNA library is hybridized to a detectable probe comprising at least 10 consecutive

nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA using conventional techniques. Preferably, the probe comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA. More preferably, the probe comprises at least 20 to 30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA. In some embodiments, the probe comprises 5 more than 30 nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA.

Techniques for identifying cDNA clones in a cDNA library which hybridize to a given probe sequence are disclosed in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The same techniques may be used to isolate genomic DNAs.

Briefly, cDNA or genomic DNA clones which hybridize to the detectable probe are identified and isolated for further manipulation as follows. A probe comprising at least 10 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA is labeled with a detectable label such as a radioisotope or a fluorescent molecule. Preferably, the probe comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA. More preferably, the probe comprises 20 to 30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA. In some embodiments, the probe comprises more than 30 nucleotides from the 5' EST or extended cDNA.

Techniques for labeling the probe are well known and include phosphorylation with 20 polynucleotide kinase, nick translation, *in vitro* transcription, and non radioactive techniques. The cDNAs or genomic DNAs in the library are transferred to a nitrocellulose or nylon filter and denatured. After blocking of non specific sites, the filter is incubated with the labeled probe for an amount of time sufficient to allow binding of the probe to cDNAs or genomic DNAs containing a sequence capable of hybridizing thereto.

By varying the stringency of the hybridization conditions used to identify extended cDNAs or genomic DNAs which hybridize to the detectable probe, extended cDNAs having different levels of homology to the probe can be identified and isolated as described below.

I. Identification of Extended cDNA or Genomic cDNA Sequences Having a High Degree of Homology to the Labeled Probe

To identify extended cDNAs or genomic DNAs having a high degree of homology to the probe sequence, the melting temperature of the probe may be calculated using the
5 following formulas:

For probes between 14 and 70 nucleotides in length the melting temperature (T_m) is calculated using the formula: $T_m=81.5+16.6(\log [Na^+])+0.41(\text{fraction G+C})-(600/N)$ where N is the length of the probe.

If the hybridization is carried out in a solution containing formamide, the melting
10 temperature may be calculated using the equation $T_m=81.5+16.6(\log [Na^+])+0.41(\text{fraction G+C})-(0.63\% \text{ formamide})-(600/N)$ where N is the length of the probe.

Prehybridization may be carried out in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's reagent, 0.5% SDS,
100 µg denatured fragmented salmon sperm DNA or 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's reagent, 0.5%
SDS, 100 µg denatured fragmented salmon sperm DNA, 50% formamide. The formulas for
15 SSC and Denhardt's solutions are listed in Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*.

Hybridization is conducted by adding the detectable probe to the prehybridization
solutions listed above. Where the probe comprises double stranded DNA, it is denatured
before addition to the hybridization solution. The filter is contacted with the hybridization
solution for a sufficient period of time to allow the probe to hybridize to extended cDNAs or
20 genomic DNAs containing sequences complementary thereto or homologous thereto. For
probes over 200 nucleotides in length, the hybridization may be carried out at 15-25°C below
the T_m . For shorter probes, such as oligonucleotide probes, the hybridization may be
conducted at 15-25°C below the T_m . Preferably, for hybridizations in 6X SSC, the
hybridization is conducted at approximately 68°C. Preferably, for hybridizations in 50%
25 formamide containing solutions, the hybridization is conducted at approximately 42°C.

All of the foregoing hybridizations would be considered to be under "stringent"
conditions.

Following hybridization, the filter is washed in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at room
temperature for 15 minutes. The filter is then washed with 0.1X SSC, 0.5% SDS at room
30 temperature for 30 minutes to 1 hour. Thereafter, the solution is washed at the hybridization

temperature in 0.1X SSC, 0.5% SDS. A final wash is conducted in 0.1X SSC at room temperature.

Extended cDNAs, nucleic acids homologous to extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs, or genomic DNAs which have hybridized to the probe are identified by autoradiography or
5 other conventional techniques.

2. Obtention of Extended cDNA or Genomic cDNA Sequences Having Lower Degrees of Homology to the Labeled Probe

The above procedure may be modified to identify extended cDNAs, nucleic acids
10 homologous to extended cDNAs, or genomic DNAs having decreasing levels of homology to the probe sequence. For example, to obtain extended cDNAs, nucleic acids homologous to extended cDNAs, or genomic DNAs of decreasing homology to the detectable probe, less stringent conditions may be used. For example, the hybridization temperature may be decreased in increments of 5°C from 68°C to 42°C in a hybridization buffer having a sodium
15 concentration of approximately 1M. Following hybridization, the filter may be washed with 2X SSC, 0.5% SDS at the temperature of hybridization. These conditions are considered to be "moderate" conditions above 50°C and "low" conditions below 50°C.

Alternatively, the hybridization may be carried out in buffers, such as 6X SSC, containing formamide at a temperature of 42°C. In this case, the concentration of formamide
20 in the hybridization buffer may be reduced in 5% increments from 50% to 0% to identify clones having decreasing levels of homology to the probe. Following hybridization, the filter may be washed with 6X SSC, 0.5% SDS at 50°C. These conditions are considered to be "moderate" conditions above 25% formamide and "low" conditions below 25% formamide.

Extended cDNAs, nucleic acids homologous to extended cDNAs, or genomic
25 DNAs which have hybridized to the probe are identified by autoradiography.

3. Determination of the Degree of Homology Between the Obtained Extended cDNAs and the Labeled Probe

If it is desired to obtain nucleic acids homologous to extended cDNAs, such as allelic
30 variants thereof or nucleic acids encoding proteins related to the proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs, the level of homology between the hybridized nucleic acid and the

extended cDNA or 5' EST used as the probe may be further determined using BLAST2N; parameters may be adapted depending on the sequence length and degree of homology studied. To determine the level of homology between the hybridized nucleic acid and the extended cDNA or 5'EST from which the probe was derived, the nucleotide sequences of the 5 hybridized nucleic acid and the extended cDNA or 5'EST from which the probe was derived are compared. For example, using the above methods, nucleic acids having at least 95% nucleic acid homology to the extended cDNA or 5'EST from which the probe was derived may be obtained and identified. Similarly, by using progressively less stringent hybridization conditions one can obtain and identify nucleic acids having at least 90%, at least 85%, at least 10 80% or at least 75% homology to the extended cDNA or 5'EST from which the probe was derived.

To determine whether a clone encodes a protein having a given amount of homology to the protein encoded by the extended cDNA or 5' EST, the amino acid sequence encoded by the extended cDNA or 5' EST is compared to the amino acid sequence encoded by the 15 hybridizing nucleic acid. Homology is determined to exist when an amino acid sequence in the extended cDNA or 5' EST is closely related to an amino acid sequence in the hybridizing nucleic acid. A sequence is closely related when it is identical to that of the extended cDNA or 5' EST or when it contains one or more amino acid substitutions therein in which amino acids having similar characteristics have been substituted for one another. Using the above 20 methods and algorithms such as FASTA with parameters depending on the sequence length and degree of homology studied, one can obtain nucleic acids encoding proteins having at least 95%, at least 90%, at least 85%, at least 80% or at least 75% homology to the proteins encoded by the extended cDNA or 5'EST from which the probe was derived.

25 In addition to the above described methods, other protocols are available to obtain extended cDNAs using 5' ESTs as outlined in the following paragraphs.

Extended cDNAs may be prepared by obtaining mRNA from the tissue, cell, or organism of interest using mRNA preparation procedures utilizing polyA selection procedures or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. A first primer capable of 30 hybridizing to the polyA tail of the mRNA is hybridized to the mRNA and a reverse transcription reaction is performed to generate a first cDNA strand.

The first cDNA strand is hybridized to a second primer containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270. Preferably, the primer comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270. More preferably, the primer comprises 20 to 30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5 sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270. In some embodiments, the primer comprises more than 30 nucleotides from the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270. If it is desired to obtain extended cDNAs containing the full protein coding sequence, including the authentic translation initiation site, the second primer used contains sequences located upstream of the translation initiation site. The second primer is extended to generate a second cDNA strand 10 complementary to the first cDNA strand. Alternatively, RT-PCR may be performed as described above using primers from both ends of the cDNA to be obtained.

Extended cDNAs containing 5' fragments of the mRNA may be prepared by hybridizing an mRNA comprising the sequence of the 5'EST for which an extended cDNA is desired with a primer comprising at least 10 consecutive nucleotides of the sequences 15 complementary to the 5'EST and reverse transcribing the hybridized primer to make a first cDNA strand from the mRNAs. Preferably, the primer comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5'EST. More preferably, the primer comprises 20 to 30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5'EST.

Thereafter, a second cDNA strand complementary to the first cDNA strand is 20 synthesized. The second cDNA strand may be made by hybridizing a primer complementary to sequences in the first cDNA strand to the first cDNA strand and extending the primer to generate the second cDNA strand.

The double stranded extended cDNAs made using the methods described above are 25 isolated and cloned. The extended cDNAs may be cloned into vectors such as plasmids or viral vectors capable of replicating in an appropriate host cell. For example, the host cell may be a bacterial, mammalian, avian, or insect cell.

Techniques for isolating mRNA, reverse transcribing a primer hybridized to mRNA to generate a first cDNA strand, extending a primer to make a second cDNA strand complementary to the first cDNA strand, isolating the double stranded cDNA and cloning the 30 double stranded cDNA are well known to those skilled in the art and are described in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1997 and Sambrook *et al.*

Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989, the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, procedures such as the one described in Example 29 may be used for obtaining full length cDNAs or extended cDNAs. In this approach, full length or extended 5 cDNAs are prepared from mRNA and cloned into double stranded phagemids as follows. The cDNA library in the double stranded phagemids is then rendered single stranded by treatment with an endonuclease, such as the Gene II product of the phage F1, and an exonuclease (Chang *et al.*, *Gene* 127:95-8, 1993). A biotinylated oligonucleotide comprising the sequence of a 5' EST, or a fragment containing at least 10 nucleotides thereof, is 10 hybridized to the single stranded phagemids. Preferably, the fragment comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST. More preferably, the fragment comprises 20-30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST. In some procedures, the fragment may comprise more than 30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST.

Hybrids between the biotinylated oligonucleotide and phagemids having inserts 15 containing the 5' EST sequence are isolated by incubating the hybrids with streptavidin coated paramagnetic beads and retrieving the beads with a magnet (Fry *et al.*, *Biotechniques*, 13: 124-131, 1992). Thereafter, the resulting phagemids containing the 5' EST sequence are released from the beads and converted into double stranded DNA using a primer specific for 20 the 5' EST sequence. Alternatively, protocols such as the Gene Trapper kit (Gibco BRL) may be used. The resulting double stranded DNA is transformed into bacteria. Extended cDNAs containing the 5' EST sequence are identified by colony PCR or colony hybridization

Using any of the above described methods in section III, a plurality of extended 25 cDNAs containing full length protein coding sequences or sequences encoding only the mature protein remaining after the signal peptide is cleaved off may be provided as cDNA libraries for subsequent evaluation of the encoded proteins or use in diagnostic assays as described below.

IV. Expression of Proteins Encoded by Extended cDNAs Isolated Using 5' ESTs

30 Extended cDNAs containing the full protein coding sequences of their corresponding mRNAs or portions thereof, such as cDNAs encoding the mature protein, may be used to

express the encoded secreted proteins or portions thereof as described in Example 30 below. If desired, the extended cDNAs may contain the sequences encoding the signal peptide to facilitate secretion of the expressed protein. It will be appreciated that a plurality of extended cDNAs containing the full protein coding sequences or portions thereof may be 5 simultaneously cloned into expression vectors to create an expression library for analysis of the encoded proteins as described below.

EXAMPLE 30

Expression of the Proteins Encoded by the Genes Corresponding to 5'ESTs or Portions Thereof

10 To express the proteins encoded by the genes corresponding to 5' ESTs (or portions thereof), full length cDNAs containing the entire protein coding region or extended cDNAs containing sequences adjacent to the 5' ESTs (or portions thereof) are obtained as described in Examples 27-29 and cloned into a suitable expression vector. If desired, the nucleic acids 15 may contain the sequences encoding the signal peptide to facilitate secretion of the expressed protein. The nucleic acids inserted into the expression vectors may also contain sequences upstream of the sequences encoding the signal peptide, such as sequences which regulate expression levels or sequences which confer tissue specific expression.

20 The nucleic acid encoding the protein or polypeptide to be expressed is operably linked to a promoter in an expression vector using conventional cloning technology. The expression vector may be any of the mammalian, yeast, insect or bacterial expression systems known in the art. Commercially available vectors and expression systems are available from a variety of suppliers including Genetics Institute (Cambridge, MA), Stratagene (La Jolla, California), Promega (Madison, Wisconsin), and Invitrogen (San Diego, California). If 25 desired, to enhance expression and facilitate proper protein folding, the codon context and codon pairing of the sequence may be optimized for the particular expression organism in which the expression vector is introduced, as explained by Hatfield, *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,082,767, incorporated herein by this reference.

30 The cDNA cloned into the expression vector may encode the entire protein (*i.e.* the signal peptide and the mature protein), the mature protein (*i.e.* the protein created by cleaving the signal peptide off), only the signal peptide or any other portion thereof.

The following is provided as one exemplary method to express the proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs corresponding to the 5' ESTs or the nucleic acids described above. First, the methionine initiation codon for the gene and the polyA signal of the gene are identified. If the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide to be expressed lacks a methionine to serve as the initiation site, an initiating methionine can be introduced next to the first codon of the nucleic acid using conventional techniques. Similarly, if the extended cDNA lacks a polyA signal, this sequence can be added to the construct by, for example, splicing out the polyA signal from pSG5 (Stratagene) using BglII and SalI restriction endonuclease enzymes and incorporating it into the mammalian expression vector pXT1 (Stratagene). pXT1 contains the LTRs and a portion of the gag gene from Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus. The position of the LTRs in the construct allow efficient stable transfection. The vector includes the Herpes Simplex thymidine kinase promoter and the selectable neomycin gene. The extended cDNA or portion thereof encoding the polypeptide to be expressed is obtained by PCR from the bacterial vector using oligonucleotide primers complementary to the extended cDNA or portion thereof and containing restriction endonuclease sequences for Pst I incorporated into the 5' primer and BglII at the 5' end of the corresponding cDNA 3' primer, taking care to ensure that the extended cDNA is positioned with the poly A signal. The purified fragment obtained from the resulting PCR reaction is digested with PstI, blunt ended with an exonuclease, digested with Bgl II, purified and ligated to pXT1 containing a poly A signal and prepared for this ligation (blunt/BglII).

The ligated product is transfected into mouse NIH 3T3 cells using Lipofectin (Life Technologies, Inc., Grand Island, New York) under conditions outlined in the product specification. Positive transfectants are selected after growing the transfected cells in 600 µg/ml G418 (Sigma, St. Louis, Missouri). Preferably the expressed protein is released into the culture medium, thereby facilitating purification.

Alternatively, the extended cDNAs may be cloned into pED6dpc2 as described above. The resulting pED6dpc2 constructs may be transfected into a suitable host cell, such as COS 1 cells. Methotrexate resistant cells are selected and expanded. Preferably, the protein expressed from the extended cDNA is released into the culture medium thereby facilitating purification.

Proteins in the culture medium are separated by gel electrophoresis. If desired, the proteins may be ammonium sulfate precipitated or separated based on size or charge prior to electrophoresis.

As a control, the expression vector lacking a cDNA insert is introduced into host cells 5 or organisms and the proteins in the medium are harvested. The secreted proteins present in the medium are detected using techniques familiar to those skilled in the art such as Coomassie blue or silver staining or using antibodies against the protein encoded by the extended cDNA.

Antibodies capable of specifically recognizing the protein of interest may be generated 10 using synthetic 15-mer peptides having a sequence encoded by the appropriate 5' EST, extended cDNA, or portion thereof. The synthetic peptides are injected into mice to generate antibody to the polypeptide encoded by the 5' EST, extended cDNA, or portion thereof.

Secreted proteins from the host cells or organisms containing an expression vector which contains the extended cDNA derived from a 5' EST or a portion thereof are compared 15 to those from the control cells or organism. The presence of a band in the medium from the cells containing the expression vector which is absent in the medium from the control cells indicates that the extended cDNA encodes a secreted protein. Generally, the band corresponding to the protein encoded by the extended cDNA will have a mobility near that expected based on the number of amino acids in the open reading frame of the extended 20 cDNA. However, the band may have a mobility different than that expected as a result of modifications such as glycosylation, ubiquitination, or enzymatic cleavage.

Alternatively, if the protein expressed from the above expression vectors does not contain sequences directing its secretion, the proteins expressed from host cells containing an expression vector with an insert encoding a secreted protein or portion thereof can be 25 compared to the proteins expressed in control host cells containing the expression vector without an insert. The presence of a band in samples from cells containing the expression vector with an insert which is absent in samples from cells containing the expression vector without an insert indicates that the desired protein or portion thereof is being expressed. Generally, the band will have the mobility expected for the secreted protein or portion 30 thereof. However, the band may have a mobility different than that expected as a result of modifications such as glycosylation, ubiquitination, or enzymatic cleavage.

The protein encoded by the extended cDNA may be purified using standard immunochromatography techniques. In such procedures, a solution containing the secreted protein, such as the culture medium or a cell extract, is applied to a column having antibodies against the secreted protein attached to the chromatography matrix. The secreted protein is 5 allowed to bind the immunochromatography column. Thereafter, the column is washed to remove non-specifically bound proteins. The specifically bound secreted protein is then released from the column and recovered using standard techniques.

If antibody production is not possible, the extended cDNA sequence or portion thereof may be incorporated into expression vectors designed for use in purification schemes 10 employing chimeric polypeptides. In such strategies, the coding sequence of the extended cDNA or portion thereof is inserted in frame with the gene encoding the other half of the chimera. The other half of the chimera may be β-globin or a nickel binding polypeptide. A chromatography matrix having antibody to β-globin or nickel attached thereto is then used to purify the chimeric protein. Protease cleavage sites may be engineered between the β-globin 15 gene or the nickel binding polypeptide and the extended cDNA or portion thereof. Thus, the two polypeptides of the chimera may be separated from one another by protease digestion.

One useful expression vector for generating β-globin chimerics is pSG5 (Stratagene), which encodes rabbit β-globin. Intron II of the rabbit β-globin gene facilitates splicing of the expressed transcript, and the polyadenylation signal incorporated into the construct increases 20 the level of expression. These techniques as described are well known to those skilled in the art of molecular biology. Standard methods are published in methods texts such as Davis *et al.*, (*Basic Methods in Molecular Biology*, Davis, Dibner, and Battey, ed., Elsevier Press, NY, 1986) and many of the methods are available from Stratagene, Life Technologies, Inc., or Promega. Polypeptide may additionally be produced from the construct using *in vitro* 25 translation systems such as the *In vitro* ExpressTM Translation Kit (Stratagene).

Following expression and purification of the secreted proteins encoded by the 5' ESTs, extended cDNAs, or fragments thereof, the purified proteins may be tested for the ability to bind to the surface of various cell types as described in Example 31 below. It will be 30 appreciated that a plurality of proteins expressed from these cDNAs may be included in a

panel of proteins to be simultaneously evaluated for the activities specifically described below, as well as other biological roles for which assays for determining activity are available.

EXAMPLE 31

Analysis of Secreted Proteins to Determine Whether they Bind to the Cell Surface

The proteins encoded by the 5' ESTs, extended cDNAs, or fragments thereof are cloned into expression vectors such as those described in Example 30. The proteins are purified by size, charge, immunochromatography or other techniques familiar to those skilled in the art. Following purification, the proteins are labeled using techniques known to those skilled in the art. The labeled proteins are incubated with cells or cell lines derived from a variety of organs or tissues to allow the proteins to bind to any receptor present on the cell surface. Following the incubation, the cells are washed to remove non-specifically bound protein. The labeled proteins are detected by autoradiography. Alternatively, unlabeled proteins may be incubated with the cells and detected with antibodies having a detectable label, such as a fluorescent molecule, attached thereto.

Specificity of cell surface binding may be analyzed by conducting a competition analysis in which various amounts of unlabeled protein are incubated along with the labeled protein. The amount of labeled protein bound to the cell surface decreases as the amount of competitive unlabeled protein increases. As a control, various amounts of an unlabeled protein unrelated to the labeled protein is included in some binding reactions. The amount of labeled protein bound to the cell surface does not decrease in binding reactions containing increasing amounts of unrelated unlabeled protein, indicating that the protein encoded by the cDNA binds specifically to the cell surface.

As discussed above, secreted proteins have been shown to have a number of important physiological effects and, consequently, represent a valuable therapeutic resource. The secreted proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof made according to Examples 27-29 may be evaluated to determine their physiological activities as described below.

EXAMPLE 32Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof for Cytokine, Cell Proliferation or Cell Differentiation Activity

As discussed above, secreted proteins may act as cytokines or may affect cellular proliferation or differentiation. Many protein factors discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of a protein encoded by the extended cDNAs is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3, MC9/G, M⁺ (preB M⁺), 2E8, RBS, DA1, I23, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7c and CMK. The proteins encoded by the above extended cDNAs or portions thereof may be evaluated for their ability to regulate T cell or thymocyte proliferation in assays such as those described above or in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed. by Coligan *et al.*., Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience; Takai *et al.* *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986., Bertagnolli *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 145:1706-1712, 1990., Bertagnolli *et al.*, *Cell. Immunol.* 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 149:3778-3783, 1992, Bowman *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 152:1756-1761, 1994.

In addition, numerous assays for cytokine production and/or the proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells and thymocytes are known. These include the techniques disclosed in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, *supra* 1:3.12.1-3.12.14; and Schreiber In *Current Protocols in Immunology*, *supra* 1 : 6.8.1-6.8.8.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be assayed for the ability to regulate the proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic or lymphopoietic cells. Many assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Bottomly *et al.*, In *Current Protocols in Immunology*, *supra*. 1 : 6.3.1-6.3.12.; DeVries *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 173:1205-1211, 1991. Moreau *et al.*, *Nature* 36:690-692, 1988; Greenberger *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:2931-2938, 1983; Nordan, R., In *Current Protocols in Immunology*, *supra*. 1 : 6.6.1-6.6.5; Smith *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 83:1857-1861, 1986; Bennett *et al.*, In

Current Protocols in Immunology supra 1 : 6.15.1; Ciarietta et al., In *Current Protocols in Immunology, supra* 1 : 6.13.1.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be assayed for their ability to regulate T-cell responses to antigens. Many assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays described in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Chapter 3 (*In Vitro Assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function*), Chapter 6 (Cytokines and Their Cellular Receptors) and Chapter 7, (Immunologic Studies in Humans) in *Current Protocols in Immunology supra*; Weinberger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., *Eur. J. Immun.* 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988.

Those proteins which exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation, or cell differentiation activity may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which induction of cell proliferation or differentiation is beneficial. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding these proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of these proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 33

20 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions
Thereof for Activity as Immune System Regulators

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their effects as immune regulators. For example, the proteins may be evaluated for their activity to influence thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art including the assays described in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Chapter 3 (*In Vitro Assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19*) and Chapter 7 (Immunologic studies in Humans) in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Coligan et al., Eds, Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience; Herrmann et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., *J. Immunol.* 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., *J. Immunol.* 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988;

Bowman *et al.*, *J. Virology* 61:1992-1998; Bertagnolli *et al.*, *Cell. Immunol.* 133:327-341, 1991; Brown *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 153:3079-3092, 1994.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their effects on T-cell dependent immunoglobulin responses and isotype switching. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Maliszewski, *J. Immunol.* 144:3028-3033, 1990; Mond *et al.* in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, 1 : 3.8.1-3.8.16, *supra*.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their effect on immune effector cells, including their effect on Th1 cells and cytotoxic lymphocytes. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Chapter 3 (*In Vitro Assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function* 3.1-3.19) and Chapter 7 (*Immunologic Studies in Humans*) in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, *supra*; Takai *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 149:3778-3783, 1992.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their effect on dendritic cell mediated activation of naive T-cells. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Guery *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 134:536-544, 1995; Inaba *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 173:549-559, 1991; Macatonia *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 154:5071-5079, 1995; Porgador *et al.* *J. Exp. Med.* 182:255-260, 1995; Nair *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 67:4062-4069, 1993; Huang *et al.*, *Science* 264:961-965, 1994; Macatonia *et al.* *J. Exp. Med.* 169:1255-1264, 1989; Bhardwaj *et al.*, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 94:797-807, 1994; and Inaba *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 172:631-640, 1990.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their influence on the lifetime of lymphocytes. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Darzynkiewicz *et al.*, *Cytometry* 13:795-808, 1992; Gorczyca *et al.*, *Leukemia* 7:659-670, 1993; Gorczyca *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 53:1945-1951, 1993; Itoh *et al.*, *Cell* 66:233-243, 1991; Zacharchuk, *J. Immunol.* 145:4037-4045, 1990; Zamai *et al.*, *Cytometry* 14:891-897, 1993; Gorczyca *et al.*, *Int. J. Oncol.* 1:639-648, 1992.

The proteins encoded by the cDNAs may also be evaluated for their influence on early steps of T-cell commitment and development. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including without limitation the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Antica *et al.*, *Blood* 84:111-117, 1994; Fine *et al.*, *Cell Immunol.* 155:111-122, 1994; Galy *et al.*, *Blood* 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:7548-7551, 1991.

Those proteins which exhibit activity as immune system regulators activity may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which regulation of immune activity is beneficial. For example, the protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases caused by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, Leishmania spp., plamodium and various fungal infections such as candidiasis. Of course, in this regard, a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, *i.e.*, in the treatment of cancer.

Alternatively, proteins encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may be used in treatment of autoimmune disorders including, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Such a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention.

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to regulate immune responses either up or down.

Down regulation may involve inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of 5 activated T-cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both. Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active non-antigen-specific process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent. Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and 10 persists after the end of exposure to the tolerizing agent. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions, such as, for example, B7 costimulation), e.g., 15 preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune reaction that destroys the 20 transplant. The administration of a molecule which inhibits or blocks interaction of a B7 lymphocyte antigen with its natural ligand(s) on immune cells (such as a soluble, monomeric form of a peptide having B7-2 activity alone or in conjunction with a monomeric form of a peptide having an activity of another B lymphocyte antigen (e.g., B7-1, B7-3) or blocking antibody), prior to transplantation, can lead to the binding of the molecule to the natural 25 ligand(s) on the immune cells without transmitting the corresponding costimulatory signal. Blocking B lymphocyte antigen function in this manner prevents cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, the lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may 30 avoid the necessity of repeated administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve

sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular blocking reagents in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in humans.

- 5 Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins *in vivo* as described in Lenschow *et al.*, *Science* 257:789-792, 1992 and Turka *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA*, 89:11102-11105, 1992. In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul ed., *Fundamental*
- 10 *Immunology*, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of blocking B lymphocyte antigen function *in vivo* on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms. Administration of reagents which block costimulation of T cells by disrupting receptor/ligand interactions of B lymphocyte antigens can be used to inhibit T cell activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which potentially involved in the disease process

- 15
- 20 Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythematosus in MRL/pr/pr mice or
- 25 NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmuno collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in OD mice and BB rats, and murine experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., *supra*, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (preferably a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may involve either enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response as shown by the following examples. For instance, enhancing an immune response through stimulating B lymphocyte antigen function may be useful in cases

of viral infection. In addition, systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis might be alleviated by the administration of stimulatory form of B lymphocyte antigens systemically.

Alternatively, antiviral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by
5 removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells *in vitro* with viral antigen-pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention and reintroducing the *in vitro* primed T cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a
10 costimulatory signal to T cells *in vivo*, thereby activating the T cells.

In another application, upregulation or enhancement of antigen function (preferably B lymphocyte antigen function) may be useful in the induction of tumor immunity. Tumor cells (e.g., sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, carcinoma) transfected with a nucleic acid encoding at least one peptide encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5'
15 ESTs of the present invention can be administered to a subject to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. If desired, the tumor cell can be transfected to express a combination of peptides. For example, tumor cells obtained from a patient can be transfected *ex vivo* with an expression vector directing the expression of a peptide having B7-2-like activity alone, or in conjunction with a peptide having B7-1-like activity and/or B7-3-like activity. The
20 transfected tumor cells are returned to the patient to result in expression of the peptides on the surface of the transfected cell. Alternatively, gene therapy techniques can be used to target a tumor cell for transfection *in vivo*.

The presence of the peptide encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen(s) on the surface of the
25 tumor cell provides the necessary costimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack or which fail to reexpress sufficient amounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules can be transfected with nucleic acids encoding all or a portion of (e.g., a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I α chain and β_2 microglobulin or an MHC class II α
30 chain and an MHC class II β chain to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface, respectively. Expression of the appropriate MHC class I or class II

molecules in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (e.g., B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA 5 encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding these immune system regulator proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of 10 such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 34

Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs
or Portions Thereof for Hematopoiesis Regulating Activity

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be evaluated for their hematopoiesis regulating activity. For example, the effect of the proteins on embryonic stem cell differentiation may be evaluated. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following 20 references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Johansson *et al.* *Cell. Biol.* 15:141-151, 1995; Keller *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan *et al.*, *Blood* 81:2903-2915, 1993.

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be evaluated for their influence on the lifetime of stem cells and stem cell differentiation. 25 Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Freshney, Methylcellulose Colony Forming Assays, in *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells.*, Freshney, *et al.* Eds. pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Hirayama *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:5907-5911, 1992; McNiece and Briddell, in *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells,* *supra*; Neben *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 22:353-359, 1994; Ploemacher and Cobblestone In

Culture of Hematopoietic Cells, supra 1-21, Spooncer et al, in *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells, supra* 163-179 and Sutherland in *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells, supra* 139-162.

Those proteins which exhibit hematopoiesis regulatory activity may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which regulation of hematopoiesis is beneficial, such as in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell deficiencies. Involvement in regulating hematopoiesis is indicated even by marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines. For example, proteins supporting the growth and proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines, indicates utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid cells. Proteins supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (*i.e.*, traditional CSF activity) may be useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelosuppression. Proteins supporting the growth and proliferation of megakaryocytes and consequently of platelets allows prevention or treatment of various platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia, and generally may be used in place of or complementary to platelet transfusions. Proteins supporting the growth and proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells which are capable of maturing to any and all of the above-mentioned hematopoietic cells may therefore find therapeutic utility in various stem cell disorders (such as those usually treated with transplantation, including, without limitation, aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria), as well as in repopulating the stem cell compartment post irradiation/chemotherapy, either *in vivo* or *ex vivo* (*i.e.*, in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation or with peripheral progenitor cell transplantation (homologous or heterologous)) as normal cells or genetically manipulated for gene therapy. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding hematopoiesis regulating activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 35

30 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof
 for Regulation of Tissue Growth

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be evaluated for their effect on tissue growth. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035, International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 and International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, *Epidermal Wound Healing*, pps. 71-112, Maibach and Rovee, eds., Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eagistein and Mertz, *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 71:382-84, 1978, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Those proteins which are involved in the regulation of tissue growth may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which regulation of tissue growth is beneficial. For example, a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention also may have utility in compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and ulcers.

A protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention, which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a protein of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. *De novo* bone synthesis induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

A protein of this invention may also be used in the treatment of periodontal disease, and in other tooth repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or induce differentiation of bone-forming cell progenitors. A protein of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes.

Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to the protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. A protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention, which induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein may have prophylactic use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. *De novo* tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention contributes to the repair of tendon or ligaments defects of congenital, traumatic or other origin and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, *i.e.*, for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a protein may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders

head trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a protein of the invention.

Proteins of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of 5 non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

It is expected that a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, 10 endothelium) muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac) and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring to allow normal tissue to generate. A protein of the invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

A protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present 15 invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described 20 above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding tissue growth regulating activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

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EXAMPLE 36

Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions

Thereof for Regulation of Reproductive Hormones

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be 30 evaluated for their ability to regulate reproductive hormones, such as follicle stimulating hormone. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including

the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference:
Vale *et al.*, *Endocrinol.* 91:562-572, 1972; Ling *et al.*, *Nature* 321:779-782, 1986; Vale *et al.*, *Nature* 321:776-779, 1986; Mason *et al.*, *Nature* 318:659-663, 1985; Forage *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:3091-3095, 1986, Chapter 6.12 in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Coligan *et al.* Eds. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience ; Taub *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind *et al.*, *APMIS* 103:140-146, 1995; Muller *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 25:1744-1748; Gruber *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston *et al.*, *J Immunol.* 153:1762-1768, 1994.

Those proteins which exhibit activity as reproductive hormones or regulators of cell movement may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which regulation of reproductive hormones are beneficial. For example, a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins are characterized by their ability to stimulate the release of FSH. Thus, a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention, alone or in heterodimers with a member of the inhibin α family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the protein of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin-B group, may be useful as a fertility inducing therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, United States Patent 4,798,885, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. A protein of the invention may also be useful for advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.

Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding reproductive hormone regulating activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 37Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof for Chemotactic/Chemokinetic Activity

- The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be evaluated for chemotactic/chemokinetic activity. For example, a protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may have chemotactic or chemokinetic activity (e.g., act as a chemokine) for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. Chemotactic and chemokinetic proteins can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic proteins provide particular advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.
- A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by Coligan, Kruisbeek, Margulies, Shevach and Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience, Chapter 6.12: 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub *et al.*, *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind *et al.*, *APMIS* 103:140-146, 1995; Mueller *et al.*, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 25:1744-1748;

Gruber *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston *et al.* *J. Immunol.*, 153:1762-1768, 1994.

EXAMPLE 38

5 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof for Regulation of Blood Clotting

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may also be evaluated for their effects on blood clotting. Numerous assays for such activity are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are 10 incorporated herein by reference: Linet *et al.*, *J. Clin. Pharmacol.* 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick *et al.*, *Thrombosis Res.* 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey *et al.*, *Fibrinolysis* 5:71-79, 1991; Schaub, *Prostaglandins* 35:467-474, 1988.

Those proteins which are involved in the regulation of blood clotting may then be formulated as pharmaceuticals and used to treat clinical conditions in which regulation of 15 blood clotting is beneficial. For example, a protein of the invention may also exhibit hemostatic or thrombolytic activity. As a result, such a protein is expected to be useful in treatment of various coagulations disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A protein of the invention may also be useful 20 for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke)). Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding blood clotting activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as 25 desired.

EXAMPLE 39

30 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof for Involvement in Receptor/Ligand Interactions

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or a portion thereof may also be evaluated for their involvement in receptor/ligand interactions. Numerous assays for such

involvement are familiar to those skilled in the art, including the assays disclosed in the following references, which are incorporated herein by reference: Chapter 7, 7.28.1-7.28.22 in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Coligan *et al.* Eds. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience; Takai *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 169:149-160, 1989; Stoltenborg *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Methods* 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt *et al.*, *Cell* 80:661-670, 1995; Gyuris *et al.*, *Cell* 75:791-803, 1993.

For example, the proteins encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptors, receptor ligands or inhibitors or agonists of receptor/ligand interactions. Examples of such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses). Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein encoded by extended cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding proteins involved in receptor/ligand interactions or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 40

25 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof
 for Anti-Inflammatory Activity

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or a portion thereof may also be evaluated for anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting

cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production of other factors which more directly inhibit or promote an inflammatory response. Proteins exhibiting such activities can be used to treat inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions, including without limitation inflammation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or 5 systemic inflammatory response syndrome), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine- or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Proteins of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material. Alternatively, as 10 described in more detail below, genes encoding anti-inflammatory activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 41

15 Assaying the Proteins Expressed from Extended cDNAs or Portions Thereof for Tumor Inhibition Activity

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or a portion thereof may also be evaluated for tumor inhibition activity. In addition to the activities described above for immunological treatment or prevention of tumors, a protein of the invention may exhibit other 20 anti-tumor activities. A protein may inhibit tumor growth directly or indirectly (such as, for example, via ADCC). A protein may exhibit its tumor inhibitory activity by acting on tumor tissue or tumor precursor tissue, by inhibiting formation of tissues necessary to support tumor growth (such as, for example, by inhibiting angiogenesis), by causing production of other factors, agents or cell types which inhibit tumor growth, or by suppressing, eliminating or 25 inhibiting factors, agents or cell types which promote tumor growth. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes tumor inhibition activity proteins or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

30 A protein of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents.

including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting (suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or circadian cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain reducing effects; promoting differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an antigen in a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is cross-reactive with such protein. Alternatively, as described in more detail below, genes encoding proteins involved in any of the above mentioned activities or nucleic acids regulating the expression of such proteins may be introduced into appropriate host cells to increase or decrease the expression of the proteins as desired.

EXAMPLE 42

Identification of Proteins which Interact with
25 Polypeptides Encoded by Extended cDNAs

Proteins which interact with the polypeptides encoded by cDNAs derived from the 5' ESTs or fragments thereof, such as receptor proteins, may be identified using two hybrid systems such as the Matchmaker Two Hybrid System 2 (Catalog No. K1604-1, Clontech). As described in the manual accompanying the kit which is incorporated herein by reference, 30 the cDNAs derived from 5' ESTs, or fragments thereof, are inserted into an expression vector such that they are in frame with DNA encoding the DNA binding domain of the yeast

transcriptional activator GAL4. cDNAs in a cDNA library which encode proteins which might interact with the polypeptides encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof are inserted into a second expression vector such that they are in frame with DNA encoding the activation domain of GAL4. The two expression plasmids are transformed into yeast and the 5 yeast are plated on selection medium which selects for expression of selectable markers on each of the expression vectors as well as GAL4 dependent expression of the HIS3 gene. Transformants capable of growing on medium lacking histidine are screened for GAL4 dependent lacZ expression. Those cells which are positive in both the histidine selection and the lacZ assay contain plasmids encoding proteins which interact with the polypeptide 10 encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof.

Alternatively, the system described in Lustig *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology* 283: 83-99, 1997, and in U.S. Patent No. 5,654,150, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, may be used for identifying molecules which interact with the polypeptides encoded by extended cDNAs. In such systems, *in vitro* transcription reactions are performed 15 on a pool of vectors containing extended cDNA inserts cloned downstream of a promoter which drives *in vitro* transcription. The resulting pools of mRNAs are introduced into *Xenopus laevis* oocytes. The oocytes are then assayed for a desired activity.

Alternatively, the pooled *in vitro* transcription products produced as described above 20 may be translated *in vitro*. The pooled *in vitro* translation products can be assayed for a desired activity or for interaction with a known polypeptide.

Proteins or other molecules interacting with polypeptides encoded by extended cDNAs can be found by a variety of additional techniques. In one method, affinity 25 columns containing the polypeptide encoded by the extended cDNA or a portion thereof can be constructed. In some versions, of this method the affinity column contains chimeric proteins in which the protein encoded by the extended cDNA or a portion thereof is fused to glutathione S-transferase. A mixture of cellular proteins or pool of expressed proteins as described above and is applied to the affinity column. Proteins interacting with the polypeptide attached to the column can then be isolated and analyzed on 2-D electrophoresis gel as described in Ramunsen *et al.*, *Electrophoresis* 18:588-598, 30 1997, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Alternatively, the proteins retained on the affinity column can be purified by electrophoresis based methods

and sequenced. The same method can be used to isolate antibodies, to screen phage display products, or to screen phage display human antibodies.

Proteins interacting with polypeptides encoded by extended cDNAs or portions thereof can also be screened by using an Optical Biosensor as described in Edwards and Leatherbarrow, *Analytical Biochemistry* 246:1-6, 1997, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The main advantage of the method is that it allows the determination of the association rate between the protein and other interacting molecules. Thus, it is possible to specifically select interacting molecules with a high or low association rate. Typically a target molecule is linked to the sensor surface (through a carboxymethyl dextran matrix) and a sample of test molecules is placed in contact with the target molecules. The binding of a test molecule to the target molecule causes a change in the refractive index and/ or thickness. This change is detected by the Biosensor provided it occurs in the evanescent field (which extend a few hundred nanometers from the sensor surface). In these screening assays, the target molecule can be one of the polypeptides encoded by extended cDNAs or a portion thereof and the test sample can be a collection of proteins extracted from tissues or cells, a pool of expressed proteins, combinatorial peptide and/ or chemical libraries, or phage displayed peptides. The tissues or cells from which the test proteins are extracted can originate from any species.

In other methods, a target protein is immobilized and the test population is a collection of unique polypeptides encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof.

To study the interaction of the proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs or portions thereof with drugs, the microdialysis coupled to HPLC method described by Wang *et al.*, *Chromatographia* 44:205-208, 1997 or the affinity capillary electrophoresis method described by Busch *et al.*, *J. Chromatogr.* 777:311-328, 1997, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference can be used.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the proteins expressed from the extended cDNAs or portions may be assayed for numerous activities in addition to those specifically enumerated above. For example, the expressed proteins may be evaluated for applications involving control and regulation of inflammation, tumor proliferation or

metastasis, infection, or other clinical conditions. In addition, the proteins expressed from the extended cDNAs or portions thereof may be useful as nutritional agents or cosmetic agents.

The proteins expressed from the cDNAs or portions thereof may be used to generate antibodies capable of specifically binding to the expressed protein or fragments thereof as 5 described in Example 40 below. The antibodies may capable of binding a full length protein encoded by a cDNA derived from a 5' EST, a mature protein (*i.e.* the protein generated by cleavage of the signal peptide) encoded by a cDNA derived from a 5' EST, or a signal peptide encoded by a cDNA derived from a 5' EST. Alternatively, the antibodies may be capable of binding fragments of at least 10 amino acids of the proteins encoded by the above 10 cDNAs. In some embodiments, the antibodies may be capable of binding fragments of at least 15 amino acids of the proteins encoded by the above cDNAs. In other embodiments, the antibodies may be capable of binding fragments of at least 25 amino acids of the proteins expressed from the extended cDNAs which comprise at least 25 amino acids of the proteins encoded by the above cDNAs. In further embodiments, the antibodies may be capable of 15 binding fragments of at least 40 amino acids of the proteins encoded by the above cDNAs.

EXAMPLE 43

Production of an Antibody to a Human Protein

Substantially pure protein or polypeptide is isolated from the transfected or 20 transformed cells as described in Example 30. The concentration of protein in the final preparation is adjusted, for example, by concentration on an Amicon filter device, to the level of a few $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Monoclonal or polyclonal antibody to the protein can then be prepared as follows:

1. Monoclonal Antibody Production by Hybridoma Fusion

Monoclonal antibody to epitopes of any of the peptides identified and isolated as 25 described can be prepared from murine hybridomas according to the classical method of Kohler, and Milstein, *Nature* 256:495, 1975 or derivative methods thereof. Briefly, a mouse is repetitively inoculated with a few micrograms of the selected protein or peptides derived therefrom over a period of a few weeks. The mouse is then sacrificed, 30 and the antibody producing cells of the spleen isolated. The spleen cells are fused by means of polyethylene glycol with mouse myeloma cells, and the excess unfused cells

destroyed by growth of the system on selective media comprising aminopterin (HAT media). The successfully fused cells are diluted and aliquots of the dilution placed in wells of a microtiter plate where growth of the culture is continued. Antibody-producing clones are identified by detection of antibody in the supernatant fluid of the wells by 5 immunoassay procedures, such as ELISA, as originally described by Engvall, *Meth. Enzymol.* 70:419, 1980, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference and derivative methods thereof. Selected positive clones can be expanded and their monoclonal antibody product harvested for use. Detailed procedures for monoclonal antibody production are described in Davis *et al.* in *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology* 10 Elsevier, New York. Section 21-2, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

2. Polyclonal Antibody Production by Immunization

Polyclonal antiserum containing antibodies to heterogenous epitopes of a single 15 protein can be prepared by immunizing suitable animals with the expressed protein or peptides derived therefrom, which can be unmodified or modified to enhance immunogenicity. Effective polyclonal antibody production is affected by many factors related both to the antigen and the host species. For example, small molecules tend to be less immunogenic than others and may require the use of carriers and adjuvant. Also, host 20 animals response vary depending on site of inoculations and doses, with both inadequate or excessive doses of antigen resulting in low titer antisera. Small doses (ng level) of antigen administered at multiple intradermal sites appears to be most reliable. An effective immunization protocol for rabbits can be found in Vaitukaitis, *et al.*, *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 33:988-991 (1971), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Booster injections can be given at regular intervals, and antiserum harvested when 25 antibody titer thereof, as determined semi-quantitatively, for example, by double immunodiffusion in agar against known concentrations of the antigen, begins to fall. See, for example, Ouchterlony, *et al.*, Chap. 19 in: *Handbook of Experimental Immunology* D. Wier (ed) Blackwell (1973), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Plateau 30 concentration of antibody is usually in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 mg/ml of serum (about 12 µM). Affinity of the antisera for the antigen is determined by preparing competitive binding curves,

as described, for example, by Fisher, D., Chap. 42 in: *Manual of Clinical Immunology*, 2d Ed. (Rose and Friedman, Eds.) Amer. Soc. For Microbiol., Washington, D.C. (1980), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Antibody preparations prepared according to either protocol are useful in quantitative immunoassays which determine concentrations of antigen-bearing substances in biological samples; they are also used semi-quantitatively or qualitatively to identify the presence of antigen in a biological sample. The antibodies may also be used in therapeutic compositions for killing cells expressing the protein or reducing the levels of the protein in the body.

10

V. Use of 5' ESTs or Sequences Obtainable Therefrom or Portions Thereof as Reagents

The 5' ESTs of the present invention (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be used as reagents in isolation procedures, diagnostic assays, and forensic procedures. For example, sequences from the 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be detectably labeled and used as probes to isolate other sequences capable of hybridizing to them. In addition, sequences from 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be used to design PCR primers to be used in isolation, diagnostic, or forensic procedures.

20

1. Use of 5' ESTs or Sequences Obtainable Therefrom or Portions Thereof in Isolation, Diagnostic and Forensic Procedures

EXAMPLE 44

25

Preparation of PCR Primers and Amplification of DNA

The 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be used to prepare PCR primers for a variety of applications, including isolation procedures for cloning nucleic acids capable of hybridizing to such sequences, diagnostic techniques and forensic techniques. The PCR primers are at least 10 bases, and preferably at least 12, 15, or 30 17 bases in length. More preferably, the PCR primers are at least 20-30 bases in length. In some embodiments, the PCR primers may be more than 30 bases in length. It is preferred

that the primer pairs have approximately the same G/C ratio, so that melting temperatures are approximately the same. A variety of PCR techniques are familiar to those skilled in the art. For a review of PCR technology, see Molecular Cloning to Genetic Engineering, White Ed. in *Methods in Molecular Biology* 67: Humana Press, Totowa 1997, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. In each of these PCR procedures, PCR primers on either side of the nucleic acid sequences to be amplified are added to a suitably prepared nucleic acid sample along with dNTPs and a thermostable polymerase such as Taq polymerase, Pfu polymerase, or Vent polymerase. The nucleic acid in the sample is denatured and the PCR primers are specifically hybridized to complementary nucleic acid sequences in the sample.

5 The hybridized primers are extended. Thereafter, another cycle of denaturation, hybridization, and extension is initiated. The cycles are repeated multiple times to produce an amplified fragment containing the nucleic acid sequence between the primer sites.

10

EXAMPLE 45

15 Use of 5'ESTs as Probes

Probes derived from 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom), including full length cDNAs or genomic sequences, may be labeled with detectable labels familiar to those skilled in the art, including radioisotopes and non-radioactive labels, to provide a detectable probe. The detectable probe may be single stranded or double stranded

20 and may be made using techniques known in the art, including *in vitro* transcription, nick translation, or kinase reactions. A nucleic acid sample containing a sequence capable of hybridizing to the labeled probe is contacted with the labeled probe. If the nucleic acid in the sample is double stranded, it may be denatured prior to contacting the probe. In some applications, the nucleic acid sample may be immobilized on a surface such as a nitrocellulose

25 or nylon membrane. The nucleic acid sample may comprise nucleic acids obtained from a variety of sources, including genomic DNA, cDNA libraries, RNA, or tissue samples.

Procedures used to detect the presence of nucleic acids capable of hybridizing to the detectable probe include well known techniques such as Southern blotting, Northern blotting, dot blotting, colony hybridization, and plaque hybridization. In some applications, the nucleic acid capable of hybridizing to the labeled probe may be cloned into vectors such as expression vectors, sequencing vectors, or *in vitro* transcription vectors to facilitate the characterization

30

and expression of the hybridizing nucleic acids in the sample. For example, such techniques may be used to isolate and clone sequences in a genomic library or cDNA library which are capable of hybridizing to the detectable probe as described in Example 30 above.

PCR primers made as described in Example 44 above may be used in forensic analyses, such as the DNA fingerprinting techniques described in Examples 46-50 below. Such analyses may utilize detectable probes or primers based on the sequences of the the 5' ESTs or of cDNAs or genomic DNAs isolated using the 5' ESTs.

EXAMPLE 46

10

Forensic Matching by DNA Sequencing

15

In one exemplary method, DNA samples are isolated from forensic specimens of, for example, hair, semen, blood or skin cells by conventional methods. A panel of PCR primers based on a number of the 5' ESTs of Example 25, or cDNAs or genomic DNAs isolated therefrom as described above, is then utilized in accordance with Example 44 to amplify DNA of approximately 100-200 bases in length from the forensic specimen. Corresponding sequences are obtained from a test subject. Each of these identification DNAs is then sequenced using standard techniques, and a simple database comparison determines the differences, if any, between the sequences from the subject and those from the sample. Statistically significant differences between the suspect's DNA sequences and those from the sample conclusively prove a lack of identity. This lack of identity can be proven, for example, with only one sequence. Identity, on the other hand, should be demonstrated with a large number of sequences, all matching. Preferably, a minimum of 50 statistically identical sequences of 100 bases in length are used to prove identity between the suspect and the sample.

25

EXAMPLE 47

Positive Identification by DNA Sequencing

30

The technique outlined in the previous example may also be used on a larger scale to provide a unique fingerprint-type identification of any individual. In this technique, primers are prepared from a large number of 5'EST sequences from Example 25, or cDNA or genomic DNA sequences obtainable therefrom. Preferably, 20 to 50 different primers are

used. These primers are used to obtain a corresponding number of PCR-generated DNA segments from the individual in question in accordance with Example 44. Each of these DNA segments is sequenced, using the methods set forth in Example 46. The database of sequences generated through this procedure uniquely identifies the individual from whom the 5 sequences were obtained. The same panel of primers may then be used at any later time to absolutely correlate tissue or other biological specimen with that individual.

EXAMPLE 48

Southern Blot Forensic Identification

10 The procedure of Example 47 is repeated to obtain a panel of at least 10 amplified sequences from an individual and a specimen. Preferably, the panel contains at least 50 amplified sequences. More preferably, the panel contains 100 amplified sequences. In some embodiments, the panel contains 200 amplified sequences. This PCR-generated DNA is then digested with one or a combination of, preferably, four base specific restriction enzymes.

15 Such enzymes are commercially available and known to those of skill in the art. After digestion, the resultant gene fragments are size separated in multiple duplicate wells on an agarose gel and transferred to nitrocellulose using Southern blotting techniques well known to those with skill in the art. For a review of Southern blotting see Davis *et al.* (*Basic Methods in Molecular Biology*, 1986, Elsevier Press. pp 62-65), the disclosure of which is 20 incorporated herein by reference.

A panel of probes based on the sequences of 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom), or fragments thereof of at least 10 bases, are radioactively or colorimetrically labeled using methods known in the art, such as nick translation or end labeling, and hybridized to the Southern blot using techniques known in the art (Davis *et al.*, 25 *supra*). Preferably, the probe comprises at least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom). More preferably, the probe comprises at least 20-30 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom). In some embodiments, the probe comprises more than 30 nucleotides from the 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom).

30 Preferably, at least 5 to 10 of these labeled probes are used, and more preferably at least about 20 or 30 are used to provide a unique pattern. The resultant bands appearing

from the hybridization of a large sample of 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) will be a unique identifier. Since the restriction enzyme cleavage will be different for every individual, the band pattern on the Southern blot will also be unique. Increasing the number of 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) probes will provide a 5 statistically higher level of confidence in the identification since there will be an increased number of sets of bands used for identification.

EXAMPLE 49

Dot Blot Identification Procedure

10 Another technique for identifying individuals using the 5' EST sequences disclosed herein utilizes a dot blot hybridization technique.

Genomic DNA is isolated from nuclei of subject to be identified. Oligonucleotide probes of approximately 30 bp in length are synthesized that correspond to at least 10, preferably 50 sequences from the 5' ESTs or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable 15 therefrom. The probes are used to hybridize to the genomic DNA through conditions known to those in the art. The oligonucleotides are end labeled with P³² using polynucleotide kinase (Pharmacia). Dot Blots are created by spotting the genomic DNA onto nitrocellulose or the like using a vacuum dot blot manifold (BioRad, Richmond California). The nitrocellulose filter containing the genomic sequences is baked or UV linked to the filter, prehybridized and 20 hybridized with labeled probe using techniques known in the art (Davis *et al.*, *supra*). The ³²P labeled DNA fragments are sequentially hybridized with successively stringent conditions to detect minimal differences between the 30 bp sequence and the DNA. Tetramethylammonium chloride is useful for identifying clones containing small numbers of nucleotide mismatches (Wood *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82(6):1585-1588, 1985) 25 which is hereby incorporated by reference. A unique pattern of dots distinguishes one individual from another individual.

5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) or oligonucleotides containing at least 10 consecutive bases from these sequences can be used as probes in the following alternative fingerprinting technique. Preferably, the probe comprises at 30 least 12, 15, or 17 consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom). More preferably, the probe comprises at least 20-30

consecutive nucleotides from the 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom). In some embodiments, the probe comprises more than 30 nucleotides from the 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom).

Preferably, a plurality of probes having sequences from different genes are used in the 5 alternative fingerprinting technique. Example 50 below provides a representative alternative fingerprinting procedure in which the probes are derived from 5'EST.

EXAMPLE 50

Alternative "Fingerprint" Identification Technique

10 20-mer oligonucleotides are prepared from a large number, e.g. 50, 100, or 200, of 5'EST using commercially available oligonucleotide services such as Genset, Paris, France. Cell samples from the test subject are processed for DNA using techniques well known to those with skill in the art. The nucleic acid is digested with restriction enzymes such as EcoRI and XbaI. Following digestion, samples are applied to wells for electrophoresis. The 15 procedure, as known in the art, may be modified to accommodate polyacrylamide electrophoresis, however in this example, samples containing 5 ug of DNA are loaded into wells and separated on 0.8% agarose gels. The gels are transferred onto nitrocellulose using standard Southern blotting techniques.

20 10 ng of each of the oligonucleotides are pooled and end-labeled with ^{32}P . The nitrocellulose is prehybridized with blocking solution and hybridized with the labeled probes. Following hybridization and washing, the nitrocellulose filter is exposed to X-Omat AR X-ray film. The resulting hybridization pattern will be unique for each individual.

It is additionally contemplated within this example that the number of probe sequences used can be varied for additional accuracy or clarity.

25

The proteins encoded by the extended cDNAs may also be used to generate antibodies as explained in Examples 30 and 43 in order to identify the tissue type or cell species from which a sample is derived as described in example 51.

30

EXAMPLE 51Identification of Tissue Types or Cell Species by Means of
Labeled Tissue Specific Antibodies

- Identification of specific tissues is accomplished by the visualization of tissue specific antigens by means of antibody preparations according to Examples 30 and 43 which are conjugated, directly or indirectly to a detectable marker. Selected labeled antibody species bind to their specific antigen binding partner in tissue sections, cell suspensions, or in extracts of soluble proteins from a tissue sample to provide a pattern for qualitative or semi-qualitative interpretation.
- Antisera for these procedures must have a potency exceeding that of the native preparation, and for that reason, antibodies are concentrated to a mg/ml level by isolation of the gamma globulin fraction, for example, by ion-exchange chromatography or by ammonium sulfate fractionation. Also, to provide the most specific antisera, unwanted antibodies, for example to common proteins, must be removed from the gamma globulin fraction, for example by means of insoluble immunoabsorbents, before the antibodies are labeled with the marker. Either monoclonal or heterologous antisera is suitable for either procedure.

A. Immunohistochemical techniques

Purified, high-titer antibodies, prepared as described above, are conjugated to a detectable marker, as described, for example, by Fudenberg, Chap. 26 in: *Basic and Clinical Immunology*, 3rd Ed. Lange, Los Altos, California, 1980, or Rose, *et al.*, Chap. 12 in: *Methods in Immunodiagnosis*, 2d Ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York (1980), the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

A fluorescent marker, either fluorescein or rhodamine, is preferred, but antibodies can also be labeled with an enzyme that supports a color producing reaction with a substrate, such as horseradish peroxidase. Markers can be added to tissue-bound antibody in a second step, as described below. Alternatively, the specific antitissue antibodies can be labeled with ferritin or other electron dense particles, and localization of the ferritin coupled antigen-antibody complexes achieved by means of an electron microscope. In yet another approach, the antibodies are radiolabeled, with, for example ^{125}I , and detected by overlaying the antibody treated preparation with photographic emulsion.

Preparations to carry out the procedures can comprise monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies to a single protein or peptide identified as specific to a tissue type, for example, brain tissue, or antibody preparations to several antigenically distinct tissue specific antigens can be used in panels, independently or in mixtures, as required.

5 Tissue sections and cell suspensions are prepared for immunohistochemical examination according to common histological techniques. Multiple cryostat sections (about 4 µm, unfixed) of the unknown tissue and known control, are mounted and each slide covered with different dilutions of the antibody preparation. Sections of known and unknown tissues should also be treated with preparations to provide a positive control, a negative 10 control, for example, pre-immune sera, and a control for non-specific staining, for example, buffer.

Treated sections are incubated in a humid chamber for 30 min at room temperature, rinsed, then washed in buffer for 30-45 min. Excess fluid is blotted away, and the marker developed.

15 If the tissue specific antibody was not labeled in the first incubation, it can be labeled at this time in a second antibody-antibody reaction, for example, by adding fluorescein- or enzyme-conjugated antibody against the immunoglobulin class of the antiserum-producing species, for example, fluorescein labeled antibody to mouse IgG. Such labeled sera are commercially available.

20 The antigen found in the tissues by the above procedure can be quantified by measuring the intensity of color or fluorescence on the tissue section, and calibrating that signal using appropriate standards.

B. Identification of tissue specific soluble proteins

The visualization of tissue specific proteins and identification of unknown tissues from 25 that procedure is carried out using the labeled antibody reagents and detection strategy as described for immunohistochemistry; however the sample is prepared according to an electrophoretic technique to distribute the proteins extracted from the tissue in an orderly array on the basis of molecular weight for detection.

A tissue sample is homogenized using a Virtis apparatus; cell suspensions are 30 disrupted by Dounce homogenization or osmotic lysis, using detergents in either case as required to disrupt cell membranes, as is the practice in the art. Insoluble cell components

such as nuclei, microsomes, and membrane fragments are removed by ultracentrifugation, and the soluble protein-containing fraction concentrated if necessary and reserved for analysis.

A sample of the soluble protein solution is resolved into individual protein species by conventional SDS polyacrylamide electrophoresis as described, for example, by Davis, *et al.*,

- 5 Section 19-2 in: *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology*, Leder ed., Elsevier, New York, 1986, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, using a range of amounts of polyacrylamide in a set of gels to resolve the entire molecular weight range of proteins to be detected in the sample. A size marker is run in parallel for purposes of estimating molecular weights of the constituent proteins. Sample size for analysis is a convenient volume of from 5
10 to 55 µL, and containing from about 1 to 100 µg protein. An aliquot of each of the resolved proteins is transferred by blotting to a nitrocellulose filter paper, a process that maintains the pattern of resolution. Multiple copies are prepared. The procedure, known as Western Blot Analysis, is well described in Davis, L. *et al.*, *supra* Section 19-3. One set of nitrocellulose blots is stained with Coomassie blue dye to visualize the entire set of proteins for comparison
15 with the antibody bound proteins. The remaining nitrocellulose filters are then incubated with a solution of one or more specific antisera to tissue specific proteins prepared as described in Examples 30 and 43. In this procedure, as in procedure A above, appropriate positive and negative sample and reagent controls are run.

- In either procedure A or B, a detectable label can be attached to the primary tissue
20 antigen-primary antibody complex according to various strategies and permutations thereof. In a straightforward approach, the primary specific antibody can be labeled; alternatively, the unlabeled complex can be bound by a labeled secondary anti-IgG antibody. In other approaches, either the primary or secondary antibody is conjugated to a biotin molecule, which can, in a subsequent step, bind an avidin conjugated marker. According to yet another
25 strategy, enzyme labeled or radioactive protein A, which has the property of binding to any IgG, is bound in a final step to either the primary or secondary antibody.

- The visualization of tissue specific antigen binding at levels above those seen in control tissues to one or more tissue specific antibodies, prepared from the gene sequences identified from extended cDNA sequences, can identify tissues of unknown origin, for
30 example, forensic samples, or differentiated tumor tissue that has metastasized to foreign bodily sites.

In addition to their applications in forensics and identification, 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be mapped to their chromosomal locations. Example 52 below describes radiation hybrid (RH) mapping of human chromosomal regions using 5'ESTs. Example 53 below describes a representative procedure for mapping an 5' EST to its location on a human chromosome. Example 54 below describes mapping of 5' ESTs on metaphase chromosomes by Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization (FISH). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the method of Examples 52-54 may also be used to map cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable from the 5' ESTs to their chromosomal locations.

10

2. Use of 5' ESTs or Sequences Obtainable Therefrom or Portions Thereof in Chromosome Mapping

EXAMPLE 52

Radiation hybrid mapping of 5'ESTs to the human genome

15 Radiation hybrid (RH) mapping is a somatic cell genetic approach that can be used for high resolution mapping of the human genome. In this approach, cell lines containing one or more human chromosomes are lethally irradiated, breaking each chromosome into fragments whose size depends on the radiation dose. These fragments are rescued by fusion with cultured rodent cells, yielding subclones containing different portions of the human genome. This technique is described by Benham *et al.*, *Genomics* 4:509-517, 1989; and Cox 20 *et al.*, *Science* 250:245-250, 1990, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. The random and independent nature of the subclones permits efficient mapping of any human genome marker. Human DNA isolated from a panel of 80-100 cell lines provides a mapping reagent for ordering 5'EST. In this approach, the frequency of breakage between 25 markers is used to measure distance, allowing construction of fine resolution maps as has been done using conventional ESTs (Schuler *et al.*, *Science* 274:540-546, 1996, hereby incorporated by reference).

RH mapping has been used to generate a high-resolution whole genome radiation hybrid map of human chromosome 17q22-q25.3 across the genes for growth hormone (GH) 30 and thymidine kinase (TK) (Foster *et al.*, *Genomics* 33:185-192, 1996), the region surrounding the Gorlin syndrome gene (Obermayr *et al.*, *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 4:242-245,

1996), 60 loci covering the entire short arm of chromosome 12 (Raeymaekers *et al.*, *Genomics* 29:170-178, 1995), the region of human chromosome 22 containing the neurofibromatosis type 2 locus (Frazer *et al.*, *Genomics* 14:574-584, 1992) and 13 loci on the long arm of chromosome 5 (Warrington *et al.*, *Genomics* 11:701-708, 1991).

5

EXAMPLE 53

Mapping of 5'ESTs to HumanChromosomes using PCR techniques

5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may be assigned to human chromosomes using PCR based methodologies. In such approaches, oligonucleotide 10 primer pairs are designed from the 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) to minimize the chance of amplifying through an intron. Preferably, the oligonucleotide primers are 18-23 bp in length and are designed for PCR amplification. The creation of PCR primers from known sequences is well known to those with skill in the art. For a review of PCR technology see Erlich in *PCR Technology, Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification*, Freeman and Co., New York, 1992, the disclosure of which is 15 incorporated herein by reference.

The primers are used in polymerase chain reactions (PCR) to amplify templates from total human genomic DNA. PCR conditions are as follows: 60 ng of genomic DNA is used as a template for PCR with 80 ng of each oligonucleotide primer, 0.6 unit of Taq polymerase, 20 and 1 μ Cu of a 32 P-labeled deoxycytidine triphosphate. The PCR is performed in a microplate thermocycler (Techne) under the following conditions: 30 cycles of 94°C, 1.4 min; 55°C, 2 min; and 72°C, 2 min; with a final extension at 72°C for 10 min. The amplified products are analyzed on a 6% polyacrylamide sequencing gel and visualized by autoradiography. If the length of the resulting PCR product is identical to the distance 25 between the ends of the primer sequences in the extended cDNA from which the primers are derived, then the PCR reaction is repeated with DNA templates from two panels of human-rodent somatic cell hybrids, BIOS PCRable DNA (BIOS Corporation) and NIGMS Human-Rodent Somatic Cell Hybrid Mapping Panel Number 1 (NIGMS, Camden, NJ).

PCR is used to screen a series of somatic cell hybrid cell lines containing defined sets 30 of human chromosomes for the presence of a given 5' EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom). DNA is isolated from the somatic hybrids and used as starting

templates for PCR reactions using the primer pairs from the 5' EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom). Only those somatic cell hybrids with chromosomes containing the human gene corresponding to the 5' EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) will yield an amplified fragment. The 5' EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) are assigned to a chromosome by analysis of the segregation pattern of PCR products from the somatic hybrid DNA templates. The single human chromosome present in all cell hybrids that give rise to an amplified fragment is the chromosome containing that 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom). For a review of techniques and analysis of results from somatic cell gene mapping experiments, see Ledbetter *et al.*, 5 *Genomics* 6:475-481, 1990, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10

EXAMPLE 54

Mapping of Extended 5' ESTs to Chromosomes Using Fluorescence *In Situ* Hybridization

15 Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization allows the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) to be mapped to a particular location on a given chromosome. The chromosomes to be used for fluorescence *in situ* hybridization techniques may be obtained from a variety of sources including cell cultures, tissues, or whole blood.

20 In a preferred embodiment, chromosomal localization of an 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) is obtained by FISH as described by Cherif *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 87:6639-6643, 1990), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Metaphase chromosomes are prepared from phytohemagglutinin (PHA)-stimulated blood cell donors. PHA-stimulated lymphocytes from healthy males are cultured for 72 h in RPMI-1640 medium. For synchronization, methotrexate (10 µM) is added for 17 h, followed by addition of 5-bromodeoxyuridine (5-BrdU, 0.1 mM) for 6 h. Colcemid (1 µg/ml) is added for the last 15 min before harvesting the cells. Cells are collected, washed in RPMI, incubated with a hypotonic solution of KCl (75 mM) at 37°C for 15 min and fixed in three changes of methanol:acetic acid (3:1). The cell suspension is dropped onto a glass slide and air dried. The 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) is labeled with 25 biotin-16 dUTP by nick translation according to the manufacturer's instructions (Bethesda Research Laboratories, Bethesda, MD), purified using a Sephadex G-50 column (Pharmacia,

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Upsala, Sweden) and precipitated. Just prior to hybridization, the DNA pellet is dissolved in hybridization buffer (50% formamide, 2 X SSC, 10% dextran sulfate, 1 mg/ml sonicated salmon sperm DNA, pH 7) and the probe is denatured at 70°C for 5-10 min.

- Slides kept at -20°C are treated for 1 h at 37°C with RNase A (100 µg/ml), rinsed 5 three times in 2 X SSC and dehydrated in an ethanol series. Chromosome preparations are denatured in 70% formamide, 2 X SSC for 2 min at 70°C, then dehydrated at 4°C. The slides are treated with proteinase K (10 µg/100 ml in 20 mM Tris-HCl, 2 mM CaCl₂) at 37°C for 8 min and dehydrated. The hybridization mixture containing the probe is placed on the 10 slide, covered with a coverslip, sealed with rubber cement and incubated overnight in a humid chamber at 37°C. After hybridization and post-hybridization washes, the biotinylated probe is detected by avidin-FITC and amplified with additional layers of biotinylated goat anti-avidin and avidin-FITC. For chromosomal localization, fluorescent R-bands are obtained as 15 previously described (Cherif *et al.*, *supra*). The slides are observed under a LEICA fluorescence microscope (DMRXA). Chromosomes are counterstained with propidium iodide and the fluorescent signal of the probe appears as two symmetrical yellow-green spots on both chromatids of the fluorescent R-band chromosome (red). Thus, a particular 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) may be localized to a particular 20 cytogenetic R-band on a given chromosome.
- Once the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) have been assigned to particular chromosomes using the techniques described in Examples 52-54 above, they may be utilized to construct a high resolution map of the chromosomes on which they are located or to identify the chromosomes in a sample.

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EXAMPLE 55

Use of 5'EST to Construct or Expand Chromosome Maps

- Chromosome mapping involves assigning a given unique sequence to a particular chromosome as described above. Once the unique sequence has been mapped to a given chromosome, it is ordered relative to other unique sequences located on the same 30 chromosome. One approach to chromosome mapping utilizes a series of yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) bearing several thousand long inserts derived from the chromosomes

of the organism from which the extended cDNAs (or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) are obtained. This approach is described in Nagaraja *et al.*, *Genome Research* 7:210-222, 1997, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, in this approach each chromosome is broken into overlapping pieces which are inserted into the YAC vector.

5 The YAC inserts are screened using PCR or other methods to determine whether they include the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) whose position is to be determined. Once an insert has been found which includes the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom), the insert can be analyzed by PCR or other methods to determine whether the insert also contains other sequences known to be on the chromosome

10 or in the region from which the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) was derived. This process can be repeated for each insert in the YAC library to determine the location of each of the extended cDNAs (or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) relative to one another and to other known chromosomal markers. In this way, a high resolution map of the distribution of numerous unique markers along each of the organisms chromosomes may

15 be obtained.

As described in Example 56 below extended cDNAs (or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may also be used to identify genes associated with a particular phenotype, such as hereditary disease or drug response.

20

3. Use of 5'ESTs or Sequences Obtained Therefrom or Fragments Thereof in Gene Identification

EXAMPLE 56

Identification of genes associated with hereditary diseases or drug response

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This example illustrates an approach useful for the association of 5'ESTs (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) with particular phenotypic characteristics. In this example, a particular 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) is used as a test probe to associate that 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) with a particular phenotypic characteristic.

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5'ESTs (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) are mapped to a particular location on a human chromosome using techniques such as those described in Examples 52 and 53 or other techniques known in the art. A search of Mendelian Inheritance in Man (McKusick in *Mendelian Inheritance in Man* (available on line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library) reveals the region of the human chromosome which contains the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) to be a very gene rich region containing several known genes and several diseases or phenotypes for which genes have not been identified. The gene corresponding to this 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) thus becomes an immediate candidate for each of these genetic diseases.

Cells from patients with these diseases or phenotypes are isolated and expanded in culture. PCR primers from the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) are used to screen genomic DNA, mRNA or cDNA obtained from the patients. 5'ESTs (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) that are not amplified in the patients can be positively associated with a particular disease by further analysis. Alternatively, the PCR analysis may yield fragments of different lengths when the samples are derived from an individual having the phenotype associated with the disease than when the sample is derived from a healthy individual, indicating that the gene containing the 5'EST may be responsible for the genetic disease.

20

VI. Use of 5'EST (or cDNA or Genomic DNA Obtainable Therefrom) to Construct Vectors

The present 5'ESTs (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) may also be used to construct secretion vectors capable of directing the secretion of the proteins encoded by genes therein. Such secretion vectors may facilitate the purification or enrichment of the proteins encoded by genes inserted therein by reducing the number of background proteins from which the desired protein must be purified or enriched. Exemplary secretion vectors are described in Example 57 below.

1. Construction of Secretion Vectors**EXAMPLE 57**Construction of Secretion Vectors

The secretion vectors include a promoter capable of directing gene expression in the host cell, tissue, or organism of interest. Such promoters include the Rous Sarcoma Virus promoter, the SV40 promoter, the human cytomegalovirus promoter, and other promoters familiar to those skilled in the art.

A signal sequence from a 5' EST (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) is operably linked to the promoter such that the mRNA transcribed from the promoter will direct the translation of the signal peptide. The host cell, tissue, or organism may be any cell, tissue, or organism which recognizes the signal peptide encoded by the signal sequence in the 5' EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom). Suitable hosts include mammalian cells, tissues or organisms, avian cells, tissues, or organisms, insect cells, tissues or organisms, or yeast.

In addition, the secretion vector contains cloning sites for inserting genes encoding the proteins which are to be secreted. The cloning sites facilitate the cloning of the insert gene in frame with the signal sequence such that a fusion protein in which the signal peptide is fused to the protein encoded by the inserted gene is expressed from the mRNA transcribed from the promoter. The signal peptide directs the extracellular secretion of the fusion protein.

The secretion vector may be DNA or RNA and may integrate into the chromosome of the host, be stably maintained as an extrachromosomal replicon in the host, be an artificial chromosome, or be transiently present in the host. Many nucleic acid backbones suitable for use as secretion vectors are known to those skilled in the art, including retroviral vectors, SV40 vectors, Bovine Papilloma Virus vectors, yeast integrating plasmids, yeast episomal plasmids, yeast artificial chromosomes, human artificial chromosomes, P element vectors, baculovirus vectors, or bacterial plasmids capable of being transiently introduced into the host.

The secretion vector may also contain a polyA signal such that the polyA signal is located downstream of the gene inserted into the secretion vector.

After the gene encoding the protein for which secretion is desired is inserted into the secretion vector, the secretion vector is introduced into the host cell, tissue, or organism using

calcium phosphate precipitation, DEAE-Dextran, electroporation, liposome-mediated transfection, viral particles or as naked DNA. The protein encoded by the inserted gene is then purified or enriched from the supernatant using conventional techniques such as ammonium sulfate precipitation, immunoprecipitation, immunochromatography, size exclusion chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, and HPLC. Alternatively, the secreted protein may be in a sufficiently enriched or pure state in the supernatant or growth media of the host to permit it to be used for its intended purpose without further enrichment.

The signal sequences may also be inserted into vectors designed for gene therapy. In such vectors, the signal sequence is operably linked to a promoter such that mRNA transcribed from the promoter encodes the signal peptide. A cloning site is located downstream of the signal sequence such that a gene encoding a protein whose secretion is desired may readily be inserted into the vector and fused to the signal sequence. The vector is introduced into an appropriate host cell. The protein expressed from the promoter is secreted extracellularly, thereby producing a therapeutic effect.

15

The 5' ESTs may also be used to clone sequences located upstream of the 5' ESTs which are capable of regulating gene expression, including promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, and other upstream sequences which influence transcription or translation levels. Once identified and cloned, these upstream regulatory sequences may be used in expression vectors designed to direct the expression of an inserted gene in a desired spatial, temporal, developmental, or quantitative fashion. Example 58 describes a method for cloning sequences upstream of the extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs.

2. Identification of Upstream Sequences With Promoting or Regulatory Activities

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EXAMPLE 58

Use of Extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs to Clone Upstream Sequences from Genomic DNA

Sequences derived from extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs may be used to isolate the promoters of the corresponding genes using chromosome walking techniques. In one chromosome walking technique, which utilizes the GenomeWalker™ kit available from Clontech, five complete genomic DNA samples are each digested with a different restriction

enzyme which has a 6 base recognition site and leaves a blunt end. Following digestion, oligonucleotide adapters are ligated to each end of the resulting genomic DNA fragments.

For each of the five genomic DNA libraries, a first PCR reaction is performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (which are incorporated herein by reference) 5 using an outer adaptor primer provided in the kit and an outer gene specific primer. The gene specific primer should be selected to be specific for the extended cDNA or 5' EST of interest and should have a melting temperature, length, and location in the extended cDNA or 5'EST which is consistent with its use in PCR reactions. Each first PCR reaction contains 5 ng of genomic DNA, 5 µl of 10X Tth reaction buffer, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, 0.2 µM each of outer 10 adaptor primer and outer gene specific primer, 1.1 mM of Mg(OAc)₂, and 1 µl of the Tth polymerase 50X mix in a total volume of 50 µl. The reaction cycle for the first PCR reaction is as follows: 1 min - 94°C / 2 sec - 94°C, 3 min - 72°C (7 cycles) / 2 sec - 94°C, 3 min - 67°C (32 cycles) / 5 min - 67°C.

The product of the first PCR reaction is diluted and used as a template for a 15 second PCR reaction according to the manufacturer's instructions using a pair of nested primers which are located internally on the amplicon resulting from the first PCR reaction. For example, 5 µl of the reaction product of the first PCR reaction mixture may be diluted 180 times. Reactions are made in a 50 µl volume having a composition identical to that of the first PCR reaction except the nested primers are used. The first 20 nested primer is specific for the adaptor, and is provided with the GenomeWalker™ kit. The second nested primer is specific for the particular extended cDNA or 5' EST for which the promoter is to be cloned and should have a melting temperature, length, and location in the extended cDNA or 5' EST which is consistent with its use in PCR reactions. The reaction parameters of the second PCR reaction are as follows: 1 min - 25 94°C / 2 sec - 94°C, 3 min - 72°C (6 cycles) / 2 sec - 94°C, 3 min - 67°C (25 cycles) / 5 min - 67°C. The product of the second PCR reaction is purified, cloned, and sequenced using standard techniques.

Alternatively, two or more human genomic DNA libraries can be constructed by 30 using two or more restriction enzymes. The digested genomic DNA is cloned into vectors which can be converted into single stranded, circular, or linear DNA. A biotinylated oligonucleotide comprising at least 15 nucleotides from the extended cDNA or 5' EST

- sequence is hybridized to the single stranded DNA. Hybrids between the biotinylated oligonucleotide and the single stranded DNA containing the extended cDNA or EST sequence are isolated as described in Example 29 above. Thereafter, the single stranded DNA containing the extended cDNA or EST sequence is released from the beads and 5 converted into double stranded DNA using a primer specific for the extended cDNA or 5' EST sequence or a primer corresponding to a sequence included in the cloning vector. The resulting double stranded DNA is transformed into bacteria. DNAs containing the 5' EST or extended cDNA sequences are identified by colony PCR or colony hybridization.
- 10 Once the upstream genomic sequences have been cloned and sequenced as described above, prospective promoters and transcription start sites within the upstream sequences may be identified by comparing the sequences upstream of the extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs with databases containing known transcription start sites, transcription factor binding sites, or promoter sequences.
- 15 In addition, promoters in the upstream sequences may be identified using promoter reporter vectors as described in Example.

EXAMPLE 59

Identification of Promoters in Cloned Upstream Sequences

- 20 The genomic sequences upstream of the extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs are cloned into a suitable promoter reporter vector, such as the pSEAP-Basic, pSEAP-Enhancer, p β gal-Basic, p β gal-Enhancer, or pEGFP-1 Promoter Reporter vectors available from Clontech. Briefly, each of these promoter reporter vectors include multiple cloning sites positioned upstream of a reporter gene encoding a readily assayable protein such as secreted alkaline phosphatase, β galactosidase, or green fluorescent protein. The sequences upstream of the 25 extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs are inserted into the cloning sites upstream of the reporter gene in both orientations and introduced into an appropriate host cell. The level of reporter protein is assayed and compared to the level obtained from a vector which lacks an insert in the cloning site. The presence of an elevated expression level in the vector containing the insert with respect to the control vector indicates the presence of a promoter in the insert. If necessary, the upstream sequences can be cloned into vectors which contain an enhancer for 30

augmenting transcription levels from weak promoter sequences. A significant level of expression above that observed with the vector lacking an insert indicates that a promoter sequence is present in the inserted upstream sequence.

Appropriate host cells for the promoter reporter vectors may be chosen based on the results of the above described determination of expression patterns of the extended cDNAs and ESTs. For example, if the expression pattern analysis indicates that the mRNA corresponding to a particular extended cDNA or 5' EST is expressed in fibroblasts, the promoter reporter vector may be introduced into a human fibroblast cell line.

Promoter sequences within the upstream genomic DNA may be further defined by constructing nested deletions in the upstream DNA using conventional techniques such as Exonuclease III digestion. The resulting deletion fragments can be inserted into the promoter reporter vector to determine whether the deletion has reduced or obliterated promoter activity. In this way, the boundaries of the promoters may be defined. If desired, potential individual regulatory sites within the promoter may be identified using site directed mutagenesis or linker scanning to obliterate potential transcription factor binding sites within the promoter individually or in combination. The effects of these mutations on transcription levels may be determined by inserting the mutations into the cloning sites in the promoter reporter vectors.

20

EXAMPLE 60

Cloning and Identification of Promoters

Using the method described in Example 58 above with 5' ESTs, sequences upstream of several genes were obtained. Using the primer pairs GGG AAG ATG GAG ATA GTA TTG CCT G (SEQ ID NO:29) and CTG CCA TGT ACA TGA TAG AGA GAT TC (SEQ ID NO:30), the promoter having the internal designation P13H2 (SEQ ID NO:31) was obtained.

Using the primer pairs GTA CCA GGGG ACT GTG ACC ATT GC (SEQ ID NO:32) and CTG TGA CCA TTG CTC CCA AGA GAG (SEQ ID NO:33), the promoter having the internal designation P15B4 (SEQ ID NO:34) was obtained.

Using the primer pairs CTG GGA TGG AAG GCA CGG TA (SEQ ID NO:35) and GAG ACC ACA CAG CTA GAC AA (SEQ ID NO:36), the promoter having the internal designation P29B6 (SEQ ID NO:37) was obtained.

Figure 4 provides a schematic description of the promoters isolated and the way they are assembled with the corresponding 5' tags. The upstream sequences were screened for the presence of motifs resembling transcription factor binding sites or known transcription start sites using the computer program MatInspector release 2.0, August 1996.

Table VII describes the transcription factor binding sites present in each of these promoters. The columns labeled matrix provides the name of the MatInspector matrix used. The column labeled position provides the 5' position of the promoter site. Numeration of the sequence starts from the transcription site as determined by matching the genomic sequence with the 5' EST sequence. The column labeled "orientation" indicates the DNA strand on which the site is found, with the + strand being the coding strand as determined by matching the genomic sequence with the sequence of the 5' EST. The column labeled "score" provides the MatInspector score found for this site. The column labeled "length" provides the length of the site in nucleotides. The column labeled "sequence" provides the sequence of the site found.

Bacterial clones containing plasmids containing the promoter sequences described above described above are presently stored in the inventor's laboratories under the internal identification numbers provided above. The inserts may be recovered from the deposited materials by growing an aliquot of the appropriate bacterial clone in the appropriate medium. The plasmid DNA can then be isolated using plasmid isolation procedures familiar to those skilled in the art such as alkaline lysis minipreps or large scale alkaline lysis plasmid isolation procedures. If desired the plasmid DNA may be further enriched by centrifugation on a cesium chloride gradient, size exclusion chromatography, or anion exchange chromatography. The plasmid DNA obtained using these procedures may then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, a PCR can be done with primers designed at both ends of the EST insertion. The PCR product which corresponds to the 5' EST can then be manipulated using standard cloning techniques familiar to those skilled in the art.

The promoters and other regulatory sequences located upstream of the extended cDNAs or 5' ESTs may be used to design expression vectors capable of directing the expression of an inserted gene in a desired spatial, temporal, developmental, or quantitative manner. A promoter capable of directing the desired spatial, temporal, developmental, and quantitative patterns may be selected using the results of the expression analysis described in Example 26 above. For example, if a promoter which confers a high level of expression in muscle is desired, the promoter sequence upstream of an extended cDNA or 5' EST derived from an mRNA which is expressed at a high level in muscle, as determined by the method of Example 26, may be used in the expression vector.

10 Preferably, the desired promoter is placed near multiple restriction sites to facilitate the cloning of the desired insert downstream of the promoter, such that the promoter is able to drive expression of the inserted gene. The promoter may be inserted in conventional nucleic acid backbones designed for extrachromosomal replication, integration into the host chromosomes or transient expression. Suitable backbones for the present expression vectors 15 include retroviral backbones, backbones from eukaryotic episomes such as SV40 or Bovine Papilloma Virus, backbones from bacterial episomes, or artificial chromosomes.

Preferably, the expression vectors also include a polyA signal downstream of the multiple restriction sites for directing the polyadenylation of mRNA transcribed from the gene inserted into the expression vector.

20 Following the identification of promoter sequences using the procedures of Examples 58-60, proteins which interact with the promoter may be identified as described in Example 61 below.

EXAMPLE 61

25 Identification of Proteins Which Interact with Promoter Sequences, Upstream Regulatory Sequences, or mRNA

Sequences within the promoter region which are likely to bind transcription factors may be identified by homology to known transcription factor binding sites or through conventional mutagenesis or deletion analyses of reporter plasmids containing the promoter

30 sequence. For example, deletions may be made in a reporter plasmid containing the promoter sequence of interest operably linked to an assayable reporter gene. The reporter plasmids

carrying various deletions within the promoter region are transfected into an appropriate host cell and the effects of the deletions on expression levels is assessed. Transcription factor binding sites within the regions in which deletions reduce expression levels may be further localized using site directed mutagenesis, linker scanning analysis, or other techniques familiar
5 to those skilled in the art.

Nucleic acids encoding proteins which interact with sequences in the promoter may be identified using one-hybrid systems such as those described in the manual accompanying the Matchmaker One-Hybrid System kit available from Clontech (Catalog No. K1603-1), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, the
10 Matchmaker One-hybrid system is used as follows. The target sequence for which it is desired to identify binding proteins is cloned upstream of a selectable reporter gene and integrated into the yeast genome. Preferably, multiple copies of the target sequences are inserted into the reporter plasmid in tandem. A library comprised of fusions between cDNAs to be evaluated for the ability to bind to the promoter and the activation domain
15 of a yeast transcription factor, such as GAL4, is transformed into the yeast strain containing the integrated reporter sequence. The yeast are plated on selective media to select cells expressing the selectable marker linked to the promoter sequence. The colonies which grow on the selective media contain genes encoding proteins which bind the target sequence. The inserts in the genes encoding the fusion proteins are further
20 characterized by sequencing. In addition, the inserts may be inserted into expression vectors or *in vitro* transcription vectors. Binding of the polypeptides encoded by the inserts to the promoter DNA may be confirmed by techniques familiar to those skilled in the art, such as gel shift analysis or DNase protection analysis.

25 **VII. Use of 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or Genomic DNAs Obtainable Therefrom) in Gene Therapy**

The present invention also comprises the use of 5'ESTs (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) in gene therapy strategies, including antisense and triple helix strategies as described in Examples 62 and 63 below. In antisense approaches, nucleic acid sequences
30 complementary to an mRNA are hybridized to the mRNA intracellularly, thereby blocking the expression of the protein encoded by the mRNA. The antisense sequences may prevent gene

expression through a variety of mechanisms. For example, the antisense sequences may inhibit the ability of ribosomes to translate the mRNA. Alternatively, the antisense sequences may block transport of the mRNA from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, thereby limiting the amount of mRNA available for translation. Another mechanism through which antisense 5 sequences may inhibit gene expression is by interfering with mRNA splicing. In yet another strategy, the antisense nucleic acid may be incorporated in a ribozyme capable of specifically cleaving the target mRNA.

EXAMPLE 62

10

Preparation and Use of Antisense Oligonucleotides

The antisense nucleic acid molecules to be used in gene therapy may be either DNA or RNA sequences. They may comprise a sequence complementary to the sequence of the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom). The antisense nucleic acids should have a length and melting temperature sufficient to permit formation of an intracellular 15 duplex with sufficient stability to inhibit the expression of the mRNA in the duplex. Strategies for designing antisense nucleic acids suitable for use in gene therapy are disclosed in Green *et al.*, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 55:569-597, 1986; and Izant and Weintraub, *Cell* 36:1007-1015, 1984, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

20

In some strategies, antisense molecules are obtained from a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein by reversing the orientation of the coding region with respect to a promoter so as to transcribe the opposite strand from that which is normally transcribed in the cell. The antisense molecules may be transcribed using *in vitro* transcription systems such as those which employ T7 or SP6 polymerase to generate the transcript. Another approach involves transcription of the antisense nucleic acids *in vivo* by operably linking DNA 25 containing the antisense sequence to a promoter in an expression vector.

30

Alternatively, oligonucleotides which are complementary to the strand normally transcribed in the cell may be synthesized *in vitro*. Thus, the antisense nucleic acids are complementary to the corresponding mRNA and are capable of hybridizing to the mRNA to create a duplex. In some embodiments, the antisense sequences may contain modified sugar phosphate backbones to increase stability and make them less sensitive to RNase activity.

Examples of modifications suitable for use in antisense strategies are described by Rossi *et al.*, *Pharmacol. Ther.* 50(2):245-254, 1991, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Various types of antisense oligonucleotides complementary to the sequence of the 5'EST (or cDNA or genomic DNA obtainable therefrom) may be used. In one preferred 5 embodiment, stable and semi-stable antisense oligonucleotides described in International Application No. PCT WO94/23026, hereby incorporated by reference, are used. In these molecules, the 3' end or both the 3' and 5' ends are engaged in intramolecular hydrogen bonding between complementary base pairs. These molecules are better able to withstand exonuclease attacks and exhibit increased stability compared to conventional antisense 10 oligonucleotides.

In another preferred embodiment, the antisense oligodeoxynucleotides against herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 described in International Application No. WO 95/04141, hereby incorporated by reference, are used.

In yet another preferred embodiment, the covalently cross-linked antisense 15 oligonucleotides described in International Application No. WO 96/31523, hereby incorporated by reference, are used. These double- or single-stranded oligonucleotides comprise one or more, respectively, inter- or intra-oligonucleotide covalent cross-linkages, wherein the linkage consists of an amide bond between a primary amine group of one strand and a carboxyl group of the other strand or of the same strand, respectively, the primary 20 amine group being directly substituted in the 2' position of the strand nucleotide monosaccharide ring, and the carboxyl group being carried by an aliphatic spacer group substituted on a nucleotide or nucleotide analog of the other strand or the same strand, respectively.

The antisense oligodeoxynucleotides and oligonucleotides disclosed in International 25 Application No. WO 92/18522, incorporated by reference, may also be used. These molecules are stable to degradation and contain at least one transcription control recognition sequence which binds to control proteins and are effective as decoys therefore. These molecules may contain "hairpin" structures, "dumbbell" structures, "modified dumbbell" structures, "cross-linked" decoy structures and "loop" structures.

30 In another preferred embodiment, the cyclic double-stranded oligonucleotides described in European Patent Application No. 0 572 287 A2, hereby incorporated by

reference are used. These ligated oligonucleotide "dumbbells" contain the binding site for a transcription factor and inhibit expression of the gene under control of the transcription factor by sequestering the factor.

Use of the closed antisense oligonucleotides disclosed in International Application
5 No. WO 92/19732, hereby incorporated by reference, is also contemplated. Because these molecules have no free ends, they are more resistant to degradation by exonucleases than are conventional oligonucleotides. These oligonucleotides may be multifunctional, interacting with several regions which are not adjacent to the target mRNA.

The appropriate level of antisense nucleic acids required to inhibit gene expression
10 may be determined using *in vitro* expression analysis. The antisense molecule may be introduced into the cells by diffusion, injection, infection, transfection or h-region-mediated import using procedures known in the art. For example, the antisense nucleic acids can be introduced into the body as a bare or naked oligonucleotide, oligonucleotide encapsulated in lipid, oligonucleotide sequence encapsidated by viral protein, or as an oligonucleotide
15 operably linked to a promoter contained in an expression vector. The expression vector may be any of a variety of expression vectors known in the art, including retroviral or viral vectors, vectors capable of extrachromosomal replication, or integrating vectors. The vectors may be DNA or RNA.

The antisense molecules are introduced onto cell samples at a number of different
20 concentrations preferably between 1×10^{-10} M to 1×10^{-4} M. Once the minimum concentration that can adequately control gene expression is identified, the optimized dose is translated into a dosage suitable for use *in vivo*. For example, an inhibiting concentration in culture of 1×10^{-7} translates into a dose of approximately 0.6 mg/kg bodyweight. Levels of oligonucleotide approaching 100 mg/kg bodyweight or higher may be possible after testing the toxicity of the
25 oligonucleotide in laboratory animals. It is additionally contemplated that cells from the vertebrate are removed, treated with the antisense oligonucleotide, and reintroduced into the vertebrate.

It is further contemplated that the antisense oligonucleotide sequence is incorporated
30 into a ribozyme sequence to enable the antisense to specifically bind and cleave its target mRNA. For technical applications of ribozyme and antisense oligonucleotides see Rossi *et al., supra.*

In a preferred application of this invention, the polypeptide encoded by the gene is first identified, so that the effectiveness of antisense inhibition on translation can be monitored using techniques that include but are not limited to antibody-mediated tests such as RIAs and ELISA, functional assays, or radiolabeling.

- 5 The 5' ESTs of the present invention (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) may also be used in gene therapy approaches based on intracellular triple helix formation. Triple helix oligonucleotides are used to inhibit transcription from a genome. They are particularly useful for studying alterations in cell activity as it is associated with a particular gene. The 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) of the present invention or, more preferably, a portion of those sequences, can be used to inhibit gene expression in individuals having diseases associated with expression of a particular gene. Similarly, a portion of 5' EST sequences (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) can be used to study the effect of inhibiting transcription of a particular gene within a cell. Traditionally, homopurine sequences were considered the most useful for 10 triple helix strategies. However, homopyrimidine sequences can also inhibit gene expression. Such homopyrimidine oligonucleotides bind to the major groove at homopurine:homopyrimidine sequences. Thus, both types of sequences from the 5'EST or from the gene corresponding to the 5'EST are contemplated within the scope of this invention.
- 15

20

EXAMPLE 63

Preparation and Use of Triple Helix Probes

- The sequences of the 5' ESTs (or cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtainable therefrom) are scanned to identify 10-mer to 20-mer homopyrimidine or homopurine stretches which 25 could be used in triple-helix based strategies for inhibiting gene expression. Following identification of candidate homopyrimidine or homopurine stretches, their efficiency in inhibiting gene expression is assessed by introducing varying amounts of oligonucleotides containing the candidate sequences into tissue culture cells which normally express the target gene. The oligonucleotides may be prepared on an oligonucleotide synthesizer or they may 30 be purchased commercially from a company specializing in custom oligonucleotide synthesis, such as GENSET, Paris, France.

The oligonucleotides may be introduced into the cells using a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to calcium phosphate precipitation, DEAE-Dextran, electroporation, liposome-mediated transfection or native uptake.

Treated cells are monitored for altered cell function or reduced gene expression using
5 techniques such as Northern blotting, RNase protection assays, or PCR based strategies to monitor the transcription levels of the target gene in cells which have been treated with the oligonucleotide. The cell functions to be monitored are predicted based upon the homologies of the target gene corresponding to the extended cDNA from which the oligonucleotide was derived with known gene sequences that have been associated with a particular function. The
10 cell functions can also be predicted based on the presence of abnormal physiologies within cells derived from individuals with a particular inherited disease, particularly when the extended cDNA is associated with the disease using techniques described in Example 56.

The oligonucleotides which are effective in inhibiting gene expression in tissue culture cells may then be introduced *in vivo* using the techniques described above and in Example 62
15 at a dosage calculated based on the *in vitro* results, as described in Example 62.

In some embodiments, the natural (beta) anomers of the oligonucleotide units can be replaced with alpha anomers to render the oligonucleotide more resistant to nucleases. Further, an intercalating agent such as ethidium bromide, or the like, can be attached to the 3' end of the alpha oligonucleotide to stabilize the triple helix. For information on the
20 generation of oligonucleotides suitable for triple helix formation see Griffin *et al.*, *Science* 245:967-971, 1989, which is hereby incorporated by this reference.

EXAMPLE 64

Use of cDNAs Obtained Using the 5' ESTs to Express an Encoded Protein in a Host

25

Organism

The cDNAs obtained as described above using the 5' ESTs of the present invention may also be used to express an encoded protein in a host organism to produce a beneficial effect. In such procedures, the encoded protein may be transiently expressed in the host organism or stably expressed in the host organism. The encoded protein may have any of the
30 activities described above. The encoded protein may be a protein which the host organism

lacks or, alternatively, the encoded protein may augment the existing levels of the protein in the host organism.

A full length extended cDNA encoding the signal peptide and the mature protein, or an extended cDNA encoding only the mature protein is introduced into the host organism.

- 5 The extended cDNA may be introduced into the host organism using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art. For example, the extended cDNA may be injected into the host organism as naked DNA such that the encoded protein is expressed in the host organism, thereby producing a beneficial effect.

Alternatively, the extended cDNA may be cloned into an expression vector
10 downstream of a promoter which is active in the host organism. The expression vector may be any of the expression vectors designed for use in gene therapy, including viral or retroviral vectors. The expression vector may be directly introduced into the host organism such that the encoded protein is expressed in the host organism to produce a beneficial effect. In another approach, the expression vector may be introduced into cells *in vitro*. Cells
15 containing the expression vector are thereafter selected and introduced into the host organism, where they express the encoded protein to produce a beneficial effect.

EXAMPLE 65

Use of Signal Peptides Encoded by 5' ESTs or Sequences obtained Therefrom

to Import Proteins Into Cells

The short core hydrophobic region (h) of signal peptides encoded by the 5'ESTS or extended cDNAs derived from SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 may also be used as a carrier to import a peptide or a protein of interest, so-called cargo, into tissue culture cells (Lin *et al.*, *J. Biol Chem.*, 270: 14225-14258, 1995; Du *et al.*, *J. Peptide Res.*, 51: 235-243, 1998; Rojas *et al.*

25 *Nature Biotech.*, 16: 370-375, 1998).

When cell permeable peptides of limited size (approximately up to 25 amino acids) are to be translocated across cell membrane, chemical synthesis may be used in order to add the h region to either the C-terminus or the N-terminus to the cargo peptide of interest. Alternatively, when longer peptides or proteins are to be imported into cells, nucleic acids can

30 be genetically engineered, using techniques familiar to those skilled in the art, in order to link the extended cDNA sequence encoding the h region to the 5' or the 3' end of a D

sequence-coding for a cargo polypeptide. Such genetically engineered nucleic acids are then translated either *in vitro* or *in vivo* after transfection into appropriate cells, using conventional techniques to produce the resulting cell permeable polypeptide. Suitable host cells are then simply incubated with the cell permeable polypeptide which is then translocated across the
5 membrane.

This method may be applied to study diverse intracellular functions and cellular processes. For instance, it has been used to probe functionally relevant domains of intracellular proteins and to examine protein-protein interactions involved in signal transduction pathways (Lin *et al.*, *supra*; Lin *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271: 5305-5308, 1996;
10 Rojas *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271: 27456-27461, 1996; Liu *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 93: 11819-11824, 1996; Rojas *et al.*, *Bioch. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 234: 675-680, 1997).

Such techniques may be used in cellular therapy to import proteins producing therapeutic effects. For instance, cells isolated from a patient may be treated with imported therapeutic proteins and then re-introduced into the host organism.

15 Alternatively, the h region of signal peptides of the present invention could be used in combination with a nuclear localization signal to deliver nucleic acids into cell nucleus. Such oligonucleotides may be antisense oligonucleotides or oligonucleotides designed to form triple helices, as described in examples 62 and 63 respectively, in order to inhibit processing and/or maturation of a target cellular RNA.

20 As discussed above, the cDNAs or portions thereof obtained using the 5' ESTs of the present invention can be used for various purposes. The polynucleotides can be used to express recombinant protein for analysis, characterization or therapeutic use; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or
25 at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in disease states); as molecular weight markers on Southern gels; as chromosome markers or tags (when labeled) to identify chromosomes or to map related gene positions; to compare with endogenous DNA sequences in patients to identify potential genetic disorders; as probes to hybridize and thus discover novel, related DNA sequences; as a source of information to derive PCR primers for
30 genetic fingerprinting; for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, including for examination for expression patterns; to raise anti-protein

antibodies using DNA immunization techniques; and as an antigen to raise anti-DNA antibodies or elicit another immune response. Where the polynucleotide encodes a protein which binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the polynucleotide can also be used in interaction trap assays (such as, for 5 example, that described in Gyuris *et al.*, *Cell* 75:791-803, 1993, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference) to identify polynucleotides encoding the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction.

The proteins or polypeptides provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assays to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative 10 receptors or ligands. Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule 15 inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include without limitation *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, Fritsch and 25 Maniatis eds., 1989, and *Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques*, Academic Press, Berger and Kimmel eds., 1987.

Polynucleotides and proteins of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a source of 30 carbohydrate. In such cases the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid

preparation, such as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

Although this invention has been described in terms of certain preferred embodiments,
5 other embodiments which will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in view of the disclosure herein are also within the scope of this invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is intended to be defined only by reference to the appended claims. All documents cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Step	Search characteristic		Selection Characteristics		
	Program	Strand	Parameters	Identity (%)	Length (bp)
miscellaneous	blastn	both	S=61 X=16	90	17
tRNA	fasta	both	-	80	60
rRNA	blastn	both	S=108	80	40
mttRNA	blastn	both	S=108	80	40
Prokaryotic	blastn	both	S=144	90	40
Fungal	blastn	both	S=144	90	40
Alu	fasta*	both	-	70	40
L1	blastn	both	S=72	70	40
Repeats	blastn	both	S=72	70	40
Promoters	blastn	top	S=54 X=16	90	15†
Vertebrate	fasta*	both	S=108	90	30
ESTs	blastn	both	S=108 X=16	90	30
Proteins	blastx*	top	E = 0.001	-	-

Table 1: Parameters used for each step of EST analysis

- * use "Quick Fast" Database scanner
- † alignment further constrained to begin closer than 10bp to EST's end
- using BLOSUM62 substitution matrix

TABLE II

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>VON HEIJNE SCORE</u>	<u>TISSUE SOURCE</u>	<u>INTERNAL DESIGNATION</u>
ID38	new	13.2	Testis	51-39-3-H2-PU
ID39	new	12	Testis	51-34-3-F8-PU
ID40	new	11	Testis	51-43-1-C5-PU
ID41	new	10.6	Testis	51-2-4-C4-PU
ID42	new	10.4	Ovary	26-49-1-A5-PU
ID43	new	10.1	Testis	51-3-3-B10-PU
ID44	new	9.8	Testis	51-15-4-A12-PU
ID45	new	9.8	Testis	51-14-1-G6-PU
ID46	new	9.5	Spleen	53-1-4-A1-PU
ID47	new	9.4	Ovary	26-40-1-A11-PU
ID48	new	9.4	Testis	51-19-4-A10-PU
ID49	new	9.2	Ovary	26-25-2-D2-PU
ID50	new	9.2	Testis	51-17-2-C6-PU
ID51	new	9.2	Ovary	26-40-3-A6-PU
ID52	new	9.1	Ovary	26-49-1-A9-PU
ID53	new	9.1	Spleen	20-7-2-D6-PU
ID54	new	9.1	Testis	51-2-1-A11-PU
ID55	new	9	Testis	51-43-3-G3-PU
ID56	new	8.9	Ovary	26-47-2-B1-PU
ID57	new	8.8	Ovary	26-11-1-G8-PU
ID58	new	8.8	Testis	51-37-4-E11-PU
ID59	new	8.7	Ovary	26-25-2-G1-PU
ID60	new	8.5	Testis	51-13-1-F7-PU
ID61	new	8.4	Spleen	20-2-1-D7-PU
ID62	new	8.1	Ovary	26-12-2-B5-PU
ID63	new	8	Testis	51-1-1-G12-PU
ID64	new	7.6	Spleen	20-8-2-F3-PU
ID65	new	7.5	Spleen	20-10-3-D4-PU
ID66	new	7.5	Spleen	20-3-3-G4-PU
ID67	new	7.5	Testis	51-10-3-B6-PU
ID68	new	7.5	Ovary	26-27-3-E8-PU
ID69	new	7.4	Testis	51-14-4-A6-PU
ID70	new	7.3	Testis	51-7-2-A6-PU
ID71	new	7.3	Ovary	26-31-1-D11-PU
ID72	new	7.1	Testis	51-28-2-G1-PU
ID73	new	6.9	Spleen	20-10-1-B12-PU
ID74	new	6.9	Testis	51-39-1-A5-PU
ID75	new	6.9	Ovary	26-23-2-A11-PU
ID76	new	6.9	Testis	51-1-4-C5-PU
ID77	new	6.8	Spleen	53-2-4-D8-PU
ID78	new	6.8	Spleen	20-3-2-C11-PU
ID79	new	6.8	Testis	51-29-4-B4-PU
ID80	new	6.8	Ovary	26-27-3-E11-PU
ID81	new	6.6	Ovary	26-10-1-H8-PU
ID82	new	6.5	Testis	51-18-2-G10-PU
ID83	new	6.5	Spleen	20-2-1-H12-PU
ID84	new	6.4	Testis	51-10-3-G3-PU
ID85	new	6.4	Uterus	74-9-4-H2-PU
ID86	new	6.4	Ovary	26-23-3-G2-PU
ID87	new	6.4	Testis	51-2-4-F5-PU
ID88	new	6.4	Uterus	74-4-3-C4-PU

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>VON HEIJNE SCORE</u>	<u>TISSUE SOURCE</u>	<u>INTERNAL DESIGNATION</u>
ID89	new	6.3	Testis	51-31-3-D1-PU
ID90	new	6.3	Spleen	20-5-1-H1-PU
ID91	new	6.2	Ovary	26-4-1-1-G3-PU
ID92	new	6.2	Uterus	74-11-4-G3-PU
ID93	new	6.1	Ovary	26-4-4-E9-PU
ID94	new	6.1	Spleen	20-2-3-C2-PU
ID95	new	6.1	Ovary	26-48-1-A9-PU
ID96	new	6	Spleen	20-1-2-C7-PU
ID97	new	6	Ovary	26-28-4-H1-PU
ID98	new	6	Uterus	74-8-4-C11-PU
ID99	new	6	Ovary	26-6-3-B9-PU
ID100	new	5.9	Testis	51-16-4-B10-PU
ID101	new	5.9	Testis	51-47-3-F9-PU
ID102	new	5.9	Testis	51-4-2-D10-PU
ID103	new	5.9	Ovary	26-10-4-D9-PU
ID104	new	5.8	Testis	51-18-1-C3-PU
ID105	new	5.8	Ovary	26-45-2-C4-PU
ID106	new	5.7	Ovary	26-26-3-D7-PU
ID107	new	5.7	Ovary	26-5-3-A8-PU
ID108	new	5.7	Ovary	26-47-1-C6-PU
ID109	new	5.6	Testis	51-19-1-F10-PU
ID110	new	5.6	Testis	51-11-4-G10-PU
ID111	new	5.5	Testis	51-39-3-F7-PU
ID112	new	5.5	Testis	51-2-1-E10-PU
ID113	new	5.4	Testis	51-26-2-F5-PU
ID114	new	5.4	Ovary	26-2-2-G10-PU
ID115	new	5.4	Testis	51-35-4-G9-PU
ID116	new	5.4	Ovary	26-39-1-A6-PU
ID117	new	5.3	Ovary	26-47-1-E2-PU
ID118	new	5.3	Testis	51-26-2-C7-PU
ID119	new	5.2	Uterus	74-11-3-F8-PU
ID120	new	5.2	Spleen	53-3-1-E2-PU
ID121	new	5.2	Testis	51-31-3-G12-PU
ID122	new	5.1	Spleen	20-6-4-G5-PU
ID123	new	5.1	Uterus	74-6-3-F1-PU
ID124	new	5.1	Uterus	74-11-1-F8-PU
ID125	new	5.1	Ovary	26-7-4-B3-PU
ID126	new	5	Ovary	26-5-3-F10-PU
ID127	new	5	Ovary	26-49-3-C2-PU
ID128	new	5	Testis	51-29-3-E1-PU
ID129	new	5	Ovary	26-26-3-D2-PU
ID130	new	5	Uterus	74-9-4-B4-PU
ID131	new	5	Testis	51-1-3-E9-PU
ID132	new	4.9	Ovary	26-5-1-C6-PU
ID133	new	4.9	Ovary	26-3-1-H5-PU
ID134	new	4.9	Ovary	26-51-4-D9-PU
ID135	new	4.9	Ovary	26-27-3-D7-PU
ID136	new	4.8	Uterus	74-3-4-D8-PU
ID137	new	4.8	Ovary	26-29-1-E1-PU
ID138	new	4.8	Spleen	20-3-1-H3-PU
ID139	new	4.8	Testis	51-3-3-D8-PU
ID140	new	4.8	Spleen	20-5-3-D9-PU
ID141	new	4.7	Testis	51-44-4-H4-PU

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>VON HEIJNE SCORE</u>	<u>TISSUE SOURCE</u>	<u>INTERNAL DESIGNATION</u>
ID142	new	4.7	Testis	51-5-4-G12-PU
ID143	new	4.7	Spleen	20-9-2-F7-PU
ID144	new	4.7	Spleen	53-3-2-A10-PU
ID145	new	4.6	Ovary	26-30-4-C1-PU
ID146	new	4.6	Testis	51-29-3-H6-PU
ID147	new	4.6	Testis	51-5-3-G2-PU
ID148	new	4.6	Testis	51-11-3-DS-PU
ID149	new	4.6	Testis	51-7-1-E7-PU
ID150	new	4.6	Testis	51-27-1-G12-PU
ID151	new	4.6	Uterus	74-4-1-F5-PU
ID152	new	4.5	Ovary	26-24-1-F8-PU
ID153	new	4.5	Spleen	20-7-3-F6-PU
ID154	new	4.5	Ovary	26-1-2-A8-PU
ID155	new	4.4	Testis	51-1-3-H9-PU
ID156	new	4.4	Testis	51-27-1-E8-PU
ID157	new	4.3	Testis	51-4-4-B2-PU
ID158	new	4.3	Ovary	26-4-1-C3-PU
ID159	new	4.3	Spleen	20-4-2-E2-PU
ID160	new	4.3	Testis	51-19-4-F5-PU
ID161	new	4.3	Spleen	20-8-4-D7-PU
ID162	new	4.3	Testis	51-24-1-B11-PU
ID163	new	4.3	Spleen	20-6-2-G10-PU
ID164	new	4.2	Testis	51-6-4-F8-PU
ID165	new	4.2	Testis	51-36-2-A9-PU
ID166	new	4.2	Ovary	26-7-3-H10-PU
ID167	new	4.2	Testis	51-1-3-D9-PU
ID168	new	4.2	Spleen	20-2-1-B11-PU
ID169	new	4.2	Uterus	74-6-4-A5-PU
ID170	new	4.2	Testis	51-14-3-F3-PU
ID171	new	4.1	Ovary	26-33-3-E2-PU
ID172	new	4	Testis	51-26-4-C7-PU
ID173	new	4	Testis	51-25-3-F3-PU
ID174	new	4	Ovary	26-8-3-DS-PU
ID175	new	4	Testis	51-42-3-F9-PU
ID176	new	4	Ovary	26-27-1-C5-PU
ID177	new	4	Ovary	26-1-1-G2-PU
ID178	new	3.9	Ovary	26-8-3-H3-PU
ID179	new	3.9	Ovary	26-40-2-A9-PU
ID180	new	3.9	Ovary	26-24-4-A5-PU
ID181	new	3.9	Uterus	74-5-3-B12-PU
ID182	new	3.8	Testis	51-37-2-G12-PU
ID183	new	3.8	Spleen	20-8-2-E7-PU
ID184	new	3.8	Testis	51-2-1-H9-PU
ID185	new	3.8	Ovary	26-46-4-D12-PU
ID186	new	3.8	Ovary	26-40-1-A12-PU
ID187	new	3.7	Testis	51-3-4-E2-PU
ID188	new	3.7	Ovary	26-47-3-G12-PU
ID189	new	3.7	Ovary	26-2-4-E12-PU
ID190	new	3.7	Uterus	74-4-4-D6-PU
ID191	new	3.7	Testis	51-36-4-A3-PU
ID192	new	3.7	Uterus	74-11-1-B8-PU
ID193	new	3.7	Spleen	20-10-2-G2-PU
ID194	new	3.7	Testis	51-37-4-D6-PU

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>VON HEIJNE SCORE</u>	<u>TISSUE SOURCE</u>	<u>INTERNAL DESIGNATION</u>
ID195	new	3.6	Ovary	26-27-4-G9-PU
ID196	new	3.6	Testis	51-2-3-A6-PU
ID197	new	3.6	Ovary	26-24-2-A3-PU
ID198	new	3.6	Uterus	74-3-3-F6-PU
ID199	new	3.5	Spleen	20-10-2-B2-PU
ID200	new	3.5	Testis	51-13-2-G2-PU
ID201	new	3.5	Testis	51-17-4-A4-PU
ID202	new	3.5	Spleen	20-10-3-E5-PU
ID203	new	3.5	Testis	51-30-1-B6-PU
ID204	new	3.5	Ovary	26-40-2-G12-PU
ID205	new	3.5	Ovary	26-9-3-G4-PU
ID206	ext-est-not-vrt	12.7	Testis	51-18-4-A4-PU
ID207	ext-est-not-vrt	7.4	Ovary	26-44-1-B5-PU
ID208	ext-est-not-vrt	7.3	Testis	51-20-1-A2-PU
ID209	ext-est-not-vrt	7.1	Ovary	26-2-1-A12-PU
ID210	ext-est-not-vrt	6.7	Testis	51-2-1-A7-PU
ID211	ext-est-not-vrt	5.6	Spleen	53-1-1-C10-PU
ID212	ext-est-not-vrt	5.6	Uterus	74-10-1-B10-PU
ID213	ext-est-not-vrt	5.3	Testis	51-31-4-A1-PU
ID214	ext-est-not-vrt	4.4	Testis	51-25-1-A2-PU
ID215	ext-est-not-vrt	4.1	Testis	51-35-2-F8-PU
ID216	ext-est-not-vrt	3.9	Testis	51-8-3-E7-PU
ID217	ext-est-not-vrt	3.9	Testis	51-34-2-H6-PU
ID218	ext-est-not-vrt	3.5	Uterus	74-7-2-F11-PU
ID219	est-not-ext	10.5	Testis	51-18-1-G7-PU
ID220	est-not-ext	9.5	Testis	51-23-1-G1-PU
ID221	est-not-ext	8.3	Ovary	26-8-1-B12-PU
ID222	est-not-ext	8.3	Testis	51-41-1-F10-PU
ID223	est-not-ext	8.2	Ovary	26-12-1-A2-PU
ID224	est-not-ext	8.1	Spleen	53-3-3-B8-PU
ID225	est-not-ext	8	Testis	51-4-4-A12-PU
ID226	est-not-ext	7.8	Testis	51-18-1-H7-PU
ID227	est-not-ext	7.6	Spleen	20-6-4-G3-PU
ID228	est-not-ext	7.5	Testis	51-2-3-F10-PU
ID229	est-not-ext	7.1	Testis	51-7-2-C2-PU
ID230	est-not-ext	7.1	Testis	51-6-4-F9-PU
ID231	est-not-ext	6.5	Spleen	20-6-1-D11-PU
ID232	est-not-ext	6.4	Ovary	26-26-1-A11-PU
ID233	est-not-ext	6.4	Testis	51-9-3-A12-PU
ID234	est-not-ext	6.2	Ovary	26-8-3-F5-PU
ID235	est-not-ext	6.1	Ovary	26-27-2-A12-PU
ID236	est-not-ext	6	Uterus	74-11-3-H4-PU
ID237	est-not-ext	5.8	Ovary	26-51-2-G10-PU
ID238	est-not-ext	5.8	Testis	51-23-1-G2-PU
ID239	est-not-ext	5.7	Uterus	74-1-2-H1-PU
ID240	est-not-ext	5.7	Testis	51-9-1-E7-PU
ID241	est-not-ext	5.3	Testis	51-1-4-E9-PU
ID242	est-not-ext	4.8	Testis	51-6-4-G2-PU
ID243	est-not-ext	4.8	Spleen	20-2-1-C5-PU
ID244	est-not-ext	4.7	Testis	51-23-1-H2-PU
ID245	est-not-ext	4.6	Testis	51-19-3-H6-PU
ID246	est-not-ext	4.6	Testis	51-10-3-D11-PU
ID247	est-not-ext	4.6	Testis	51-20-2-G7-PU

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>VON HEIJNE SCORE</u>	<u>TISSUE SOURCE</u>	<u>INTERNAL DESIGNATION</u>
ID248	est-not-ext	4.6	Ovary	26-38-4-C2-PU
ID249	est-not-ext	4.5	Ovary	26-44-3-C5-PU
ID250	est-not-ext	4.4	Ovary	26-47-4-H1-PU
ID251	est-not-ext	4.4	Spleen	20-5-2-C3-PU
ID252	est-not-ext	4.3	Testis	51-21-3-B10-PU
ID253	est-not-ext	4.3	Spleen	20-4-4-B3-PU
ID254	est-not-ext	4.2	Ovary	26-5-1-F8-PU
ID255	est-not-ext	4.1	Testis	51-22-3-B10-PU
ID256	est-not-ext	4.1	Testis	51-18-1-G1-PU
ID257	est-not-ext	4.1	Testis	51-12-2-H4-PU
ID258	est-not-ext	3.9	Testis	51-25-1-A12-PU
ID259	est-not-ext	3.8	Spleen	20-2-1-B4-PU
ID260	est-not-ext	3.8	Spleen	20-7-2-A6-PU
ID261	est-not-ext	3.8	Ovary	26-27-4-D3-PU
ID262	est-not-ext	3.8	Ovary	26-5-4-F9-PU
ID263	est-not-ext	3.8	Uterus	74-3-1-B9-PU
ID264	est-not-ext	3.7	Spleen	20-8-4-A11-PU
ID265	est-not-ext	3.6	Testis	51-15-4-G10-PU
ID266	est-not-ext	3.6	Testis	51-2-1-A10-PU
ID267	est-not-ext	3.5	Spleen	53-1-1-A10-PU
ID268	est-not-ext	3.5	Testis	51-15-4-H10-PU
ID269	ext-vrt-not-genomic	8.1	Ovary	26-36-1-D11-PU
ID270	ext-vrt-not-genomic	4	Testis	51-39-2-D9-PU

TABLE III

SEQ. ID NO.	<u>SIGNAL PEPTIDE</u>
ID38	MGEASPPAPARRHLLVLLLLLSTLVIPSAA
ID39	MAPQTLLPVLVLCVLLLQAQG
ID40	MWTLKSSLVLLLCLTCSYA
ID41	MLPLLLLPLLWGGSQ
ID42	METGALRRPQLLPLLLLCGPSQDQC
ID43	MERLVLTLCCTLPLAVA
ID44	MMLPQWLFFFLLFFFLLTRG
ID45	MKPVLPLQXLVVFCCLALQLVPG
ID46	MFRQRQETAQRSTQSCRCPRDGLFFSLFSAPLASA
ID47	MGSSACEIAVGTKRLLLALPLALVLG
ID48	MSNQRLPLIFSLFICFFGESFC
ID49	MLWFLSFLLALLSLNC
ID50	MLXISLEIXSFICCIVVLISLSWT
ID51	MVFRNCILFILTFFSHTFC
ID52	MLAACPLSPGCQS
ID53	MAWSPLFLTLITHCTVSWA
ID54	MLKSVLVSLCSWSPPPLTS
ID55	MTSKXILVSFILAALSLSSTTFS
ID56	MKSLSLXLAVXLGLATAVSA
ID57	MWAMESGHLLWALLFMQSLWP
ID58	MAQTWAXLLVMGSLPSASWS
ID59	MKCGFLAYLLITLYVWPVINA
ID60	MRKPAAGFLPSLLKVLLPLAPAAA
ID61	MRQSLFLTSVVPVLA
ID62	MELSQMSELMGLSVLLGLLALMATA
ID63	MQDAPLSCLSPTKWSVSSADSTEKSASAAGTRNLPQFCRLQALRMKAAGILTIGCLVTGVES
ID64	MALAFCLCMAEAILLFSPEHSLSFFFCSRKARIRLHWAGQTLAILCAALGLGFISSRTRS ELPHLVSWSWVGAITLLATAVQALCGLCLLCPRAA
ID65	MLRFPTCFPSXRVXGXKQLPQEIXLWWSRXDXIXLANTAGEVLLHRLASFHRVWS
ID66	MFMVLEVVVSRTSSLAMILSDSFHMLSDVLALVVALVAERFA
ID67	MENQLWHNTVRCCCNQYQESPHDAEDILLLLGLIVLVNI
ID68	MLSXKITLTLSPNSVCC
ID69	MEGPRGWLVLCVLAISLA
ID70	MKSLLFTLAVFMILLAQLVSG
ID71	MLKLILLFSLLISIVC
ID72	MTPWCLACLGRRPLASLQWSLTLAWC
ID73	MTMRHNWTPDLSPWVLLLCAHVVTL
ID74	MTGNRNDLFATLSCMPATS
ID75	MTMRHNWTPDLSPWVLLLCAHVVTL
ID76	MKPLLETLYLLGMLVPGGLG
ID77	MNQADPRLRAVCLWTLTSAAMSRGDNCTDLLALGIPSITQAWGLWVLLGAVTLLFLISLA AHLSQ
ID78	MHRQISFLLLRKPRKNWFCQNHVNLRKRYLLSILSSLTMVIC
ID79	MKQWLCWVLRLERGRQGLGVGEPRGLRLCLGALSAXTFVFSFLHA
ID80	MRLGLCFWVPHRGEMSFSSHYSRGTVWYQWDLSSLMLTLISWFRWCLPAVSTVELLFFLP ILFIRS
ID81	MDFWEYERRGDVPFWCPIRS YLMSVCPTGKVNLNLVKVASARFLHQVTIFPFLYSVK ANYCFLNFDVPQYAEIHSFAAPSILIVIIIITITSACSA
ID82	MSTSSSSWDNLLESLSLSTVWNWIQA
ID83	MVFATIGFSLKSGLAGSAGLLWCLA

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>SIGNAL PEPTIDE</u>
ID84	MVLLSGSVVGVC
ID85	MCSQKRAVSNQGLMDLGLCXLCXVNFA
ID86	MLIVLTLHSPSCDT
ID87	MTRLCLPPEAREDPIPVPVRGLGAGEGSGSPVRPPSTWGPSWAQLLDSVLWLGALGLTIQ
ID88	MVLTCLFLSLISTYP
ID89	MLIPVFSFSLQLLSSST
ID90	MAAAAXLSGPSAGSAAGVPGGTGGLSAVSSGPRRLLLLLESVSGLLQP
ID91	MHNWLFLFVFTFCNC
ID92	MHVEC FYFLSTALGSQA
ID93	MSPGSALALLWSLPASDLG
ID94	MALALGSIPSSIA
ID95	MLAFLFCTLFLSVVHP
ID96	MAQMPLTGSYQDLEYFLECMFLHLLYTLQTISLSG
ID97	MALLMGLWVRTVVLQG
ID98	MINHLYLAILIXSLKLTIQ
ID99	MGRQGTLEIEGILCVITWLEANLGKQKDENHYYKKLSSLYLCSFPLPGTS
ID100	MELTNKQTGTDRHEQVLRVKQDKRISAWWCVLLEWSQG
ID101	MAKRQNPTSVLGLLFSISDTWA
ID102	MNVLPFSYYYILFCLSLQIFRVS LA
ID103	MKCLKVNPFLFLVFNFFSYISXFSPVCG
ID104	MSWTVPVV RASQRVSSVGANXLCLGMALCPRQA
ID105	MGFLXLMTLTTHVHS
ID106	MLFRVLLLAQLFLGSG
ID107	MRVPEDLASKILLPGCAPGSLPLSTSAPPLRG
ID108	MFPHXETQVKCFWQGLRRSDLCLCQCILARA
ID109	MKSLLFTLA VF MXLAQLVSG
ID110	MHLYSCSCMRLLNVACCIPFSSS
ID111	MRAPLVLSPLSYQCSS
ID112	MQVPHLRVWTQVXDFIGYRNLGFTSMCILFHCLLS
ID113	MQKLMAVPMITRAQGGDTCTRQIWLWMHQSFQKSNS
ID114	MCXAGFXDH PRAARHARTSRHPLPWVCSQXP A HRS LCLWPACLC
ID115	MTSKFILV SFILA ALSLS
ID116	MHLLI FILTVHHTPS
ID117	M LSSSLM VQLISQVYS
ID118	MFSYILCMLFCLFS
ID119	MFL FYYVTLAFSLVLSES
ID120	MLLSGLWLSSVKEC
ID121	MVA FSVFCFSWLMSSSSP
ID122	MVPLALGIGPPGCLQG
ID123	MNL CMGVLLKVGT SRRCLCLLWFCTAMRP GGA
ID124	MSLAKSLFLRVARG
ID125	MRLPPFLPSATLLSAES
ID126	MSDRKRTKF SYVQLPCPISLLPRSF KRGQI PGPSAPP LLLLREELVTG
ID127	MTPLGSGPPRE ASIAQVRGF SRTFFF R VAF CFFPAFLVXVXS
ID128	MRC S ALFPLLSLLSC
ID129	M LYDQYYLIISLLKLCFCFI
ID130	MANCFLSHKSQTILISKPAL T QSHFTSPAGLFLTVEKSHLLTRLFFHWLSL VLCSFLSLRFCTLS
ID131	MHGAGLTYLLFLPDWA AV
ID132	MCCLSATLA FSGSFL
ID133	MAE DILMAPGPLPRATAQPPAPLSPD SGLRG LLLQEALG
ID134	MTLTHGNNILHLANFFL VACPLFGVCLX
ID135	MVLRWLPWPRGS HS
ID136	MKARL SGNLICFSFLGTLFHKNS

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>SIGNAL PEPTIDE</u>
ID137	MSHVCLVPQTPLSCLG
ID138	MYPASFVFKIPSTAYVVLTSVNLFIGING
ID139	MSSSRKDHLGAXAQSPSRSSLWVTAPLVSA
ID140	MASPAATYLVQSSACCPA
ID141	MNAAINTGPAPAVTKTETEVQNPDVLWDLDIPEARSHADQDSNPXAEALLPCNLHXSWLHS
ID142	MINLLVGNCIYLLGAIRASCRCXMSFAKFGIFLVIFCSESFS
ID143	MLCCGPLRFLLRDPGCLLA
ID144	MRKTSFILLRMTVLPTLWT
ID145	MWWKPAPEEGVRVGLVLVXRALC
ID146	MFNFLLGNSSCVYQ
ID147	MKRGAFSNLNDSQLSASFLOPSLQANCPALDPAVSLSAPAFA
ID148	MKSAKLGFLLRFIFCSLNLTLLLG
ID149	MDILFPLHSVIGSHP
ID150	MLKVFRAXHPKICHFGILLLSQRQWS
ID151	MLVRNARRGSRGSPWWWRAGCLXWRKLAASWTLS
ID152	MTKGHHHQHPLHPHPLFTLGLGYPIPTRL
ID153	MTYHXIQFSERLHILFIVCLARG
ID154	MSQFPLCSPPWKPLVKVSRNLKIRMSIPWPLSVLIYCGLSQPLTLG
ID155	MFRSLTTAFFRDA MGFLLMFDLTSQ
ID156	MVLTTLPLPSANSVPVNMP TTGPNSLSYASSALSPCLX
ID157	MQRNAATFIHLQLAIRPSLLPTLPWLPSRTL
ID158	MNIFCFHFHFPLFQ
ID159	MLTNRNYFNFLFLVQLCILA
ID160	MKLNPGQVPTWWEALCRFVGMPCTA
ID161	MLAGFRRSAPASQSLCLNLCPCSSLL
ID162	MKEGASFYLLLFLNDVPP
ID163	MGLECCCOPPHNLRVYIETLLLKLSSQSRT
ID164	MQLCPFTSVLSIAASLLQCRL
ID165	MDVTCCFDAVEGSDFRVCCHGCWSLCLQMLQLLFKLNSTWCRA
ID166	MRQGPGAPLHCFCFTLFSYSSS
ID167	MHTLLGIWLTXRLQ
ID168	MLYGSWVCLLSAGTAFE
ID169	MLFFPLLSFRFLPSESLLKXXXXFLLGRRVVG
ID170	MPVWAIALGCWGTLSRG
ID171	MGMSGKKHFPLSWDHIQGSTEATSQGILCGSLPGPSLC
ID172	MASKILLNVQEEVTCPICLELLTEPLSLDCGHSLCRA
ID173	MYYMVCLFFRLIFS
ID174	MGAGGXREIRAAAASWLRAAEHSKLAGLWSPGLVPA
ID175	MGSKCCKGPDEDAVERQRQRKLLAQLHHRKRVKAAGQIQAWWRGVLVRRPLLVAALRA
ID176	MQQQGHPHLSAGTLSIHSWQLLTSQP
ID177	MSRYEXGSSLLPFDPDFSVYSFKXXSFFEAYSISDYATCCLSLFQWCAY
ID178	MIYFIKINNKLLLLHHYLLLFTT
ID179	MELLYLKVKRGQKDLSWALCLSQSGYY
ID180	MTLAVTLSALGATG
ID181	MLGPPPLQPGSHGKVLA PQGSSGLTPPFPCRCLITLPRSCRP
ID182	MGNVCSCLRAR YQQLXLILVHF PAYS
ID183	MLYGLGSGP RCVISCIHG VWC
ID184	MHRIMTLLHLKALQQQLQN KIHVPRMLPGPVTPLDSCPPSAHS
ID185	MLFLVLFYSAIFL
ID186	MVSLCVAALFPLQA
ID187	MSSNLFYIPSILTLLA
ID188	MGLLRKCFPVMLGGNTHIQITCIKQFILCLGTCRG

SEQ. ID NO.	<u>SIGNAL PEPTIDE</u>
ID189	MMLPLFCSPWESGG
ID190	MAKLLSDLSVDSAARC
ID191	MCGYWVCWGHILLPARVST
ID192	MKLSCACGADTAIIGLSTFLNLLS
ID193	MIPFSGTVFSLGSCPAGPLSA
ID194	MIPSSQPRFXNPACKQTVLLXDPAVSLSAPAFASA
ID195	MAPTFLLISDSFLTS
ID196	MISLIVLSSLGIKIQWCLS
ID197	MACDSFLKDALPQELSXLXFPLVDMREDLLYFTFLPRKVA
ID198	MLLLNENLKAEIQNEAQGSCILFLFCFESQNMRSKSIFPFILIHFFPQQIRK
ID199	MISKYVHYS LTDLLLPTFLSKAFL
ID200	MARTMGVPRACKAFCSLLSSFCALHFG
ID201	MILCFLPHHRLQEA
ID202	MQDYVSHAVRRHCQCFFVCFSPIYG
ID203	MEFAHAAECVSFALNETHVLLNLALSHFNCC
ID204	MGNQGFPYLSPLSLSVQDLLAASWLPRDAPC
ID205	MKYQMVSQSAQLASPLLPGATP
ID206	MGPSTPLLILFLLSWSGPLQG
ID207	MASLGHLIVFCVGILLTMAKA
ID208	MSGSSLPSALALSLLLVSGLLP
ID209	MMEVVVGNGVVVALRGIPPRTSRKSSRKTRFCGERGSKQSGKCSPVGLAVVSLGGSRG
ID210	MARCFSLVLLLTSIWT
ID211	MGSRKCGGCLSCLLIPLALWS
ID212	MGSRKCGGCLSCLLIPLALWS
ID213	MMVMILFGVSVFVFLTHC
ID214	MSNTHTVLVSLPHPHPALT
ID215	MXVYRLQTQEKPNTIVQVPAFLQEI.VDRDNSKFEWCIEMAEMRXKVWIKEKQNTKRLRS CTKGYLLELSPMSLSQLNGCKSGWMNQQXPNLLITLACVPMTSFT
ID216	MFPVLGWILIAVVIILLIFT
ID217	MFSCCISVCLCPCLNKQGS
ID218	MRLCLIMYCSFGTLSHLTYLLLSPIKYP
ID219	MGKGMVAMILGLLLALLPVQVSS
ID220	MGSSGLSLLVLFVLLANVQG
ID221	MVLGGCPVSYLLLCGQAALLLGNLLLHCVSRSHS
ID222	METGRLLSISSSLPLVLLG
ID223	MAASLGQVLAIVLVAALWG
ID224	MHIKSIILEGFKSYAQRTEVNGFDPLFNAITGLNGSGKSNILDSCFLGISNLSQVRA
ID225	MSPSPRWGFLCVLFATVHP
ID226	MCSLLYPLVTFFLLCLCIAYWAST
ID227	MLPFLFFSTLFSSIFT
ID228	MVALNLILVPCCAA
ID229	MAARGVIAPVGESLRYAELYQPSAKRPDAVDQQQLVRSLIAVGLGVAALAF
ID230	MIKLLKLLSLLRPSLC
ID231	MPSVNSAGLCVQLQLTTAVTS
ID232	MMIIGLHFALFLLVSXYMIRS
ID233	MALLLSVLRVLLG
ID234	MLKSLWLSLVAWHWGEA
ID235	MGIVTWLLXSFMSSA
ID236	MAGIKALISLSFGGAIGLMFLMLGCALP
ID237	MKKQKHKQKLWCISVKLVTLSPVPTSLA
ID238	MDGIPMSMKNEMPISQLLMIIAPSLGFVLFALFVAFLLRG
ID239	MGGFLHLPALSSSCLWTFPPMCVRIFSYVPLPILTPKTINLIPVLAICSCLPGP GPA
ID240	MSPSPRWGFLCVLFATVHP

<u>SEQ. ID NO.</u>	<u>SIGNAL PEPTIDE</u>
ID241	MTSQVPVNETIIVLPSNVINFSQAEKPEPTNQQQDSLKKHLHAEXKVIGTIQILCGMMVL SLGIILASASFSPNFT
ID242	MRALENDFFNSPPRKTVRGGTTEVLLKYKKGETNDFELLKNQLLDPDIKDDQIINWLL EFRSSVMYLTKDFEQLISIILRLPWLNRSQT
ID243	MVFPAKRFCLVPSMEGVRWFSCGTWLPSRA
ID244	MNCFQGTNASALEKDIDGPEQFPINEHYFGLVNFGNTCYCNSVLQALYSCRPFRENVLAYK AQQKKKENLLTCLADLFHSIA
ID245	MAAALRVRXXXFGTRA
ID246	MKLLTHNLLSSHVRG
ID247	MGXFSSRTFCGRSGRSCRGQLVQVSRPEVSAGSLLPAPQA
ID248	MEGGVRLDLSACGETSGVAVSELPASETAALVPEGHGPGLRACALSLPDAPGASG
ID249	MTLLSFAALTAAFS
ID250	MAAAATGDPGLSKLQFAPFSSA
ID251	MFTSTGSSGLYKAPLSKSLLL VPSXLS
ID252	MTSMTQSLREVIAKAMTKARNFERVLGKITLVSAAPGKVIC
ID253	MADFGISAGQFVAVVWDKSSPVEALKGLVDKLQALTGNEGRVSVENIKQLLQSAHKESSX DIILSGLVPGSTT
ID254	MGILLGLLLLGHLT
ID255	MFLTVKLLLGQRCSLKVG
ID256	MNVIDHVRDMAAAGLHSNVRLLSSLLL TMSNN
ID257	MGTPSLSILLIGAPESPPIPYFPYHSGTGRVLCPLXXAAAAP
ID258	MVYHALDSPDDDYHALFVLCLLYAMS
ID259	MFIVLSMWLCCGFE
ID260	MVVVILSSXVPLAAM
ID261	MLAECSLLHPSVRG
ID262	MQMARLLGLCAWARK
ID263	MTPQYLPHGGKYQVLGDYSLAVVFPLHFSDLISVLYLIPKTLT
ID264	MVVLRAKGKTFLPPLXRAFACRG
ID265	MKREGGA AHLCSDSLPESSQ
ID266	MVTCPGPSSGQPLSSMYTAGDRRGAPS LPYSLAACPCGSQG
ID267	MQRQLALEVIVTLSETAA
ID268	MGDYLLRGYRMLGETCADCGTILLQDKQRKIYCVACQELSDVDKDNPALNAQAALSQAR EHQLASASELPLGSRP
ID269	MWLLYLLVPALFCRA
ID270	MKLEFTEKNXXSFVLQNLNRQRKRKEYWDMALSVDNHVFFAHRNVLA AVSPLVRS LIS

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Minimum signal peptide score	false positive rate	false negative rate	proba(0.1)	proba(0.2)
3.5	0.121	0.036	0.467	0.664
4	0.096	0.06	0.519	0.708
4.5	0.078	0.079	0.565	0.745
5	0.062	0.098	0.615	0.782
5.5	0.05	0.127	0.659	0.813
6	0.04	0.163	0.694	0.836
6.5	0.033	0.202	0.725	0.855
7	0.025	0.248	0.763	0.878
7.5	0.021	0.304	0.78	0.889
8	0.015	0.368	0.816	0.909
8.5	0.012	0.418	0.836	0.92
9	0.009	0.512	0.856	0.93
9.5	0.007	0.581	0.863	0.934
10	0.006	0.679	0.835	0.919

TABLE IV

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Minimum signal peptide score	All ESTs	New ESTs	ESTs matching public EST closer than 40 bp from beginning	ESTs extending known mRNA more than 40 bp	ESTs extending public EST more than 40 bp
3.5	2674	947	599	23	150
4	2278	784	499	23	126
4.5	1943	647	425	22	112
5	1657	523	353	21	96
5.5	1417	419	307	19	80
6	1190	340	238	18	68
6.5	1035	280	186	18	60
7	893	219	161	15	48
7.5	753	173	132	12	36
8	636	133	101	11	29
8.5	543	104	83	8	26
9	456	81	63	6	24
9.5	364	57	48	6	18
10	303	47	35	6	15

TABLE V

Tissue	All ESTs	New ESTs	ESTs	ESTs	ESTs
			matching public EST closer than 40 bp from beginning	extending known mRNA more than 40 bp	extending public EST more than 40 bp
Brain	329	131	75	3	24
Cancerous prostate	134	40	37	1	6
Cerebellum	17	9	1	0	6
Colon	21	11	4	0	0
Dystrophic muscle	41	18	8	0	1
Fetal brain	70	37	16	0	1
Fetal kidney	227	116	46	1	19
Fetal liver	13	7	2	0	0
Heart	30	15	7	0	1
Hypertrophic prostate	86	23	22	2	2
Kidney	10	7	3	0	0
Large intestine	21	8	4	0	1
Liver	23	9	6	0	0
Lung	24	12	4	0	1
Lung (cells)	57	38	6	0	4
Lymph ganglia	163	60	23	2	12
Lymphocytes	23	6	4	0	2
Muscle	33	16	6	0	4
Normal prostate	181	61	45	7	11
Ovary	90	57	12	1	2
Pancreas	48	11	6	0	1
Placenta	24	5	1	0	0
Prostate	34	16	4	0	2
Spleen	58	28	10	0	1
Substantia nigra	108	47	27	1	6
Surrenals	15	3	3	1	0
Testis	131	68	25	1	8
Thyroid	17	8	2	0	2
Umbilical cord	55	17	12	1	3
Uterus	28	15	3	0	2
Non tissue-specific	568	48	177	2	28
Total	2677	947	601	23	150

TABLE VI

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**Description of Transcription Factor Binding Sites present on promoters
isolated from SignalTag sequences**

Promoter sequence P13H2 (546 bp):

Matrix	Position	Orientation	Score	Length	Sequence
CMYB_01	-502	+	0.983	9	TGTCAGTTG
MYOD_Q6	-501	+	0.961	10	CCCAACTGAC
S8_01	-444	+	0.960	11	AATAGAATTAG
S8_01	-425	+	0.966	11	AACTAAATTAG
DELTAEF1_01	-390	+	0.960	11	GCACACCTCAG
GATA_C	-364	+	0.964	11	AGATAAAATCCA
CMYB_01	-349	+	0.958	9	CTTCAGTTG
GATA1_02	-343	+	0.959	14	TTGTAGATAGGACA
GATA_C	-339	+	0.953	11	AGATAGGACAT
TAL1ALPHAE47_01	-235	+	0.973	16	CATAACAGATGGTAAG
TAL1BETAE47_01	-235	+	0.983	16	CATAACAGATGGTAAG
TAL1BETAITF2_01	-235	+	0.978	16	CATAACAGATGGTAAG
MYOD_Q8	-232	+	0.954	10	ACCACATGTT
GATA1_04	-217	+	0.953	13	TCAAGATAAAGTA
IK1_01	-126	+	0.963	13	AGTTGGGAATTCC
IK2_01	-126	+	0.985	12	AGTTGGGAATTTC
CREL_01	-123	+	0.962	10	TGGGAATTCC
GATA1_02	-96	+	0.950	14	TCAGTGATATGGCA
SRY_02	-41	+	0.951	12	AAAACAAAACA
E2F_02	-33	+	0.957	8	TTTAGCGC
MZF1_01	-5	+	0.975	8	TGAGGGGA

Promoter sequence P16B4 (861bp) :

Matrix	Position	Orientation	Score	Length	Sequence
NFY_Q8	-748	+	0.958	11	GGACCAATCAT
MZF1_01	-738	+	0.962	8	CCTGGGGA
CMYB_01	-684	+	0.994	9	TGACCGTTG
VMYB_02	-682	+	0.985	9	TCCAACGGT
STAT_01	-673	+	0.968	9	TTCCCTGGAA
STAT_01	-673	+	0.951	9	TTCCAGGAA
MZF1_01	-558	+	0.956	8	TTGGGGGA
IK2_01	-451	+	0.965	12	GAATGGGATTTC
MZF1_01	-424	+	0.988	8	AGAGGGGA
SRY_02	-398	+	0.955	12	GAAAACAAAACA
MZF1_01	-216	+	0.960	8	GAAGGGGA
MYOD_Q6	-190	+	0.981	10	ACCATCTGCC
DELTAEF1_01	-176	+	0.958	11	TCCCACCTTCC
S8_01	5	+	0.992	11	GAGGCAATTAT
MZF1_01	16	+	0.966	8	AGAGGGGA

Promoter sequence P29B6 (555 bp) :

Matrix	Position	Orientation	Score	Length	Sequence
ARNT_01	-311	+	0.964	16	GGACTCACGTGCTGCT
NMYC_01	-309	+	0.965	12	ACTCACGTGCTG
USF_01	-309	+	0.985	12	ACTCACGTGCTG
USF_01	-309	-	0.985	12	CAGCACGTGAGT
NMYC_01	-309	-	0.956	12	CAGCACGTGAGT
MYCMAX_02	-309	-	0.972	12	CAGCACGTGAGT
USF_C	-307	+	0.997	8	TCACGTGC
USF_C	-307	-	0.991	8	GCACGTGA
MZF1_01	-292	-	0.968	8	CATGGGGA
ELK1_02	-105	+	0.963	14	CTCTCCGGAAGCCT
CETS1P54_01	-102	+	0.974	10	TCCGGAAGCC
AP1_Q4	-42	+	0.963	11	AGTGAATGAAAC
AP1FJ_Q2	-42	+	0.961	11	AGTGAATGAAAC
PADS_C	46	+	1.000	9	TGTGGTCTC

TABLE VII

CLAIMS

1. A purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or comprising a sequence complementary thereto.
5 2. The nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid is recombinant.
3. A purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 10 consecutive bases of the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary thereto.
10 4. A purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 15 consecutive bases of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary thereto.
5. The nucleic acid of Claim 4, wherein said nucleic acid is recombinant.
15 6. A purified or isolated nucleic acid of at least 15 bases capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or one of the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.
7. The nucleic acid of Claim 6, wherein said nucleic acid is recombinant.
8. A purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a human gene product, said human gene product having a sequence partially encoded by one of the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 38-270.
20 9. A purified or isolated nucleic acid having the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 or having a sequence complementary thereto.
10. A purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising the nucleotides of one of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 which encode a signal peptide.
25 11. A purified or isolated polypeptides comprising a signal peptide encoded by one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.
12. A vector encoding a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide and a signal peptide, said vector comprising a first nucleic acid encoding a signal peptide encoded by one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 operably linked to a second nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide.
30 13. A method of directing the extracellular secretion of a polypeptide or the insertion of a polypeptide into the membrane comprising the steps of:

- obtaining a vector according to Claim 12; and
introducing said vector into a host cell such that said fusion protein is secreted into the extracellular environment of said host cell or inserted into the membrane of said host cell.
14. A method of importing a polypeptide into a cell comprising contacting said cell with a fusion protein comprising a signal peptide encoded by one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270 operably linked to said polypeptide.
15. A method of making a cDNA encoding a human secretory protein that is partially encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270, comprising the steps of:
obtaining a cDNA comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270;
10 contacting said cDNA with a detectable probe comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of said sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38-270 or a sequence complementary thereto under conditions which permit said probe to hybridize to said cDNA;
identifying a cDNA which hybridizes to said detectable probe; and
isolating said cDNA which hybridizes to said probe.
- 15 16. An isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method of Claim 15.
17. The cDNA of Claim 16 wherein said cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.
- 20 18. A method of making a cDNA comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270, comprising the steps of:
contacting a collection of mRNA molecules from human cells with a first primer capable of hybridizing to the polyA tail of said mRNA;
25 hybridizing said first primer to said polyA tail;
reverse transcribing said mRNA to make a first cDNA strand;
making a second cDNA strand complementary to said first cDNA strand using at least one primer comprising at least 15 nucleotides of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270; and
30 isolating the resulting cDNA comprising said first cDNA strand and said second cDNA strand.

19. An isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method of Claim 18.

5 20. The cDNA of Claim 19 wherein said cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

21. The method of Claim 18, wherein the second cDNA strand is made by:
contacting said first cDNA strand with a first pair of primers, said first pair of primers comprising a second primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of one of the
10 sequences of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 and a third primer having a sequence therein which is included within the sequence of said first primer;
performing a first polymerase chain reaction with said first pair of nested primers to generate a first PCR product;

15 22. The method of Claim 21, wherein the second cDNA strand is made by:
contacting said first PCR product with a second pair of primers, said second pair of primers comprising a fourth primer, said fourth primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of said sequence of one of SEQ ID NO:s 38-270 , and a fifth primer, said fourth and fifth primers being capable of hybridizing to sequences within said first PCR product; and
performing a second polymerase chain reaction, thereby generating a second PCR product.

20 23. An isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270, or a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method of Claim 21.

25 24. The cDNA of Claim 23 wherein said cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

26 25. The method of Claim 23, wherein the second cDNA strand is made by:
contacting said first cDNA strand with a second primer comprising at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270;
hybridizing said second primer to said first strand cDNA; and
30 26. Extending said hybridized second primer to generate said second cDNA strand.

25. An isolated or purified cDNA encoding a human secretory protein, said human secretory protein comprising the protein partially encoded by one of SEQ ID NOs 38-270 or comprising a fragment thereof of at least 10 amino acids, said cDNA being obtainable by the method of Claim 24.

5 26. The cDNA of Claim 25, wherein said cDNA comprises the full protein coding sequence partially included in of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 38-270.

27. A method of making a protein comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 271-503, comprising the steps of:

10 obtaining a cDNA encoding the full protein sequence partially included in one of the sequences of sequence of SEQ ID NO: 38-270;

inserting said cDNA in an expression vector such that said cDNA is operably linked to a promoter;

introducing said expression vector into a host cell whereby said host cell produces the protein encoded by said cDNA; and

15 isolating said protein.

28. An isolated protein obtainable by the method of Claim 27.

29. A method of obtaining a promoter DNA comprising the steps of:

obtaining DNAs located upstream of the nucleic acids of SEQ ID NO: 38-270 or the sequences complementary thereto;

20 screening said upstream DNAs to identify a promoter capable of directing transcription initiation; and

isolating said DNA comprising said identified promoter.

30. The method of Claim 29, wherein said obtaining step comprises chromosome walking from said nucleic acids of SEQ ID NO: 38-270 or sequences complementary thereto.

25 31. The method of Claim 30, wherein said screening step comprises inserting said upstream sequences into a promoter reporter vector.

32. The method of Claim 30, wherein said screening step comprises identifying motifs in said upstream DNAs which are transcription factor binding sites or transcription start sites.

30 33. An isolated promoter obtainable by the method of Claim 32.

34. An isolated or purified protein comprising one of the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 271-503.

35. In an array of discrete ESTs or fragments thereof of at least 15 nucleotides in length, the improvement comprising inclusion in said array of at least one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or one of the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or a fragment thereof of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides.

36. The array of Claim 35 including therein at least two of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or fragments thereof of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides.

37. The array of Claim 35 including therein at least five of the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, the sequences complementary to the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 38-270, or fragments thereof of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides.

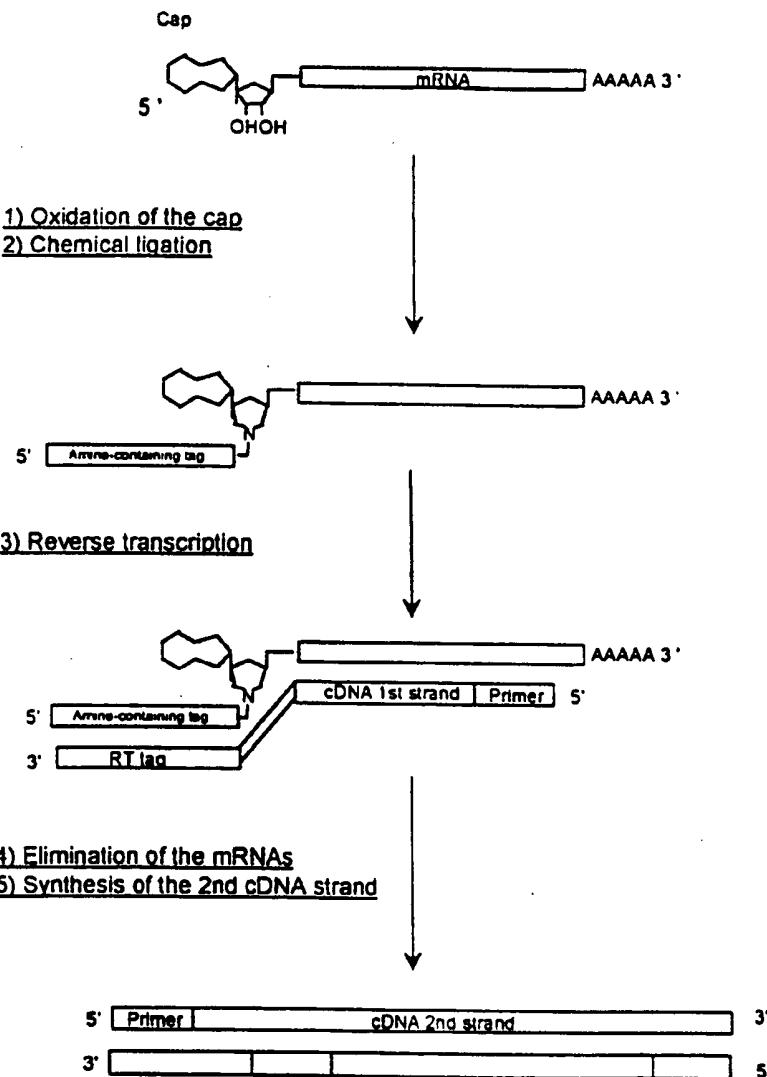


Figure 1

2/4

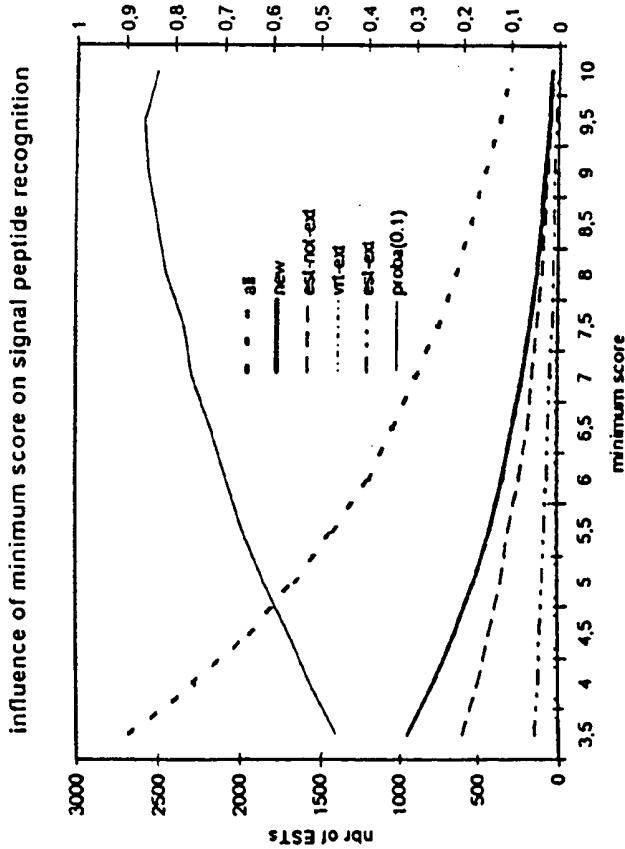


Figure 2

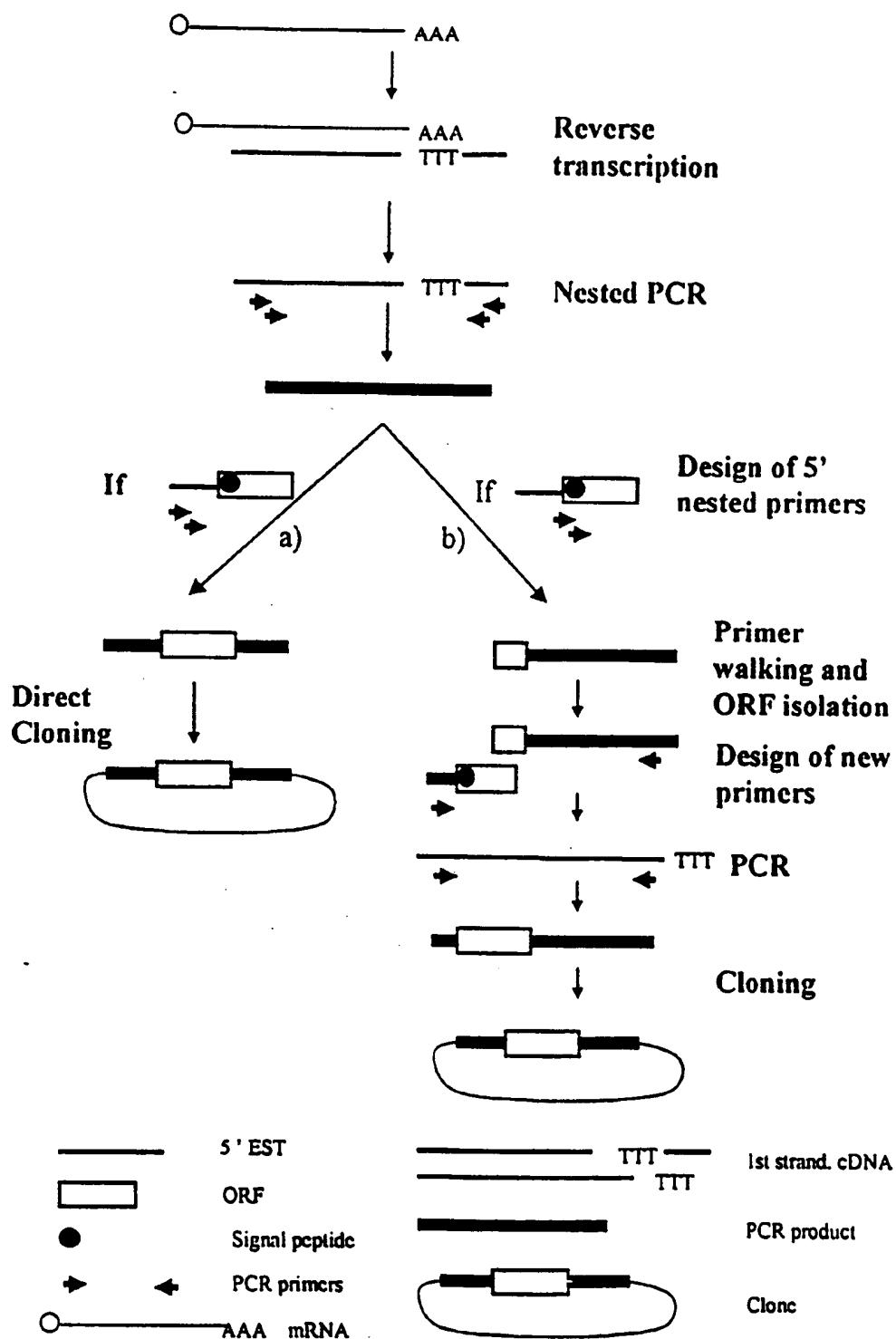


Figure 3

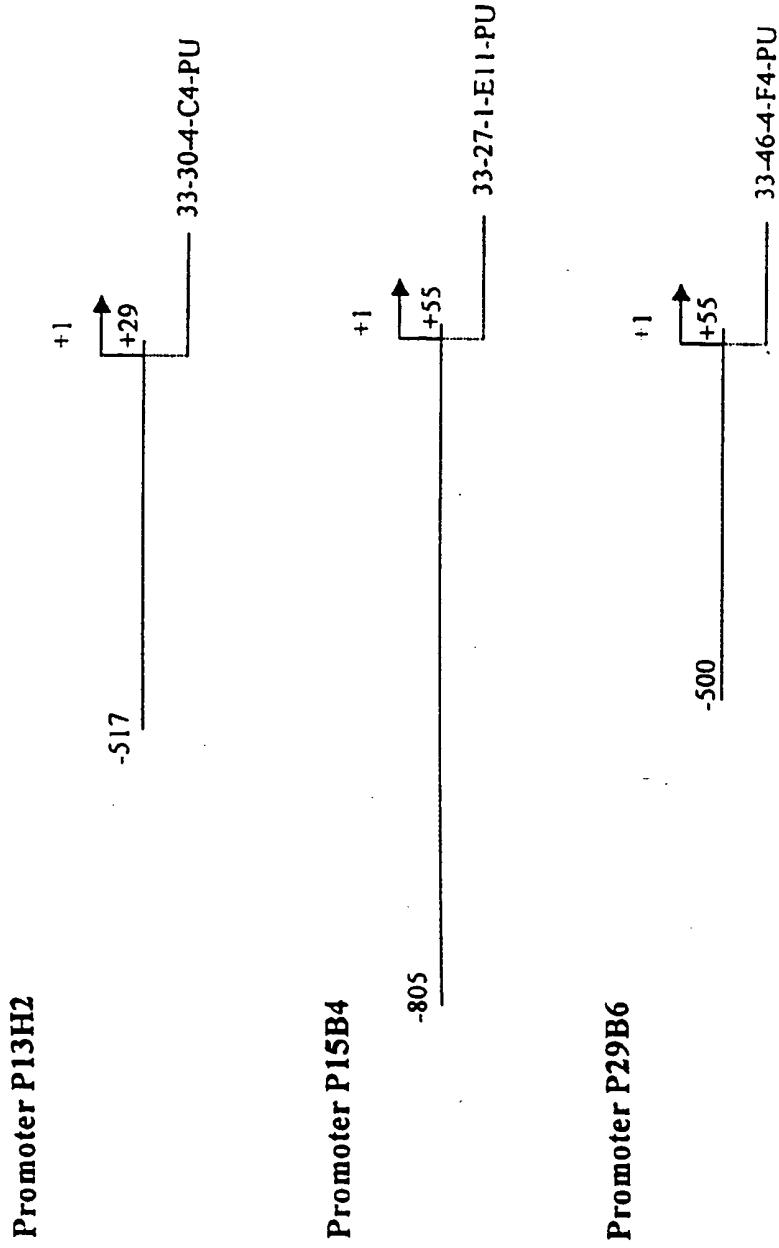


Figure 4

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME : GENSET SA
- (B) STREET : 24, RUE ROYALE
- (C) CITY: PARIS
- (E) COUNTRY : FRANCE
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP) : 75008

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: 5' ESTs FOR SECRETED PROTEINS
EXPRESSED IN TESTIS AND OTHER TISSUES

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 503

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy Disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: Win95
- (D) SOFTWARE: Word

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Cap
- (B) LOCATION: 1
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: m7Gppp added to 1

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

CCCAUCCUAC UCCCAUCCAA UUCCACCCUA ACUCCUCCCA UCUCCAC

47

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 46 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

GGAUCCUACU CGCAUCCAAU UCCACCCUAU CUCCUCCCAU CUCCAC

46

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

ATCAAGAATT CGCACGAGAC CATTA

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

TAATGGTCTC GTGCGAATTC TTGAT

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

CCGACAAGAC CAACGTCAAG GCCGC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

TCACCAGCAG GCAGTGGCTT AGGAG

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

AGTGATTCCCT GCTACTTTGG ATGGC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

GCTTGGTCTT GTTCTGGAGT TTAGA

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

TCCAGAAATGG GAGACAAGCC AATTT

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

AGGGAGGGAGG AAGACAGCGTG AGTCC

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

ATGGGAAAGG AAAAGACTCA TATCA

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

AGCAGCAACA ATCAGGACAG CACAG

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

ATCAAGAATT CGCACGAGAC CATTA

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 67 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

ATCGTTGAGA CTCGTACCAAG CAGAGTCACG AGAGAGACTA CACGGTACTG GTTTTTTTT 60

TTTTTVN 67

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

CCAGCAGAGT CACGAGAGAG ACTACACCG 29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

CACGAGAGAG ACTACACCGT ACTGG 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 526 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Lymph ganglia
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(261..376)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 166..281
id N70479
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(380..486)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 54..160
id N70479
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(110..145)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 403..438
id N70479
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(196..229)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 315..348
id N70479
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 90..140
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.2
seq LLLITAILAVAVG/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

AATATTTTAAAC AGCTTACAATA TTCCAGGGCC ARTCACTTGC CATTTCCTCAT AACAGCGTCA 60
GAGAAGAAAAGA ACTGACTGAA ACGTTTGAG ATG AAG AAA GTT CTC CTC CTG ATC 113

Met Lys Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Ile		
-15	-10	
ACA GCC ATC TTG GCA GTG GCT GTW GGT TTC CCA GTC TCT CAA GAC CAG		161
Thr Ala Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val Gly Phe Pro Val Ser Gln Asp Gln		
-5	1	5
GAA CGA GAA AAA AGA AGT ATC AGT GAC AGC GAT GAA TTA GCT TCA GGR		209
Glu Arg Glu Lys Arg Ser Ile Ser Asp Ser Asp Glu Leu Ala Ser Gly		
10	15	20
WTT TTT GTG TTC CCT TAC CCA TAT CCA TTT CGC CCA CTT CCA CCA ATT		257
Xaa Phe Val Phe Pro Tyr Pro Tyr Pro Phe Arg Pro Leu Pro Pro Ile		
25	30	35
CCA TTT CCA AGA TTT CCA TGG TTT AGA CGT AAN TTT CCT ATT CCA ATA		305
Pro Phe Pro Arg Phe Pro Trp Phe Arg Arg Xaa Phe Pro Ile Pro Ile		
40	45	50
CCT GAA TCT GCC CCT ACA ACT CCC CTT CCT AGC GAA AAG TAAACAAARAA		354
Pro Glu Ser Ala Pro Thr Thr Pro Leu Pro Ser Glu Lys		
60	65	
GGAAAAGTCA CRATAAACCT GGTCACCTGA AATTGAAATT GAGCCACTTC CTTGAARAAT		414
CAAAATTCCCT GTTAATAAAAAA RAAAAACAAA TGTAATTGAA ATAGCACACAA GCATTCTCTA		474
GTCAATATCT TTAGTGATCT TCTTTAATAA ACATGAAAGC AAAAAAAA AA		526

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 17 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..17
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.2
seq LLLITAILAVAVG/F?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

Met Lys Lys Val Leu Leu Ile Thr Ala Ile Leu Ala Val Ala Val
 : 5 10 15
 Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 822 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: Fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: kidney

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 260..464
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 153..357
id H57434
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 118..184
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 98..164
id H57434
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 56..113
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 35..92
id H57434
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 454..485
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 348..379
id H57434
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 118..545
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..428
id N27248
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other

(B) LOCATION: 65..369
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 41..345
id H94779
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 61..399
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 6..344
id H09880
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 408..458
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 355..405
id H09880
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 60..399
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 56..395
id H29351
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 393..432
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 391..430
id H29351
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 346..408
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seq SFLPSALVIWTSV/AF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

ACTCCTTTTA	GCATAGGGGC	TTCGGCGCCA	GCGGCCAGCG	CTAGTCGGTC	TGGTAAGTGC	60
CTGATGCCGA	GTTCGGTCTC	TCGGCGTCTT	TCCCTGGTCCC	AGGCATAAGCG	CASGNAGATC	120
CTCAAAACGGC	CTAGTCGGTC	GGGCTTCCGG	AGAAAATCAG	CGGTCTAATT	AATTCTCTG	180
CTTGTGAA	GCAGTTACCA	AGAATCTTCA	ACCCTTCCCC	ACAAAAGCTA	ATTGAGTACA	240

CGTTCCCTGTT GAGTACACGT TCCTGTTGAT TTACAAAAGG TGCAGGTATG AGCAGGTCTG 300
 AAGACTAACAA TTTTGTGAAG TTGTAAACAA GAAAACCTGT TAGAA ATG TGG TGG TTT 337
 Met Trp Trp Phe
 -20

CAG CAA GGC CTC AGT TTC CTT CCT TCA GCC CTT GTA ATT TGG ACA TCT 405
 Gln Gin Gly Leu Ser Phe Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Val Ile Trp Thr Ser
 -15 -10 -5

GCT GCT TTC ATA TTT TCA TAC ATT ACT GCA GTA ACA CTC CAC CAT ATA 453
 Ala Ala Phe Ile Phe Ser Tyr Ile Thr Ala Val Thr Leu His His Ile
 1 5 10 15

GAC CCG GCT TTA CCT TAT ATC AGT GAC ACT GGT ACA GTA GCT CCA RAA 501
 Asp Pro Ala Leu Pro Tyr Ile Ser Asp Thr Gly Thr Val Ala Pro Xaa
 20 25 30

AAA TGC TTA TTT GGG GCA ATG CTA AAT ATT GCG GCA GTT TTA TGT CAA 549
 Lys Cys Leu Phe Gly Ala Met Leu Asn Ile Ala Ala Val Leu Cys Gln
 35 40 45

AAA TAGAAATCAG GAARATAATT CAACTTAAAG AAKTTCAATT CATGACCAAA 562
 Lys

CTCTTCARAA ACATGTCTTT ACAAGCATAT CTCTTGTATT GCTTTCTACA CTGTTGAATT 662
 GTCTGGCAAT ATTTCTGCAG TGGAAAATTT GATTARMTA GTTCTTGACT GATAAAATAG 722
 GTAAGGTGGG CTTTTCCCCC TGTGTAATTG GCTACTATGT CTTACTGAGC CAAGTTGTAW 732
 TTTGAAATAA AATGATATGA GAGTGACACA AAAAAAAA 822

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..21
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seq SFLPSALVIWTSA/AF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

Met Trp Trp Phe Gln Gln Gly Leu Ser Phe Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Val
 1 5 10 15

Le Trp Thr Ser Ala
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 405 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (?) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(103..398)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..296
id AA442893
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 185..295
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq LSYASSALSPCLT/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

ATCACCTTCT TCTCCATCCT TSTCTGGGCC AGTCCCCARC CCAGTCCCTC TCCTGACCTG	60
CCCAGCCCAA GTCAGCCTTC AGCACCGCCT TTTCTGCACA CAGATATTCC AGGCCTACCT	120
GGCATCCAG GACCTCCGMA ATGATGCTCC AGTCCCTTAC AAGCGCTTCC TGGATGAGGG	180
TGGC ATG GTG CTG ACC ACC CTC CCC TTG CCC TCT GCC AAC AGC CCT GTG	229
Met Val Leu Thr Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Ser Ala Asn Ser Pro Val	
-35 -30 -25	
AAC ATG CCC ACC ACT GGC CCC AAC AGC CTG AGT TAT GCT ACC TCT GCC	277
Asn Met Pro Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Ala	
-20 -15 -10	
CTG TCC CCC TGT CTG ACC GCT CCA AAK TCC CCC CGG CTT GCT ATG ATG	325
Leu Ser Pro Cys Leu Thr Ala Pro Xaa Ser Pro Arg Leu Ala Met Met	
-5 1 5 10	
GCT GAC AAC TAAATATCCT TATCCAAATC AATAAARWRA RAATCCTCCC TCCARAAGGS	384
Pro Asp Asn	
TTTCTAAAAA CAAGAAAAAA A	405

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..37
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq LSYASSALSPCLT/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

Met Val Leu Thr Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Ser Ala Asn Ser Pro Val Asn
1 5 10 15

Met Pro Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Ala Leu
20 25 30

Ser Pro Cys Leu Thr
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 496 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Cancerous prostate
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 149..331
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..133
id AA397994
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other

.. (B) LOCATION: 328..465
.. (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
.. (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
.. region 179..336
.. id AA397994
.. est

(1x) FEATURES:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(182..496)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 14..328
id AA399680
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 196..240
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seg ILSTVTALTFAXA/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

AAAAAATTGG TCCCAGTTT CACCCCTGCCG CAGGGCTGGC TGGGGAGGGC AGCGGTTAG	60
ATTAGCCGTG GCCTAGGCCG TTTAACGGGG TGACACGAGC NTGCAGGGCC GAGTCCAAGG	120
CCCGGAGATA GGACCAACCG TCAGGAATGC GAGGAATGTT TTTCTTCGGA CTCTATCGAG	180
GCACACAGAC AGACC ATG GGG ATT CTG TCT ACA GTG ACA GCC TTA ACA TTT Met Gly Ile Leu Ser Thr Val Thr Ala Leu Thr Phe -15 -10 -5	231
GCC ARA GCC CTG GAC GGC TGC AGA AAT GGC ATT GCC CAC CCT GCA AGT Ala Xaa Ala Leu Asp Gly Cys Arg Asn Gly Ile Ala His Pro Ala Ser 1 5 10	279
GAG AAG CAC AGA CTC GAG AAA TGT AGG GAA CTC GAG ASC ASC CAC TCG Glu Lys His Arg Leu Glu Lys Cys Arg Glu Leu Glu Xaa Xaa His Ser 15 20 25	327
GCC CCA GGA TCA ACC CAS CAC CGA AGA AAA ACA ACC AGA AGA AAT TAT Ala Pro Gly Ser Thr Xaa His Arg Arg Lys Thr Thr Arg Arg Asn Tyr 30 35 40 45	375
TCT TCA GCC TGAAATGAAK CCCCCATCAA ATGTTGCTG ATCARAGCCC ATATTTAAAT Ser Ser Ala	434
TGGAAAAGTC AAATTGASCA TTATTAATAA AAGCTTGTTT AATATGTCTC AAACAAAAAA	494
AA	496

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- .. (A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..15
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seq ILSTVTALTFAAXA/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

Met	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Thr	Phe	Ala	Xaa	Ala
1														
													10	
														15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 623 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 49..96
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.1
seq LVTLCTLPLAVA/SA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

AAAGATCCCT GCAGCCCCGGC AGGAGAGAAG GCTGAGCCTT CTGGCGTC ATG GAG AGG	57
Met Glu Arg	
-15	

CTC GTC CTA ACC CTG TGC ACC CTC CCG CTG GCT GTG GCG TCT GCT GGC	105
Leu Val Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Val Ala Ser Ala Gly	
-10	
-5	
1	

TGC GCC ACG ACG CCA GCT CGC AAC CTG AGC TGC TAC CAG TGC TTC AAG	153
Cys Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Arg Asn Leu Ser Cys Tyr Gin Cys Phe Lys	
5	
10	
15	

GTC AGC AGC TGG ACG RAG TGC CCG CCC ACC TGG TGC AGC CCG CTG GAC	201
---	-----

Val Ser Ser Trp Thr Glu Cys Pro Pro Thr Trp Cys Ser Pro Leu Asp			
20	25	30	35
CAA GTC TGC ATC TCC AAC GAG GTG GTC GTC TCT TTT AAA TGG AGT GTA			249
Ser Val Cys Ile Ser Asn Glu Val Val Val Ser Phe Lys Trp Ser Val			
40	45	50	
CGC GTC CTG CTC AGC AAA CGC TGT GCT CCC AGA TGT CCC AAC GAC AAC			297
Arg Val Leu Leu Ser Lys Arg Cys Ala Pro Arg Cys Pro Asn Asp Asn			
55	60	65	
ATG AAK TTC GAA TGG TCG CCG GCC CCC ATG GTG CAA GGC GTG ATC ACC			345
Met Xaa Phe Glu Trp Ser Pro Ala Pro Met Val Gln Gly Val Ile Thr			
70	75	80	
AGG CGC TGC TGT TCC TGG GCT CTC TGC AAC AGG GCA CTG ACC CCA CAG			393
Arg Arg Cys Cys Ser Trp Ala Leu Cys Asn Arg Ala Leu Thr Pro Gln			
85	90	95	
GAG GGG CGC TGG GCC CTG CRA GGG GGG CTC CTG CTC CAG GAC CCT TCG			441
Glu Gly Arg Trp Ala Leu Xaa Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Gln Asp Pro Ser			
100	105	110	115
AGG GGC ARA AAA ACC TGG GTG CGG CCA CAG CTG GGG CTC CCA CTC TGC			489
Arg Gly Xaa Lys Thr Trp Val Arg Pro Gln Leu Gly Leu Pro Leu Cys			
120	125	130	
CTT CCC AWT TCC AAC CCC CTC TGC CCA RGG GAA ACC CAG GAA GGA			534
Leu Pro Xaa Ser Asn Pro Leu Cys Pro Xaa Glu Thr Gln Glu Gly			
135	140	145	
TAACACTGTG GGTGCCCGA CCTGTGCATT GGGACCACRA CTTCACCCCTC TTGGARACAA			594
TAAACTCTCA TGCCCCAAA AAAAAAAA			623

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..16
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.1
seq LVLTLCPLAVSA/SA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

Met Glu Arg Leu Val Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Val Ala
 i 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 848 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (D) DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE: Fetal
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: kidney

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 32..73
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.7
seq LWLLFFLVTAIHA/EL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

AACTTTGCCT TGTGTTTCC ACCCTGAAAG A ATG TTG TGG CTG CTC TTT TTT CTG	55
Met Leu Trp Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu	
-10	
 GTG ACT GCC ATT CAT GCT GAA CTC TGT CAA CCA GGT GCA GAA AAT GCT	103
Val Thr Ala Ile His Ala Glu Leu Cys Gln Pro Gly Ala Glu Asn Ala	
-5 1 5 10	
 TTT AAA GTG AGA CTT AGT ATC AGA ACA GCT CTG GGA GAT AAA GCA TAT	151
Phe Lys Val Arg Leu Ser Ile Arg Thr Ala Leu Gly Asp Lys Ala Tyr	
15 20 25	
 GCC TGG GAT ACC AAT GAA GAA TAC CTC TTC AAA GCG ATG GTA GCT TTC	199
Ala Trp Asp Thr Asn Glu Glu Tyr Leu Phe Lys Ala Met Val Ala Phe	
30 35 40	
 TCC ATG AGA AAA GTT CCC AAC AGA GAA GCA ACA GAA ATT TCC CAT GTC	247
Ser Met Arg Lys Val Pro Asn Arg Glu Ala Thr Glu Ile Ser His Val	
45 50 55	
 CTA CTT TGC AAT GTA ACC CAG AGG GTA TCA TTC TGG TTT GTG GTT ACA	295
Leu Leu Cys Asn Val Thr Gln Arg Val Ser Phe Trp Phe Val Val Thr	
60 65 70	
 GAC CCT TCA AAA AAT CAC ACC CTT CCT GCT GTT GAG GTG CAA TCA GCC	343
Asp Pro Ser Lys Asn His Thr Leu Pro Ala Val Glu Val Gln Ser Ala	
75 80 85 90	
 ATA AGA ATG AAC AAG AAC CGG ATC AAC AAT GCC TTC TTT CTA AAT GAC	391
Ile Arg Met Asn Lys Asn Arg Ile Asn Asn Ala Phe Phe Leu Asn Asp	
95 100 105	
 CAA ACT CTG GAA TTT TTA AAA ATC CCT TCC ACA CTT GCA CCA CCC ATG	439

Gln Thr Leu Glu Phe Leu Lys Ile Pro Ser Thr Leu Ala Pro Pro Met				
110	115	120		
GAC CCA TCT GTG CCC ATC TGG ATT ATT ATA TTT GGT GTG ATA TTT TGC				467
Asp Pro Ser Val Pro Ile Trp Ile Ile Ile Phe Gly Val Ile Phe Cys				
125	130	135		
ATC ATC ATA GTT GCA ATT GCA CTA CTG ATT TTA TCA GGG ATC TGG CAA				535
Ile Ile Ile Val Ala Ile Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Ser Gly Ile Trp Gln				
140	145	150		
CGT ADA ARA AAG AAC AAA GAA CCA TCT GAA GTG GAT GAC GCT GAA RAT				583
Arg Xaa Xaa Lys Asn Lys Glu Pro Ser Glu Val Asp Asp Ala Glu Xaa				
155	160	165	170	
AAK TGT GAA AAC ATG ACA ATT GAA AAT GGC ATC CCC TCT GAT CCC				631
Xaa Cys Glu Asn Met Ile Thr Ile Glu Asn Gly Ile Pro Ser Asp Pro				
175	180	185		
CTG GAC ATG AAG GGA GGG CAT ATT AAT GAT GCC TTC ATG ACA GAG GAT				679
Leu Asp Met Lys Gly Gly His Ile Asn Asp Ala Phe Met Thr Glu Asp				
190	195	200		
GAG AGG CTC ACC CCT CTC TGAAGGGCTG TTGTTCTGCT TCCTCAARAA				727
Glu Arg Leu Thr Pro Leu				
205				
ATTAAACATT TGTTTCTGTG TGACTGCTGA GCATCCTGAA ATACCAAGAG CAGATCATAT				787
WTTTTGTTTC ACCATTCTTC TTTTGTAATA AATTTGAAT GTGCTTGAAA AAAAAAAA				847
C				848

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..14
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.7
seq LWLLFFLVTAIHA/EL
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

Met Leu Trp Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Val Thr Ala Ile His Ala
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

GGGAAGATGG AGATAGTATT GCCTG

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

CTGCCATGTA CATGATAGAG AGATTC

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 546 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: promoter
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..517

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: transcription start site
 - (B) LOCATION: 518

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: 17..25
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name CMY3_01
score 0.983
sequence TGTCAGTTG

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(18..27)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MYOD_Q6
score 0.961
sequence CCCAACTGAC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(75..85)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name S8_01
score 0.960
sequence AATAGAATTAG

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 94..104
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name S8_01
score 0.966
sequence AACTAAATTAG

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(129..139)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name DELTAEFL_01
score 0.960
sequence GCACACCTCAG

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(155..165)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name GATA_C
score 0.964
sequence AGATAAAATCCA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 170..178
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name CMYB_01
score 0.958
sequence CTTCAGTTG

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 176..189
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name GATA1_02
score 0.959
sequence TTGTAGATAGGACA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 180..190
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name GATA_C

score 0.953
sequence AGATAGGACAT

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 284..299
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name TAL1ALPHAE47_01
score 0.973
sequence CATAACAGATGGTAAG

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 284..299
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name TAL1BETAE47_01
score 0.983
sequence CATAACAGATGGTAAG

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 284..299
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name TALIBETAITF2_01
score 0.978
sequence CATAACAGATGGTAAG

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: complement(287..296)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MYOD_Q6
score 0.954
sequence ACCATCTGTT

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: complement(302..314)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name GATA1_04
score 0.953
sequence TCAAGATAAAAGTA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 393..405
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name IK1_01
score 0.963
sequence AGTTGGGAATTCC

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 393..404
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name IK2_01
score 0.985
sequence AGTTGGGAATTG

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site

(S) LOCATION: 396..405
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name CREL_01
score 0.962
sequence TGGGAATTCC

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 423..436
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name GATA1_02
score 0.950
sequence TCAGTGATATGGCA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(478..489)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name SRY_02
score 0.951
sequence TAAAACAAAAACA

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 486..493
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name E2F_02
score 0.957
sequence TTTAGCGC

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(514..521)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.975
sequence TGAGGGGA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

TGAGTGCAGT	GTTACATGTC	AGTTGGTTA	AGTTTGTAA	TGTCATTCAA	ATCTTCTATG	60
TCTTGATTIG	CCTGCTAATT	CTATTATTTC	TGGAACCTAA	TTAGTTGAT	GGTTCTATT	120
GTTATTGACT	GAGGTGTGCT	AATCTCCCAT	TATGTGGATT	TATCTATTTC	TTCAGTTGTA	180
GATAGGACAT	TGATAGATAC	ATAAGTACCA	GGACAAAAGC	AGGGAGATCT	TTTTTCCAAA	240
ATCAGGAGAA	AAAAATGACA	TCTGGAAAAC	CTATAGGGAA	AGGCATAACA	GATGGTAAGG	300
ATACTTTATC	TTGAGTAGGA	GAGCCTTCCT	GTGGCAACGT	GGAGAAGCCA	AGAGGTCGTA	360
GAATTGAGGA	GTCAGCTCAG	TTAGPAGCAG	GGAGTTGGGA	ATTCCGTTCA	TGTGATTTAG	420
CATCAGTGT	ATGGCAARTG	TGGGACTAAG	GGTAGTGATC	AGAGGGTTAA	AATTGTGTGT	480
TTTGTGTTAG	CGCTGCTGGG	GCATGCCCTT	GGGTCCCCTC	AAACAGATTC	CCATGAACT	540
CTTCAT						546

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

GTACCAGGGA CTGTGACCAT TGC

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:

CTGTGACCAT TGCTCCCAAG AGAG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 861 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: promoter
- (B) LOCATION: 1..806

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: transcription start site
- (B) LOCATION: 807

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: complement(60..70)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name NFY_Q6
score 0.956
sequence GGACCAATCAT

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 70..77
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.962
sequence CCTGGGGA
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 124..132
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name CMYB_01
score 0.994
sequence TGACCGTTG
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(126..134)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name VMYB_02
score 0.985
sequence TCCAACGGT
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 135..143
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name STAT_01
score 0.968
sequence TTCCTGGAA
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(135..143)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name STAT_01
score 0.951
sequence TTCCAGGAA
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(252..259)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.956
sequence TTGGGGGA
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 357..368
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name IK2_01
score 0.965
sequence GAATGGGATTTC
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 384..391
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.986
sequence AGAGGGGA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(410..421)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name SRY_02
score 0.955
sequence GAAAACAAAACA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 592..599
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.960
sequence GAAGGGGA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 618..627
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MYOD_Q6
score 0.981
sequence AGCATCTGCC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 632..642
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name DELTAEF1_01
score 0.958
sequence TCCCACCTTCC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(813..823)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name S8_01
score 0.992
sequence GAGGCAATTAT

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(824..831)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.986
sequence AGAGGGGA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 34:

TACTATAGGG CACGCGTGTT CGACGGCCGG GCTGTTCTGG AGCAGAGGGC ATGTCAGTAA 60
TGATTGGTCC CTGGGGAAAGG TCTGGCTGGC TCCAGCACAG TGAGGCATTT AGGTATCTCT 120
CGGTGACCGT TGGATTCCCTG GAAGCAGTAG CTGTTCTGTT TGGATCTGGT AGGGACAGGG 180

CTGAGAGGGC TAGGCACGAG GGAAGGTCAG AGGAGAAGGS AGGSARGGCC CAGTGAGARG 240
 GGAGCATGCC TTCCCCCAAC CCTGGCTTSC YCTTGGYMAA AGGGCGKTTY TGGGMACTTR 300
 AATCAGGGC CCAASCAGAA SCACAGGCC AKTCNTGGCT SMAAGCACAA TAGCCTGAAT 360
 GGGATTTCAG GTTAGNCAGG GTGAGAGGGG AGGCTCTCTG GCTTAGTTT GTTTTGTTT 420
 CCAAAATCAAG GAAACTTGCT CCCTTCTGCT ACGGGCCTTG GTCTGGCTT GTCCTCACCC 480
 AGTCGGAACCT CCCTTACCACT TTCAGGAGAG TGTTTTAGG CCCGTGGGGC TGTTCTGTT 540
 CAAGCAGTGT GAGAACATGG CTGGTAGAGG CTCTAGCTGT GTGCGGGGCC TGAAGGGAG 600
 TGGTTCTCG CCCAAAGAGC ATCTGCCAT TTCCCACCTT CCCTTCTCCC ACCAGAAAGCT 660
 TGCTGAGCT GTTTGGACAA AAATCCAAC CCCACTTGCC TACTCTGCCC TGGCTTCAGC 720
 TTGGAACCCA ATACCTAGGC TTACAGGCCA TCCTGAGCCA GGGGCCTCTG GAAATTCTCT 780
 TCCTGATGGT CCTTTAGGTT TGGGCACAAA ATATAATTGC CTCTCCCCTC TCCCATTTC 840
 TCTCTGGGA GCAATGGTCA C 961

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 35:

CTGGGATGGA AGGCACGGTA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: SINGLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other nucleic acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 36:

GAGACCACAC AGCTAGACAA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 555 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: promoter
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..500
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: transcription start site
 - (B) LOCATION: 501
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: 191..206
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name ARNT_01
score 0.964
sequence GGACTCACGTGCTGCT
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: 193..204
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name NMYC_01
score 0.965
sequence ACTCACGTGCTG
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: 193..204
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name USF_01
score 0.985
sequence ACTCACGTGCTG
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(193..204)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name USF_01
score 0.985
sequence CAGCACCGTGAGT
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(193..204)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name NMYC_01
score 0.956
sequence CAGCACCGTGAGT
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
 - (B) LOCATION: complement(193..204)
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction

.. (D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MYCMAX_02
score 0.972
sequence CAGCACGTGAGT

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 195..202
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name USF_C
score 0.997
sequence TCACGTGC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(195..202)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name USF_C
score 0.991
sequence GCACGTGA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(210..217)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name MZF1_01
score 0.969
sequence CATGGGGA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 397..410
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name ELK1_02
score 0.963
sequence CTCTCCGGAAGCCT

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: 400..409
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name CETSI_P54_01
score 0.974
sequence TCCGGAAGCC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(460..470)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name AP1_Q4
score 0.963
sequence AGTGACTGAAC

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: TF binding-site
(B) LOCATION: complement(460..470)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: name AP1FJ_Q2
score 0.961
sequence AGTGACTGAAC

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: IF binding-site
- (B) LOCATION: 547..555
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: matinspector prediction
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION:
 - name PADS_C
 - score 1.000
 - sequence TGTGGTCTC

(x) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 37:

```

CTATAGGGCA CGCKTGGTCG ACGGCCCGGG CTGGTCTGGT CTGTKGTTGA 60
AGGACAGCAT TTGTTKACATC TGGTCTACTG CACCTTCCCT CTGCCGTGCA 120
KAWAAGCTCA GCACCCGGTGC CCATCACAGG GCGGGCAGCA CACACATCCC 180
AGGAAC TGAC GGACTCACGT GCTGCTCCGT CCCCATGAGC TCAGTGGACC 240
GAGCAGTCAG ACAGTGCCTG GGATAGACTG AGAGTTCAAGC CAGTAATCC 300
CATTCCTGTC TGCATTAGTA ACTCCCAACC TAGATGTGAA AACTTAGTTC 360
GTTGCTCTGC CCATGGTCCC ACTGCAGACC CAGGCACCTCT CCGGAAGCCT 420
CGTGTCTTCT GCCTGCTCCC GCTCACATCC CACACTGTG TTCAGTCACT 480
TTTGCCCTCC TCAATTCTC TTGTCTTAGT CCCATCCTCT GTTCCCTGG CCAGTTGTC 540
TAGCTGTGTG GTCTC 555

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 464 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 90..179
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION:
 - score 13.2
 - seq LLLLSTLVIPSAA/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 38:

```

AAAAACAGTAC GTGGGCGGCC GGAATCCGGG AGTCCGGTGA CCCGGGCTGT GGTCTAGCAT 60
AAAGGCGGAG CCAGAAGAAC GGGCGGGGT ATG CGA GAA GCC TCC CCA CCT GCG 113
Met Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala
-30 -25

```

CCC GCA ACG CGG CAT CTG CTG GTC CTG CTG CTC CTC TCT ACC CTC	161	
Pro Ala Arg Arg His Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Leu		
-20	-15	-10
 GTG ATC CCT TCC GCT GCA GCT CCT ATC CAT GAT GCT GAC GCC CAA GAG	209	
Val Ile Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro Ile His Asp Ala Asp Ala Gln Glu		
-5	1	5
 AGC TCC TTG GGT CTC ACA GGC CTC CAG AGC CTA CTC CAA GGC TTC AGC	257	
Ser Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu Gln Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser		
15	20	25
 CGA CTT TTC CTG AAA GGT AAC CTG CTT CGG GGC ATA GAC AGC TTA TTC	305	
Arg Leu Phe Leu Lys Gly Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly Ile Asp Ser Leu Phe		
30	35	40
 TCT GCC CCC ATG GAC TTC CGG GGC CTC CCT GGG AAC TAC CAC AAA GAG	353	
Ser Ala Pro Met Asp Phe Arg Gly Leu Pro Gly Asn Tyr His Lys Glu		
45	50	55
 GAG AAC CAG GAG CAC CAG CTG GGG AAC ACC CTC TCC AGC MAC CTC	401	
Glu Asn Gln Glu His Gln Leu Gly Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Ser Xaa Leu		
60	65	70
 CAG ATC GAC NNG ATG ACC GAC AAC AAG ACA GGA GAG GTG CTG ATC TCC	449	
Gln Ile Asp Xaa Met Thr Asp Asn Lys Thr Gly Glu Val Leu Ile Ser		
75	80	85
 GAG AAT GTG GTG GCA	464	
Glu Asn Val Val Ala		
95		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 199 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 56..118
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 12
seq VLVLCVLLLQAQG/GY
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

AAGGGAAAGTC TGTGACTGCC TGGCCTGACT TAGGGCTCAC GCTCTGGTCA GAGTT ATG 58
Met

GCA CCC CAG ACT CTG CTG CCT GTC CTG GTT CTC TGT CTG CTG CTG CTG Ala Pro Gln Thr Leu Leu Pro Val Leu Val Leu Cys Val Leu Leu Leu -20 -15 -10 -5	106
CAG GCC CAG GGA GGA TAC CGT GAC AAG ATG AGG ATG CAG AGA ATC AAG Gln Ala Gln Gly Gly Tyr Arg Asp Lys Met Arg Met Gln Arg Ile Lys 1 5 10	154
GTC TGT GAG AAG CGA CCC AGC ATA GAT CTA TGC ATC CAC CAC AGG Val Cys Glu Lys Arg Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Cys Ile His His Arg 15 20 25	199

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 349 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 47..103
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 11
seq SLVLLLCLTCSYA/FM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

AAAGCAAACC CGTCATGAGC AACTCCCTTC CCCATCTCTG TTCAACC ATG TGG ACG Met Trp Thr	55
CTG AAA TCG TCC CTG GTC CTG CTT CTG TGC CTC ACC TGC AGC TAT GCC Leu Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Cys Leu Thr Cys Ser Tyr Ala -15 -10 -5	103
TTT ATG TTC TCT CTG AGA CAG AAA ACT AGC GAA CCC CAG GGG AAG Phe Met Phe Ser Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Thr Ser Glu Pro Gln Gly Lys 1 5 10 15	151
GTC CAA TAC GGA GAG CAC TTT CGG ATT CGG CAG AAT CTA CCA GAG CAC Val Gln Tyr Gly Glu His Phe Arg Ile Arg Gln Asn Leu Pro Glu His 20 25 30	199
ACC CAA CCC TGG CTT GGG AGC AAA TGG CTC TGG CTT CTT KTT GTT GTT Thr Gln Gly Trp Leu Gly Ser Lys Trp Leu Trp Leu Leu Xaa Val Val 35 40 45	247
GTG CCG TTT GTG ATA CTG CAG TGT CAA AGA GAC AGT GAG AAG AAT AAG Val Pro Phe Val Ile Leu Gln Cys Gln Arg Asp Ser Glu Lys Asn Lys 50 55 60	295

GAG CAG AAT CCT CCT CGC CTT CGA GGC GGC CAA CTT CAC TCT CGA TTA 343
 Glu Gin Ser Pro Pro Gly Leu Arg Gly Gly Gin Leu His Ser Pro Leu
 65 70 75 80

AAG AAA 349
 Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 414 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 70..117
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.6
seq LLLLPLLWGGSLO/EK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 41:

AAATTTGGG GCATTCCTT CCCTGACAGC CGGACCTGGG ACTGGGCTGG GGCCTGGCG 60

GATGGAGAC ATG CTG CCC CTG CTG CTG CCC CTG CTG TGG GGG GGG TCC 111
 Met Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Trp Gly Gly Ser
 -15 -10 -5

CTG CAG GAG AAG CCA GTG TAC GAG CTG CAA GTG CAG AAG TCG GTG ACG 159
 Leu Gln Glu Lys Pro Val Tyr Glu Leu Gln Val Gln Lys Ser Val Thr
 1 5 10

GTG CAG GAG GGC CTG TGC GTC CTT GTG CCC TGC TCC TTC TCT TAC CCC 207
 Val Gln Glu Gly Leu Cys Val Leu Val Pro Cys Ser Phe Ser Tyr Pro
 15 20 25 30

TGG AGA TCC TGG TAT TCC TCT CCC CCA CTC TAC GTC TAC TGG TTC CGG 255
 Trp Arg Ser Trp Tyr Ser Ser Pro Pro Leu Tyr Val Tyr Trp Phe Arg
 35 40 45

GAC GGG GAG ATC CCA TAC TAC GCT GAG GTT GTG GCC ACA AAC AAC CCA 303
 Asp Gly Glu Ile Pro Tyr Tyr Ala Glu Val Val Ala Thr Asn Asn Pro
 50 55 60

GAC AGA AGA GTG AAG CCA GAG ACC CAG GGC CGA TTC CGC CTC CTT GGG 351
 Asp Arg Arg Val Lys Pro Glu Thr Gln Gly Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Gly
 65 70 75

GAT GTC GAG AAG ARG AAC TGC TCC CTG AGC ATC GGA GAT SCC AGA ATG 399

Asp Val Gln Lys Lys Asn Cys Ser Leu Ser Ile Gly Asp Xaa Arg Met
 80 85 90

GAG GAC ACG GGC GGG 414
 Glu Asp Thr Gly Gly
 95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 215 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 24..101
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.4
seq LLLLLCGPSQDQC/RP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 42:

AANCCACCTG CSGCCGGCCA CCC ATG GAG ACT GGA GCG CTG CGG CGC CCG CAA 53
 Met Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Arg Arg Pro Gln
 -25 -20

CTT CTC CCG TTG CTG CTG CTC TGC GGC CCT TCC CAG GAT CAA TGC 101
 Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Cys Gly Pro Ser Gln Asp Gln Cys
 -15 -10 -5

CGA CCT GTA CTC CAG AAT CTG TTG CAG AGC CCA GGC TTG ACA TGG AGC 149
 Arg Pro Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Leu Gln Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Trp Ser
 1 5 10 15

TTG GAA GTG CCC ACT GGG AGA GAA GGA AAG GAA GGT ACT ATG AGA GTT 197
 Leu Glu Val Pro Thr Gly Arg Glu Gly Lys Glu Gly Thr Met Arg Val
 20 25 30

TCA CCA ACT GCA CCA AGG 215
 Ser Pro Thr Ala Pro Arg
 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 297 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(12) MOLECULE TYPE: CDNA

(v.) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(2x) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 49..96
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.1
seq LVLTLC₁LPLAV₂A/S₃

(x2) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 43:

AAAGATCCCT GCAGCCCGGC AGGAGAGAAG GCTGAGCCTT CTGGCGTC ATG GAG AGG	57
Met Glu Arg	
-15	
CTC GTC CTA ACC CTG TGC ACC CTC CCG CTG GCT GTG GCG TCT GCT GGC	105
Leu Val Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Val Ala Ser Ala Gly	
-10	-5
	1
TGC GCC ACG ACG CCA GCT CGC AAC CTG AGC TGC TAC CAG TGC TCC AAG	153
Cys Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Arg Asn Leu Ser Cys Tyr Gln Cys Phe Lys	
5	10
	15
GTC AGC AGC TGG ACG GAG TGC CCG CCC ACC TGG TGC AGC CCG CTG GAC	201
Val Ser Ser Trp Thr Glu Cys Pro Pro Thr Trp Cys Ser Pro Leu Asp	
20	25
	30
	35
CAA GTC TGC ATC TCC AAC GAG GTG GTC GTC TCT TTT AAA TGG AGT GTA	249
Gln Val Cys Ile Ser Asn Glu Val Val Val Ser Phe Lys Trp Ser Val	
40	45
	50
CGC GTC CTG CTC AGC AAA CGC TGT GCT CCC AGA TGT CCC AAC TCA GGG	297
Arg Val Leu Leu Ser Lys Arg Cys Ala Pro Arg Cys Pro Asn Ser Cys	
55	60
	65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 421 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(2x) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 62..130

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.8
 seq FLLFFFLLTRG/SL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 44:

ACATGGTCGG YGTGCAGGAT ATTCGCTGG ACCCTAGAAA AGCCACCAAG ACCTGTGGC	60		
C ATG ATG CTA CCC CAA TGG CTG CTG CTG TTC CTT CTC TTC TTC TTT	109		
Met Met Leu Pro Gin Trp Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Phe Phe Phe			
-20	-15	-10	
CTC TTC CTC CTC ACC AGG GGC TCA CTT TCT CCA ACA AAA TAC AAC CTT	157		
Leu Phe Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Ser Leu Ser Pro Thr Lys Tyr Asn Leu			
-5	1	5	
TTG GAG CTC AAG GAG KSK KGC ATS GGG AAC CAG GAC TGC GAG ACT GGC	205		
Leu Glu Leu Lys Glu Xaa Xaa Kaa Gly Asn Gln Asp Cys Glu Thr Gly			
10	15	20	25
TGC TGC CAA CGT GCT CCA GAC AAT TGC GAG TCG CAC TGC GCG GAG AAG	253		
Cys Cys Gln Arg Ala Pro Asp Asn Cys Glu Ser His Cys Ala Glu Lys			
30	35	40	
GGG TCC GAG GGC AGT CTG TGT CAA ACG CAG GTG TTC TTT GGC CAA TAT	301		
Gly Ser Glu Gly Ser Leu Cys Gln Thr Gln Val Phe Phe Gly Gln Tyr			
45	50	55	
AGA GCG TGT CCC TGC CTG CGG AAC CTG ACT TGT ATA TAT TCA AAG AAT	349		
Arg Ala Cys Pro Cys Leu Arg Asn Leu Thr Cys Ile Tyr Ser Lys Asn			
60	65	70	
GAC AAA TGG CTT AGC ATC GCC TAT GGC CGT TGT CAG AAA ATT GGA AGC	397		
Glu Lys Trp Leu Ser Ile Ala Tyr Gly Arg Cys Gln Lys Ile Gly Arg			
75	80	85	
CAG AAG TTG GCT AGR AAA TGT TCT	421		
Gln Lys Leu Ala Arg Lys Cys Ser			
90	95		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 151 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 63..133
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.8
seq LVVFCLALQLVPG/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 45:

AAACAGGAGT GCCTGGTCAA ACCCAGCAAC CCTTGGCCAG AACTTACTCA CCCATCCCAC	60	
TGACACC ATG AAG CCT GTG CTG CCT CTC CAG TWC CTG GTG GTG TTC TGC	109	
Met Lys Pro Val Leu Pro Leu Gln Xaa Leu Val Val Phe Cys		
-20	-15	-10
CTA GCA CTG CAG CTG GTG CCT GGG AGT CCC AAG CAG CTA GGG	151	
Leu Ala Leu Gln Leu Val Pro Gly Ser Pro Lys Gln Leu Gly		
-5	1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 253 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 134..238
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.5
seq LFFSLFSAPLASA/VR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 46:

AAACAGATAAC TCCCAGCACA TGTTCCAAG CAGCCCCCTG ATCCAATTTT CCTTAGCAGG	60	
TAGGCTCAAG ACAATGCCCA ACTTCCAAA GGCCCTGTGG CAATGTCCTC TTTTCTTC	120	
ACATATATGA TTT ATG TTC CGT CAA CGA CAG GAA ACT GCT CAA AGA TCC	169	
Met Phe Arg Gln Arg Gln Glu Thr Ala Gln Arg Ser		
-35	-30	-25
ACC CAG TCC TGC CGC TGC CCC CGT GAT GGT TTG TTT TTC TCA TTG TTT	217	
Thr Gln Ser Cys Arg Cys Pro Arg Asp Gly Leu Phe Phe Ser Leu Phe		
-20	-15	-10
AGC GCT CCA TTA GCT TCC GCA GTG AGA GCG GCG ASG	253	
Ser Ala Pro Leu Ala Ser Ala Val Arg Ala Ala Xaa		
-5	1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 47:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 124 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 14..91
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.4
seq RLLALPLALVLG/FE
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 47:

AGTACCCACAG GCA ATG GGG TCA AGT GCC TGT GAA ATA GCT GTC GGG ACT	43
Met Gly Ser Ser Ala Cys Glu Ile Ala Val Gly Thr	
-25	-20
AAA AGG TTA TTA TTA GCT CTG CCT GCT CTT GTT CTG GGC TTT GAA	97
Lys Arg Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Phe Glu	
-10	-5
GGC TCA TCA GTT CCC CCA AGA AAT TTT	124
Gly Ser Ser Val Pro Pro Arg Asn Phe	
5	10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 353 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 186..254
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.4
seq SLLFICFFGESFC/IC
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 48:

AATATTTGC TGACTGGCAA GGTTATATGA AGTGCTTTA TTGAAGCASC ATTTTAACTA 60
 ATAGCTCCTG GTATTTCTG CTTCCCTTCG TAGGAAATT AGTTATTITA TTTTATTATT 120
 TAGCTAATT AGCTATTITA AAATAGCTAA ATTTAGCTA CTTTTTTTC AATTGACAAA 180
 GAAGG ATG TCT AAT CAA AGA CTA CCG CTG ATT TTT TCT CTG TTG TTT ATC 230
 Met Ser Asn Gln Arg Leu Pro Leu Ile Phe Ser Leu Leu Phe Ile
 -20 -15 -10
 TGC TTC TTC GGG GAG AGT TTC TGC ATT TGT GAT GGA ACT GTC TGG ACA 273
 Cys Phe Phe Gly Glu Ser Phe Cys Ile Cys Asp Gly Thr Val Trp Thr
 -5 1 5
 WWG GTT KRA TGG GAG ATT CTT CCA GAA GAA GTA CAT TAT TGG AAA GTT 326
 Xaa Val Xaa Trp Glu Ile Leu Pro Glu Glu Val His Tyr Trp Lys Val
 10 15 20
 AAG GGT TCT CCA TCT CAC TGC CTG CGG 353
 Lys Gly Ser Pro Ser His Cys Leu Arg
 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 167 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 108..155
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2
seq FLSFLLALLSLNC/IP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 49:

ACATCCAGTT TACAAAATTT ATATTATCAT GAAATACTTC AATAGAGGGT TGGGAAATCT 60
 AACTCTGGAG GAAATGCCAC AAATTCCAC TGCTGGGTT TTTGAAG ATG CTC TGG 116
 Met Leu Trp
 -15
 TTC CTA TCT TTT CTT CTA GCT CTC CTT TCC CTC AAT TGT ATC CCC ATC 164
 Phe Leu Ser Phe Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Asn Cys Ile Pro Ile
 -10 -5 1
 GGG 167
 Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 203 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 84..155
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2
seq ICCVIVLISLSWT/S?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 50:

ATGCKCGAAT TTATTGCTGA GACTTTCCAG TGCATTTGC ATCTCTCTGA GTGTGTCCTT	60
--	----

GATTCCAAA AGTTGTTTA TTT ATG CTG TKT ATT TCA CTC GAG ATT KTT TCC	113
Met Leu Xaa Ile Ser Leu Glu Ile Xaa Ser	
-20	-15

TTC ATA TGC TGT GTC ATT GTT TTG ATT TCT TTA AGT TGG ACT TCA CCT	161
Phe Ile Cys Cys Val Ile Val Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser Trp Thr Ser Pro	
-10	-5
	1

TTC ACT GGT GTG TAC TTG ATT GGT TTA ATA ATC GAG CCA GGG	203
Phe Thr Gly Val Tyr Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile Ile Glu Pro Gly	
5	10
	15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 266 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 183..239
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2

seq ILEILTEFSHTFC/SR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 51:

AATTCACTG ATGTCTAGCT GTGGCTCTCT TTTTATACCT CCTATTAAAT ACCACATGGT	60
CTTGAAACC TGGAGACTTA CTGATTCTT GAGCTCTAGT AAATGTTCTT TTCTCAATTAA	120
ATTGATCATT TTCTCCATT TGTTGCTCC TTACATCCCC AGGGCATTAC TATTTGTAG	180
CT ATG GTA TTC AGG AAC TGC ATT TTA TTT ATT TTA ACT TTT TTT TCT	227
Met Val Phe Arg Asn Cys Ile Leu Phe Ile Leu Thr Phe Phe Ser	
-15	-10
	-5
CAT ACT TTC TGT AGT AGG CAG AAT AAA GCC CAG CCC TSG	266
His Thr Phe Cys Ser Arg Gln Asn Lys Ala Gln Pro Trp	
1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 52:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 159 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 7..45
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
seq MLAACPLSPGCQS/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 52:

GACGGC ATG CTG GCT GCG TGT CCC CTC TCA CCA CGT TGC CAA AGC GCT	48
Met Leu Ala Ala Cys Pro Leu Ser Pro Gly Cys Gln Ser Ala	
-10	-5
	1
CCA TCA ACG TGG AAT CAT TTT CCT CCT GAA AGA ATA ACC ACT GGA GCC	96
Pro Ser Thr Trp Asn His Phe Pro Pro Glu Arg Ile Thr Thr Gly Ala	
5	10
	15
GCC AGC CTT CTG AAA CCA GGG GGT GGC CTC TGG CCA CGC ACA GTC TCT	144
Gly Ser Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Gly Leu Trp Pro Arg Thr Val Ser	
20	25
	30
CTG CCC TCC CCT GCG	159
Leu Pro Ser Pro Ala	
35	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 270 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 43..99
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
seq FLTLITHCTVSWA/QSS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 53:

AAGCTGCGGG TAGAGAAGAC AGGACTCAGG ACAATCTCCA GC ATG GCC TGG TCC 54
Met Ala Trp Ser

CCT CTC TTC CTC ACC CTC ATC ACT CAC TGT ACA GTG TCC TGG GCC CAG 102
 Pro Leu Phe Leu Thr Leu Ile Thr His Cys Thr Val Ser Trp Ala Gln
 -15 -10 -5 1

TCT GTT CTG ACT CAG CCA CCC TCG GTG TCT GAA GCC CCC AGA CAG AGG 150
Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Ala Pro Arg Gln Arg
5 10 15

GTC ACC AIC TCC TGT TTT GGA AGC AGC TCC AAT ATC GGA CGA AAT GCT 198
 Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Phe Gly Ser Ser Ser Asn Ile Gly Arg Asn Ala
 20 25 30

GTA AAC TGG TAT CAG CAA CTC CCA GGA AGG TCT CCC AGA CTT CTC ATT 246
 Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Leu Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile
 35 40 45

TTT TAT AAT AAT CTC CCG GCA TCG
Phe Tyr Asn Asn Leu Pro Ala Ser
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 111 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(11) MOLECULE TYPE: CDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 49..102
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
 seq LVSLCSWSPPPLTS/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 54:

ACAGGCATAG ATCTAGCCCC ACCATCAAGA CAAACAAACAT TTTCTATT ATG TTA AAA	57
Met Leu Lys	
AGT GTC CTT GTA AGC CTT TGC AGT TGG TCT CCT CCC CTG ACT TCC AGC	105
Ser Val Leu Val Ser Leu Cys Ser Trp Ser Pro Pro Leu Thr Ser Ser	
-15	-5
-10	1
CCC AGG	111
Pro Arg	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 285 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 154..219
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9
 seq FILAALSLSTTFS/LQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 55:

AAKACCCTCC CTCCCGTTGC TCCAAACTAA TACGGACTGA ACGGATCGCT GCGAGGGTGG	60
GAGAGAAAAT TAGGGGGAGA AAGGACAGAK AGAKCAACTA CCATCCATAG CCAGATAGAT	120
TATCTTACAC TGAACTGATC AAGTACTKTG AAA ATG ACT TCG AAA TTN ATC TTG	174
Met Thr Ser Lys Xaa Ile Leu	
-20	
CTG TCC TTC ATA CTT GCT GCA CTG AGT CTT TCA ACC ACC TTT TCT CTC	222
Val Ser Phe Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser Leu Ser Thr Thr Phe Ser Leu	
-15	-5
-10	1

CAA CCA TAC CAG CAR AAG GTT CTA CTA GTT TCT TTT GAT GGA TTC CGT Gln Pro Tyr Gln Gln Lys Val Leu Leu Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Phe Arg	270
5 10 15	
TGG GAT TAC TTA TAT Trp Asp Tyr Leu Tyr	285
20	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 56:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 123 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 85..120
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 44..79
id AA280744
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 52..111
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.9
seq LAVXLGLATAVSA/GP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 56:

GAAGTGAAA GGAGGAAGAG GAGGCTAAAT GGCTGAGGAG GTCGCAGCGC C ATG AAG Met Lys	57
-20	

TCC CTG TCT CTV MTC CTM GCT GTG GMT TTG GGC CTG GCG ACC GCC GTC Ser Leu Ser Leu Xaa Leu Ala Val Xaa Leu Gly Leu Ala Thr Ala Val	105
-15 -10 -5	

TCA GCA GGA CCC GCG TGG Ser Ala Gly Pro Ala Trp :	123
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 57:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 345 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 106..168
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.8
seq LLWALLFMQSLWP/QL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 57:

```

AAAGATACTG ACTGAACATG GCTGGCGGAC TCAGGCTGGG GTCTGCAGTG CAGCATTAAT    60
GGGCCGCTGA CATGAATATG GAGTAGTTT CTCTAGCAAA GAGTA ATG TGG GCC ATG    117
                                         Met Trp Ala Met
                                         -20

GAG TCA GGC CAC CTC CTC TGG GCT CTG CTG TTC ATG CAG TCC TTG TGG    165
Glu Ser Gly His Leu Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Phe Met Gln Ser Leu Trp
-15          -10           -5

CCT CAA CTG ACT GAT GGA GCC ACT CGA GTC TAC TAC CTG GGC ATC CGG    213
Pro Gln Leu Thr Asp Gly Ala Thr Arg Val Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ile Arg
   1         5           10          15

GAT GTG CAG TGG AAC TAT GCT CCC AAG GGA AGA AAT GTC ATC ACG AAC    261
Asp Val Gln Trp Asn Tyr Ala Pro Lys Gly Arg Asn Val Ile Thr Asn
   20        25           30

CAG CCT CTG GAC AGT GAC ATA GTG GCT TCC AGC TTC TTA AAG TCT GAC    309
Gln Pro Leu Asp Ser Asp Ile Val Ala Ser Ser Phe Leu Lys Ser Asp
   35        40           45

AAG AAC CGG ATA GGG GGA ACT ACA AGA AGA CCA TGG                      345
Lys Asn Arg Ile Gly Gly Thr Thr Arg Arg Pro Trp
   50        55

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 58:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 246 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

.. (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 100..159
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq LLVMGSLPSASWS/LP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 58:

ACGGTGCAGG GCAGAGAAGG AGCAGCCTTG GACTGGGGAT CCTGACTAGT CCTGTCTGGG	60		
AATGGAGGGC ACTGAATTGG CACCCCTCCTT GGAGGCCAC ATG GCC CAA ACA TGG	114		
Met Ala Gln Thr Trp			
-20			
GCA TTD CTG CTG GTG ATG GGA TCT CTC CCT TCT GCC AGC TGG TCT CTG	162		
Ala Xaa Leu Leu Val Met Gly Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Ser Trp Ser Leu			
-15	-10	-5	1
CCC TGT TTG AGC TGG GAA AGT TTG CTG AAG GCT GCA GCC TGT TCT GAC	210		
Pro Cys Leu Ser Trp Glu Ser Leu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Cys Ser Glu			
5	10	15	
TTG GAT GGT AGA AAT GTA GGA AAT ACA CCA ACT CGG	246		
Leu Asp Gly Arg Asn Val Gly Asn Thr Pro Thr Arg			
20	25		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 59:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 201 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 130..195
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.7
seq LITLLYVWPVINA/CQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 59:

ATGAATGAST GTTAATAGGC AATTTAAAG GACAGAACCT CTGGGGAAACC ATCCTGCAGT	60
TCTCCATGTG TACTTAAGTT GATTTGGAA ACCAGAAACA TATACTACTT CCTTAGAAGT	120
TCTACACTG ATG AAA TGT GGG TTT CTG GCT TAC TTG CTA ATC ACA CTC TTG	171

..Met Lys Cys Gly Phe Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ile Thr Leu Leu
-20 -15 -10

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TAT GTT TGG CCA GTT ATT AAT GCT TGC CAG
Tyr Val Trp Pro Val Ile Asn Ala Cys Gln
-5 . . .

```

201

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 60:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 128 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 21..95
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.5
seq LKVLPLAPAAA/QDP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 60:

```

AGGGCGGATC TTCTCCGGCC ATG AGG AAG CCA GCC GCT GGC TTC CTT CCC TCA 53
          Met Arg Lys Pro Ala Ala Gly Phe Leu Pro Ser
          -25           -20           -15

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CTC CTG AAG GTG CTG CTC CTG CCT CTG GCA CCT GCC GCA GCC CAG GAT 101
 Leu Leu Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Gln Asp
 -10 -5 1

TCG ACT CAG GCC TCC ACT CCA GGC AGG 128
Ser Thr Gln Ala Ser Thr Pro Gly Arg
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 61:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 313 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 152..202
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.4
seq LLFLTSVVPFVLA/PR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 61:

AAGAATCTTC CCAGTAGGCG GCGCGGGAGG GAAAAGAGGA TTGAGGGGCT AGGCCGGCG	60
GATCCCGTCC TCCCCCGATG TGAGCAGTTT TCCGAAACCC CGTCAGGCAG AGGCTGCCCA	120
GAGAGGTGGA GTCGGTAGCG GGGCCGGGAA C ATG AGG CAG TCT CTC CTA TTC	172
Met Arg Gln Ser Leu Leu Phe	
-15	
CTG ACC AGC GTG GTT CCT TTC GTG CTG GCG CCG CGA CCT CCG GAT GAC	220
Leu Thr Ser Val Val Pro Phe Val Leu Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Asp Asp	
-10 -5 1 5	
CCG GGC TTC GGC CCC CAC CAG AGA CTC GAG AAG CTT GAT TCT TTG CTC	268
Pro Gly Phe Gly Pro His Gln Arg Leu Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Leu Leu	
10 15 20	
TCA GAC TAC GAT ATT CTC TCT TTA TCT AAT ATC CAG CAG CAG CSG	313
Ser Asp Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Ile Gln Gln Gln Xaa	
25 30 35	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 62:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 142 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 29..103
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq SVLGLLALMATA/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 62:

AAGCTGAGGT GGCAGTGGTT CCACCAAC ATG GAG CTC TCG CAG ATG TCG GAG	52
Met Glu Leu Ser Gln Met Ser Glu	
-25 -20	
CTG ATG GGG CTG TCG GTG TTG CTT GGG CTG CTG GCC CTG ATG GCG ACG	100

Leu Met Cys Leu Ser Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Ala Thr
 -15 -10 -5

GCG GCG GTA GCG CGG GGG TGG CTG CGC GCG GGG GAG GTG ACC 142
 Ala Ala Val Ala Arg Gly Trp Leu Arg Ala Gly Glu Val Arg
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 63:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 358 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 50..244
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8
seq LTIGCLVTGVES/KI

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 63:

AAGGAAAGGA TTACTCGAGC CTTGTTAGAA TCAGACATGG CTTCAAGGGG ATG CAG GAC 58
 Met Gln Asp
 -65

GCT CCC CTG AGC TGC CTG TCA CCG ACT AAG TGG AGC AGT GTT TCT TCC 106
 Ala Pro Leu Ser Cys Leu Ser Pro Thr Lys Trp Ser Ser Val Ser Ser
 -60 -55 -50

GCA GAC TCA ACT GAG AAG TCA GCC TCT GCG GCA GGC ACC AGG AAT CTG 154
 Ala Asp Ser Thr Glu Lys Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Gly Thr Arg Asn Leu
 -45 -40 -35

CCT TTT CAG TTC TGT CTC CGG CAG GCT TTG AGG ATG AAG GCT GCG GGC 202
 Pro Phe Gln Phe Cys Leu Arg Gln Ala Leu Arg Met Lys Ala Ala Gly
 -30 -25 -20 -15

ATT CTG ACC CTC ATT GGC TGC CTG GTC ACA GGC GTC GAG TCC AAA ATC 250
 Ile Leu Thr Leu Ile Gly Cys Leu Val Thr Gly Val Glu Ser Lys Ile
 -10 -5 1

TAC ACT CGT TGC AAA CTG GCA AAA ATA TTC TCG AGG GCT GGC CTG GAC 298
 Tyr Thr Arg Cys Lys Leu Ala Lys Ile Phe Ser Arg Ala Gly Leu Asp
 5 10 15

AAT CGG AGG GGC TTC AGC CTT GGA AAS TGG ATC TGC ATG GCG TAT TAT 346
 Asn Xaa Arg Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Xaa Trp Ile Cys Met Ala Tyr Tyr
 20 25 30

GAG AGC GGC TGG
Glu Ser Gly Trp
35

353

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 64:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 419 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 24..311
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.6
seq ALCGLCLLCPRAA/RV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 64:

ATTTCTCCTG GCACCCCTGTA TTC ATG GCC TTG GCG TTC TGC CTC TGC ATG GCT 53
Met Ala Leu Ala Phe Cys Leu Cys Met Ala
-95 -90

GAA GCC ATC CTA CTC TTC TCA CCT GAA CAC TCC CTG TTC TTC TGC 101
Glu Ala Ile Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Glu His Ser Leu Phe Phe Cys
-85 -80 -75

TCC CGA AAA GCA CGG ATC CGG CTC CAC TGG GCA GGG CAG ACC CTA GCC 149
Ser Arg Lys Ala Arg Ile Arg Leu His Trp Ala Gly Gln Thr Leu Ala
-70 -65 -60 -55

ATC CTC TGT GCA GCT CTG GGC CTG GGC TTC ATC ATC TCC AGC AGG ACC 187
Ile Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ile Ile Ser Ser Arg Thr
-50 -45 -40

CSC AGT GAG CTG CCT CAT CTG GTG TCC TGG CAC AGC TGG GTG GGA GCC 245
Arg Ser Glu Leu Pro His Leu Val Ser Trp His Ser Trp Val Gly Ala
-35 -30 -25

CTG ACA CTG CTG GCC ACT GCT GTC CAG GCA CTG TGT GGG CTC TGC CTC 283
Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Thr Ala Val Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Leu Cys Leu
-20 -15 -10

CTT TCT CCC CCC CCA CCC AGG GTC TCA AGG GTG GCT CGC CTC AAG CTC 341
Leu Cys Pro Arg Ala Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Val Ala Arg Leu Lys Leu
-5 1 5 10

TAC CAT CTG ACA TGT GGA CTG GTG GTC TAC CTG ATG GCT ACA GTA ACG 383
Tyr His Leu Thr Cys Gly Leu Val Val Tyr Leu Met Ala Thr Val Thr
15 20 25

GTG CTT CTG GGC ATG TAC TCA GTA TGG TTC
 Val Leu Leu Gly Met Tyr Ser Val Trp Phe
 30 35

419

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 65:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 336 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 37..207
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LLHRLASFHRVWS/FP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 65:

AAGKCTGCCG GTGGGGACTC TTGCAGGGCC GTCCCC ATG TTR CGT TTT CCG ACC 54
 Met Leu Arg Phe Pro Thr
 -55

TGT TTC CCA TCC KTC CGG GTG RTG GGA GAK AAG CAG CTC CCG CAG GAG 102
 Cys Phe Pro Ser Xaa Arg Val Xaa Gly Xaa Lys Gln Leu Pro Gln Glu
 -50 -45 -40

ATT ATT TWC CTG GTC TGG TCG CCC AAK CGG GAT CKC ATT GST TTG GCC 150
 Ile Ile Xaa Leu Val Trp Ser Pro Xaa Arg Asp Xaa Ile Xaa Leu Ala
 -35 -30 -25 -20

AAC ACA GCT GGC GAG GTT TTA CTT CAT CGA CTG GCA AGT TTT CAT CGA 198
 Asn Thr Ala Gly Glu Val Leu Leu His Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe His Arg
 -15 -10 -5

GTT TGG AGT TTT CCA CCA AAT GAA AAT ACA GGA AWK GAG GTG ACG TGT 246
 Val Trp Ser Phe Pro Asn Glu Asn Thr Gly Xaa Glu Val Thr Cys
 1 5 10

CTG GCA TGG AGA CCA GAT CCC AAA CTT TTG GCC TTT GCT CTT GCT GAT 294
 Leu Ala Trp Arg Pro Asp Gly Lys Leu Leu Ala Phe Ala Leu Ala Asp
 15 20 25

ACC AAG AAA ATT GTT TTG TGT GAT GTA GAA AAA CCT GAG AGC 336
 Thr Lys Lys Ile Val Leu Cys Asp Val Glu Lys Pro Glu Ser
 30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 66:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 398 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 9..134
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LALVVALVAERFA/RR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 66:

AGACCTTC ATG TTC ATG GTG CTG GAG GTG GTG AGC CGG GTG ACC TCG	50	
Met Phe Met Val Leu Glu Val Val Val Ser Arg Val Thr Ser		
-40	-35	-30
TCG CTG GCG ATG CTC TCC GAC TCC TTC CAC ATG CTG TCG GAC GTG CTG	98	
Ser Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser Phe His Met Leu Ser Asp Val Leu		
-25	-20	-15
GCG CTG GTG GTG GCG CTG GTG GCC GAG CGC TTC GCC CGG CGG ACC CAC	146	
Ala Leu Val Val Ala Leu Val Ala Glu Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg Thr His		
-10	-5	1
GCC ACC CAG AAG AAC ACG TTC GGC TGG ATC CGA GCC GAG GTA ATG GGG	194	
Ala Thr Gln Lys Asn Thr Phe Gly Trp Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Met Gly		
5	10	20
GCT CTG GTG AAC GCC ATC TTC CTG ACT GGC CTC TGT TTC GCG ATC CTG	242	
Ala Leu Val Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys Phe Ala Ile Leu		
25	30	35
CTG GAG GCC ATC GAG CGC TTC ATC GAG CCG CAC GAG ATG CAG CAG CCG	290	
Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu Met Gln Gln Pro		
40	45	50
CTG GTG GTS CNT TGG GGT CGG GCG TGG CSG GCT GCT GGT CAA CGT GCT	338	
Leu Val Val Xaa Trp Gly Arg Ala Trp Xaa Ala Ala Gly Gln Arg Ala		
55	60	65
GGG GCT CTG CCT CTT CCA CCA TCA CAG CGG CTT CAG CCA GGA CTC CGG	386	
Gly Ala Leu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Arg Leu Gln Pro Gly Leu Arg		
70	75	80
CCG CGG CCA TGG	393	
Pro Arg Pro Trp		
85		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 67:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 306 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 70..186
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LLLLGLIVLVNI/GI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 67:

AASTGTGSST	TGGGGCCGGG	GGTGGGGGGC	AGAGGGGGGT	GGCCCAGGTG	GCCCTAGGAC	60
CCCCCCTCC	ATG GAA AAC CAG	CTA TGG CAT AAC ACC	GTG AGA TGT TGC	AAT		111
	Met Glu Asn Gln	Leu Trp His Asn	Thr Val Arg Cys	Cys Asn		
	-35	-30				
CAA TAC CAA GAA AGC CCC CAC GAT GCC GAG GAC ATC TTA CTC CTG CTG						159
Gln Tyr Gln Glu Ser Pro His Asp Ala Glu Asp Ile Leu Leu Leu						
-25	-20	-15	-10			
CTG GGC CTC ATC GTT CTT GTC AAC ATT GGC ATC AAC GTG GCA ACT ATG						207
Leu Gly Leu Ile Val Leu Val Asn Ile Gly Ile Asn Val Ala Thr Met						
-5	1	5				
ATG TGG CAT GGA CTC CAG AAC GCC TTA GAC AAG ATG ATT GAT TGG GCT						255
Met Trp His Gly Leu Gln Asn Ala Leu Asp Lys Met Ile Asp Trp Ala						
10	15	20				
ACT CAG AAA ATA GCA GTC TTC TTC GCT GTG TTC GTC GCC GCC GCC						303
Thr Gln Lys Ile Ala Val Phe Phe Ala Val Phe Val Ala Ala Ala						
25	30	35				
CGG						306
Arg						
40						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 68:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 178 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 23..76
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq ITLLTLSPNSVCC/CP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 68:

AATACTGAGG TATATTGCCA AA ATG CTC TCC AKW AAG ATC ACC CTC TTG ACA	52
Met Leu Ser Xaa Lys Ile Thr Leu Leu Thr	
-15	-10

CTG TCA CCC AAT AGT GTG TGT TGC TGC CCC TCA GCA ACC CTG GGT GCC	100	
Leu Ser Pro Asn Ser Val Cys Cys Cys Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala		
-5	1	5

AGC AAT CAT TCT CAT CTT TGG AGA TCT ACT AGC AGA CAT GGC ATC TCC	148	
Ser Asn His Ser His Leu Trp Arg Ser Thr Ser Arg His Gly Ile Ser		
10	15	20

TTC CCA TGG GCA TTC CTT TTA ATT AAC GGG	178
Phe Pro Trp Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Asn Gly	
25	30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 69:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 234 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 79..132
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.4
seq GWLVLCVLAISLA/SM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 69:

CTGCTGGCA GCCCACAGGG TCCCTGGCG GAGGGCAGGA GCATCCGTT GGAGTTGACA 60

ACAGGGAGGCA GAGGCATC ATG GAG GGT CCC CGG GGA TGG CTG GTG CTC TCT 111

--	Met Glu Gly Pro Arg Gly Trp Leu Val Ieu Cys -15 -10	
GTG CTG GCC ATA TCG CTG GCC TCT ATG GTG ACC GAG GAC TTG TGC CGA Val Leu Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Ser Met Val Thr Glu Asp Leu Cys Arg -5 1 5		159
GCA CCA GAC GGG AAG AAA GGG GAG GCA GGV AVA CCT GGC AGA CGG GGG Ala Pro Asp Gly Lys Lys Gly Glu Ala Gly Xaa Pro Gly Arg Arg Gly 10 15 20 25		207
CGG CCA GGC CTC AAG GGG GAG CAA CGG Arg Pro Gly Leu Lys Gly Glu Gln Arg 30		234

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 70:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 364 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 41..100
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq LAVEMLLAQLVSG/NW
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 70:

AATAGA G ACT TCTGGACTCT ATAGAACCCA CTGCCCTCTG ATG AAG TCC CTA CTG Met Lys Ser Leu Leu -20		55
TTC ACC CTT GCA GTT TTT ATG CTC CTG GCC CAA TTG GTC TCA GGT AAT Phe Thr Leu Ala Val Phe Met Leu Leu Ala Gln Leu Val Ser Gly Asn -15 -10 -5 1		103
TGG TAT GTG AAA AAG TGT CTA AAC GAC GTT GGA ATT TGC AAG A A G AAG Trp Tyr Val Lys Lys Cys Leu Asn Asp Val Gly Ile Cys Lys Lys Lys 5 10 15		151
TGC AAA CCT GAA GAG ATG CAT GTA AAG AAT GGT TGG GCA ATG TGC GGC Cys Lys Pro Glu Glu Met His Val Lys Asn Gly Trp Ala Met Cys Gly 20 25 30		199
AAA CAA AGG GAC TGC TGT GTT CCA GCT GAC ACA CGT GCT AAT TAT CCT Lys Gln Arg Asp Cys Cys Val Pro Ala Asp Arg Arg Ala Asn Tyr Pro 35 40 45		247

GTT TTC TGT STC CAG ACA AAG ACT ACA AGA ATT TCA ACA GTC ACA GCA 295
 Val Phe Cys Val Gln Thr Lys Thr Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Val Thr Ala
 50 55 60 65

ACA ACA GCA ACA ACA ACT TTG ATG ATG ACT ACT GCT TCG ATG TCT TCG 343
 Thr Thr Ala Thr Thr Leu Met Met Thr Thr Ala Ser Met Ser Ser
 70 75 80

ATG GCT CCT ACC CGT TTC TCC 364
 Met Ala Pro Thr Arg Phe Ser
 85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 71:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 62 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 9..56
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq LILLFSLLISIVC/MI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 71:

ATAGTAAA ATG TTA AAG TTG ATC TTA CTT TTT TCG CTC CTC ATC TCT ATT 50
 Met Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Ser Ile
 -15 -10 -5

GTT TGT ATG ATT 62
 Val Cys Met Ile
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 72:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 296 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 195..272
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq LASLQWSLTLAWC/GS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 72:

```

AAAGTGTAGA ACACGGACCT CTGAGTTATG CTCTTGAGAG GTGCCAAAGC TGGGCTGTT 60
ACCTACCTTA TCCACAGAGC TCTGAAAGTC AAGCCAGAAA GGAAGGATTC CAAATTCTTG 120
GAATTTATC TAGAAAGAGA GACTAAGCAG CTTTGTTCT TCTGTGACCC AGTTGCTGGC 180
CCAAGACATG GACA ATG ACC CCC TGG TGT TTG GCG TGT CTG GGG AGG AGG 230
Met Thr Pro Trp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu Gly Arg Arg
-25           -20           -15

CCT CTC GCT TCT TTG CAG TGG AGC CTG ACA CTG GCG TGG TGT GGC TCC 278
Pro Leu Ala Ser Leu Gln Trp Ser Leu Thr Leu Ala Trp Cys Gly Ser
-10            -5             1

GGC AGC CAC TGG ACA GAG
Gly Ser His Trp Thr Glu
      5

```

296

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 73:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 315 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 151..228
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LWVILLCAHVVTI/LV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 73:

```

AACACGCAGC TAGACACAGC TAMCTTGAGT CTTGGAGCTC CTAGAGGGAM GCTTCTGGAM 60
ACGAAGGCTC TTCAGGACCT CTTAGGAGCC AGAGMMSMGG ACGTKSACAC AGATAAGAG 120
CCAGGCTCAC CAGCTCCTGA CGCATGCAKS ATG ACC ATG AGA CAC AAC TGG ACA 174
Met Thr Met Arg His Asn Trp Thr

```

56

-25

-20

CCA GAC CTC AGC CCT TTG TGG GTC CTG CTC CTG TGT GCC CAC GTC GTC 222
 Pro Asp Leu Ser Pro Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Leu Cys Ala His Val Val
 -15 -10 -5

ACT CTC CTG GTC AGA GCC ACA CCT GTC TCG CAG ACC ACC ACA GCT GCC 270
 Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Ala Thr Pro Val Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ala
 1 5 10

ACT GCC TCA GTT AGA AGC ACA AAG GAC CCC TGC CCC TCC CAG CGG 315
 Thr Ala Ser Val Arg Ser Thr Lys Asp Pro Cys Pro Ser Gln Arg
 15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 74:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 27..86
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LFCATLSCMPATS/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 74:

AAGCCTACTT TGACACTCAT TTAAAG ATG ACA GGG AAC AAT AGA GAT TTG TTC 53
 Met Thr Gly Asn Asn Arg Asp Leu Phe
 -20 -15

TGT GCA ACC CTT TCT TGT ATG CCG GCG ACA TCA GCT CCG CAC ATG AAA 101
 Cys Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Met Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala Pro His Met Lys
 -10 -5 1 5

CTG CCC GAT ATT TCA TTC CAC CTG CCC GGG 131
 Leu Pro Asp Ile Ser Phe His Leu Pro Gly
 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 75:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 224 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 114..191
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LWVLLCAHVVTI/LV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 75:

ACTTCCCAGA AGCAGCTCTG GTGCTGAAGA GAGCACTGCC TCCCTGTGTG ACTGGAGAAG	60		
AGGACGTTGT CACAGATAAA GAGCCAGGCT CACCAGCTCC TGACGCATGC ATC ATG	116		
Met			
ACC ATG AGA CAC AAC TGG ACA CCA GAC CTC AGC CCT TTG TGG GTC CTG	164		
Thr Met Arg His Asn Trp Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Pro Leu Trp Val Leu			
-25	-20	-15	-10
CTC CTG TGT GCC CAC GTC GTC ACT CTC CTG GTC AGA GCC ACA CCT GTC	212		
Leu Leu Cys Ala His Val Val Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Ala Thr Pro Val			
-5	1	5	
TCG CAG CCC ACG	224		
Ser Gln Pro Thr			
10			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 76:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 333 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 79..138
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LYLLSMLVPGGLG/YD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 76:

ACTTGATGCA TTGATTCTCA AGGACACTTG ATCCACTSCC AGACAGCCCC AGAATTTCT	50
--	----

AACTTACTGT GTGGCAGA ATG AAG CCT CTG CTT GAA ACC CTT TAT CTT TTG	111		
Met Lys Pro Leu Leu Glu Thr Leu Tyr Leu Leu			
-20	-15	-10	
GGG ATG CTG GTT CCT GGA GGG CTG GGA TAT GAT AGA TCC TTA GCC CAR	159		
Gly Met Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asp Arg Ser Leu Ala Gln			
-5	1	5	
CAC ASA CAA GAG ATT GTG GAC AAG TCA GTG AGT CCA TGG AGC CTG GAG	207		
His Arg Gln Glu Ile Val Asp Lys Ser Val Ser Pro Trp Ser Leu Glu			
10	15	20	
ACG TAT TCC TAT AAC ATA TAC CAC CCC ATG GGA GAG ATC TAT GAG TGG	255		
Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Asn Ile Tyr His Pro Met Gly Glu Ile Tyr Glu Trp			
25	30	35	
ATG AGA GAG ATC AGT GAG AAG TAC AAG GAA GTG GTG ACA CAG CAT TTC	303		
Met Arg Glu Ile Ser Glu Lys Tyr Lys Glu Val Val Thr Gln His Phe			
40	45	50	55
CTA GGA GTG ACC TAT GAG ACC CAA CCC GCG	333		
Leu Gly Val Thr Tyr Glu Thr Gln Pro Ala			
60	65		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 77:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 295 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 80..274
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq LLFLISLRAHLSQ/WT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 77:

AAAGTATTGC GGATGCTGAG CTGCGGGGTA CGGGCCTGAG GAGGGATGGG AGTAAAGT	60	
GCTGTGGAAA CCGTCAGCC ATG AAC CAG GCT GAC CCT CGG CTC AGA GCA GTG	112	
Met Asn Gln Ala Asp Pro Arg Leu Arg Ala Val		
-65	-60	-55
TGC TTG TGG ACT CTC ACA TCT CCA CCC ATG AGC AGA GGC GAC AAC TGC	160	
Cys Leu Trp Thr Leu Thr Ser Ala Ala Met Ser Arg Gly Asp Asn Cys		
-50	-45	-40

ACG GAT CTA CTC GCA CTG GGA ATC CCC TCC ATA ACC CAG GCC TGG GGA Thr Asp Ieu Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Pro Ser Ile Thr Gln Ala Trp Gly	208
-35 -30 -25	
CTG TGG GTC CTC TTA GGG GCT GTG ACG CTG CTA TTT CTC ATC TCG CTG Leu Trp Val Leu Leu Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ser Leu	256
-20 -15 -10	
GCT GCA CAC TTG TCC CAG TGG ACC AGG GGT CGG AGC GGG Ala Ala His Leu Ser Gln Trp Thr Arg Gly Arg Ser Gly	295
-5 1 5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 78:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 451 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 317..442
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
 seq LLSILSSLTMVIC/RH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 78:

ACTACACAGA GAGAAGCCAT CATTCTAGCT AGACAAGAAG CTCGGGAAGA ATTACTTTA CATCAGAGTG AATGGGAGGG AAGAATATCT CCCGAGCAGG TTGACACCTC TTCTTACCC	60 120
CTAGTACCAAC AGCATTCAATT CGCCTCATTA CCTCTTAATG AATCTGAAAG AAACCAAGAA CCATGTTCAAT TTAACAGTGA TAATATAGTA TCCTCAGGTC ACTCAGAGAT ACCAACATTG	180 240
CCTGATGGGC TGTTGGGTTT ATCACATCTT GTTTACCTC AACAAAGATAA TTTGATTGCA CTTGAAGAAC ACTTGCA ATG CAC AGA CAG ATT TCC TTC CTT CTA TTG AGA AAA	300 352
Met His Arg Gln Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Leu Arg Lys -40 -35	
CCC AGA AAG AAT TGG TTT TGT CAA AAC CAT GTA AAT TTG AGG AAA AGG Pro Arg Lys Asn Trp Phe Cys Gln Asn His Val Asn Leu Arg Lys Arg	400
-30 -25 -20 -15	
TAT CTT CTG AGC ATT TTA TCC AGT CTC ACC ATG GTG ATT TGC AGA CAC. Tyr Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Met Val Ile Cys Arg His	448
-10 -5 1	

Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 79:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 317 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 162..290
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq ALSAXTFVSFLHA/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 79:

AGTACGGATC TCTTTAATAT TCTGTGTAAC AAAATAGAAA TGCTCATAAA GTACTTCTGC	60
---	----

GGCAAACCAA AGTATAGCAC CTGACTCAAG GAAAAGCAAG GAAAAGCACA TGTGGGATCC	120
---	-----

CTTGAATGGC AAGTGAAACT AGCCACTAGT TTCATTTTA C ATG AAA CAA TGG CTG	176
Met Lys Gln Trp Leu	
-40	

TGT TGG GTG CTG AGG CTG GAA GGT AGA CAG GGG CTT GGG GTT GGA GAG	224
Cys Trp Val Leu Arg Leu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Glu	
-35	-30
	-25

CCT CGT GGG CTG CGT TTG TGC TTG GGG GCC TTG AGC GCA SCC ACC TTT	272
Pro Arg Gly Leu Arg Leu Cys Leu Gly Ala Leu Ser Ala Xaa Thr Phe	
-20	-15
	-10

GTC AGC TTT CTA CAC GCT CCC CAC TCC CAT CCA GCC CTT GGG	31?
Val Ser Phe Leu His Ala Ala Pro His Ser His Pro Ala Leu Gly	
-5	1
	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 235 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 29..226
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
 seq LLFFI.FPILFIRS/QH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 80:

ACAATTGGG TGTGTCTGGT GTYTTGCC ATG AGA CTG GGG TTA TGC TTC TGG	52
Met Arg Leu Gly Leu Cys Phe Trp	
-65	-60
GTG CCA CAC AGA GGT GAA ATG TCC TTC TCA TCA CAT TAT TCG AGA GGT	100
Val Pro His Arg Gly Glu Met Ser Phe Ser Ser His Tyr Ser Arg Gly	
-55	-50
-45	
ACA TGG TAD CAA TGG GAC TTA TCG CTG CTG ATG TTA ACC TTG ATC TCT	148
Thr Trp Tyr Gln Trp Asp Leu Ser Leu Leu Met Leu Thr Leu Ile Ser	
-40	-35
-30	
TGG TTC AGG TGG TGC CTG CCA GCT GTC TCC ACT GTG GAG TTA CTA TTT	196
Trp Phe Arg Trp Cys Leu Pro Ala Val Ser Thr Val Glu Leu Leu Phe	
-25	-20
-15	
TTC CTT TTC CCC ATT TTA TTC ATC AGA AGC CAG CAC CGG	235
Phe Leu Phe Pro Ile Leu Phe Ile Arg Ser Gln His Arg	
-10	-5
1	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 81:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 390 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 67..369
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.6
 seq IIIIVITITSACSA/CI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 81:

ACTTCTTAAG AGTACTTGTT TAGATATTTT GTGTCCCTAG ATTTGTGTGA TGATTAGGCT 60

GCAGTT ATG GAT TTT TGG GAA GAA TAC CGC AGA GGT GAT GTG CCC TTC Met Asp Phe Trp Glu Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gly Asp Val Pro Phe -100 -95 -90	108
TCA TGG TGT CCT ATC AGG AGC TAC CTG ATG TCA GTA TGT CCT GTT ACT Ser Trp Cys Pro Ile Arg Ser Tyr Leu Met Ser Val Cys Pro Val Thr -85 -80 -75	156
GGC AAA GTT AAC CTT AAT CAT TTG GTT AAG GTA GCC TCT CCC AGG TTT Gly Lys Val Asn Leu Asn His Leu Val Lys Val Ala Ser Ala Arg Phe -70 -65 -60	204
CTC CAC CAA GTT ACT ATT TTT CCT TTT CTG TAC TCT GTT AAG GCA AAT Leu His Gln Val Thr Ile Phe Pro Phe Leu Tyr Ser Val Lys Ala Asn -55 -50 -45 -40	252
TAT TGC TTT TTA AAT TTT GAT GTA CCT CAA TAT GCA TGG GAG ATA CAT Tyr Cys Phe Leu Asn Phe Asp Val Pro Gln Tyr Ala Trp Glu Ile His -35 -30 -25	300
AGC TTT GCA GCT CCC TCA ATC TTA ATT GTA ATA ATA ATA GTA ATA ACA Ser Phe Ala Ala Pro Ser Ile Leu Ile Val Ile Ile Val Ile Thr -20 -15 -10	343
ATA ACT AGC GCT TGC TCC GCC TGC ATA GTT CTA AAC ACA TGT Ile Thr Ser Ala Cys Ser Ala Cys Ile Val Leu Asn Thr Cys -5 1 5	390

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 82:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 349 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 59..139
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.5
seq SLSLSTVWNWIQASF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 82:

AATATTTAGA TTCTGAAAGC TTCTGCACAT GTAGTTCTTA GASCTGCTGC TTATTAAG -25 -20 -15	38
ATG TCA ACA TCT TCA TCT TCT AGC TGG GAC AAC CTC TTA GAG TCT CTC Met Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Trp Asp Asn Leu Leu Glu Ser Leu -25 -20 -15	106
TCT CTC AGC ACA GTA TGG AAT TGG ATA CAA GCA ACT TTT TTG GGA GAG	164

Ser Leu Ser Thr Val Trp Asn Trp Ile Gln Ala Ser Phe Leu Gly Glu		
-10	-5	1 5
ACT AGT GCA CCT CAG CAA ACA AGT TTG GGA CTA TTA GAT AAT CTT GCT		202
Thr Ser Ala Pro Gln Gln Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Asp Asn Leu Ala		
10	15	20
CCA CCT GTG CAA ATC ATC TTG AGG ATT TCT TTC TTG ATT TTA TTG GGA		250
Pro Ala Val Gln Ile Ile Leu Arg Ile Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Leu Gly		
25	30	35
ATA GGA ATA TAT GCC TTA TGG AAA CGA AGT ATT CAG TCA ATT CAG AAA		298
Ile Gly Ile Tyr Ala Leu Trp Lys Arg Ser Ile Gln Ser Ile Gln Lys		
40	45	50
ACA TTG TTG TTT GTA ATC ACA CTC TAC AAA CTT TAC AAG AAG GGC TCG		346
Thr Leu Leu Phe Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Gly Ser		
55	60	65
GCG		349
Ala		
70		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 83:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 302 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 27..104
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.5
seq LAIGSAGLLWCLA/GF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 83:

AGCAGACCCGG CCGCCGCTTC ACCGGC ATG GTC TTC GCC ACC ATC GGT TTC TCG		53
Met Val Phe Ala Thr Ile Gly Phe Ser		
-25	-20	
CTG AAG TCG GGC CTG GCC CTT GGC TCG GCG GGC CTG CTG TGG TGC CTG		101
Ile Lys Ser Gly Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Ala Gly Leu Leu Trp Cys Leu		
-15	-10	-5
GCC GGT TTC TTC GGC TAC GAC ACA CAC CAG CCC ACG GCA CCC AAC GCC		147
Ala Gly Phe Phe Gly Tyr Asp Thr Gln Gln Pro Thr Ala Pro Asn Ala		
1	5	10 15

ATC GAG GGC TAC CGC GTC ATG TCC AGC TTC GGC GTC GGC GCG CTG TTC Ile Glu Gly Tyr Arg Val Met Ser Ser Phe Gly Val Gly Ala Leu Phe	197
20 25 30	
GCC GCC TGC ACG ATC TGC CTG CTG GCS RAC AAG CTG AAC AAG CAG ACG Ala Ala Cys Thr Ilé Cys Leu Leu Ala Xaa Lys Leu Asn Lys Gln Thr	245
35 40 45	
ACG CTG AAG ATG GCC GAC GAC CTC GCC CAA CGG CGC CAG CAG GCC GAC Thr Leu Lys Met Ala Asp Asp Leu Ala Gln Arg Arg Gln Gln Ala Asp	293
50 55 60	
CTT CGC CCG Leu Ala Pro 65	302

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 84:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 151 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 35..76
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq VLLLSGSVSVGVC/CA
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 84:

(12) Required disclosure by the U.S.

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 85:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 169 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID

(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 26..112
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
 seq GLCXLCXVNFA/GS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 85:

ATAATCTGTA ACTTTAGCCC CAACC ATG TGC TCG CAG AAA CGT GCT GTA TCA	52
Met Cys Ser Gln Lys Arg Ala Val Ser	
-25	
AAT CAA GGT TTA ATG GAT TTA GGG CTG TGC ARG CTG TGC YTT GTT AMC	100
Asn Gln Gly Leu Met Asp Leu Gly Leu Cys Xaa Leu Cys Xaa Val Xaa	
-20	-5
-15	-10
AAT GTG TTT GCA GGC AGT ATG CCT GGT AAA AGT CAT TGC CAT TCT CCA	148
Asn Val Phe Ala Gly Ser Met Pro Gly Lys Ser His Cys His Ser Pro	
1	5
10	
TTC TCT ATT AAC CAG GGC AGG	169
Phe Ser Ile Asn Gln Gly Arg	
15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 86:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 157 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 29..70
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
 seq LIVLTLHSPSCDT/AQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 86:

ATGGGGTTT-CTTGTTGCT GCTGGGTG ATG CTA ATA GTC CTG ACT CTC CAC	52
Met Leu Ile Val Leu Thr Leu His	
-10	
TCG CCC TCC TGT GAC ACT GCC CAG GAG GAG ATG GGG AGG GTG CCC ACT	100
Ser Pro Ser Cys Asp Thr Ala Gln Glu Met Gly Arg Val Pro Thr	
-5 1 5 10	
ACT CCC AAG TGC AGG TGG AAG TTA GGG CTC TCC ATG TGT TCT TTG CTG	148
Thr Pro Lys Cys Arg Trp Lys Leu Gly Leu Ser Met Cys Ser Leu Leu	
15 20 25	
ACA CCT GGG	157
Thr Pro Gly	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 87:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 437 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 66..251
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq SVLWLGLALGLTIQ/AV
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 87:

AACTCCCAGA ATGCTGACCA AAGTGGGAGG AGCACTAGGT CTTCCCGTCA CCTCCACCTC	60
TCTCC ATG ACC CGG CTC TGC TTA CCC AGA CCC GAA GCA CGT GAG GAT CCG	110
Met Thr Arg Leu Cys Leu Pro Arg Pro Glu Ala Arg Glu Asp Pro	
-60 -55 -50	
ATC CCA GTT CCT CCA AGG GGC CTG GGT GCT GGG GAG GGG TCA GGT AGT	156
Ile Pro Val Pro Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Gly Ser	
-45 -40 -35	
CCA GTG CGT CCA CCT GTA TCC ACC TGG GGC CCT AGC TGG GCC CAG CTC	206
Pro Val Arg Pro Pro Val Ser Thr Trp Gly Pro Ser Trp Ala Gln Leu	
-30 -25 -20	
CTG GAC AGT GTC CTA TGG CTG GGG GCA CTA GGA CTG ACA ATC CAG GCA	254
Leu Asp Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Ieu Thr Ile Gln Ala	
-15 -10 -5	
GTC TTT TCC ACC ACT GGC CCA GCC CTG CTG CTG CTT CTG GTC AGC TTC	302
Val Phe Ser Thr Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Leu Ieu Leu Val Ser Phe	

5	10	15	
CTC ACC TTT GAC CTG CTC CAT AGG CCC GCA GTC ACA CTC TGC CAC AGC Leu Thr Phe Asp Leu Leu His Arg Pro Ala Val Thr Leu Cys His Ser			350
20	25	30	
GCA AAC TTC TCA CCA GGG GCC AGA GTC AGG GGG CCG GTG AAG GTC CTG Ala Asn Phe Ser Pro Gly Ala Arg Val Arg Gly Pro Val Lys Val Leu			398
35	40	45	
GAC AGC AGG AGG CTC TAC TCC TGC AAA TGG GTA CAG TCT Asp Ser Arg Arg Leu Tyr Ser Cys Lys Trp Val Gln Ser			437
50	55	60	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 88:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 237 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 133..177
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq LTCLFLSLISTYP/SC
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 88:

ATTTATGGTA GAGAGATATA TTTGTATTGG TTCCAGTTCC ATTGGTTTGT GAAATATTAA	60		
TATGCCAACCA CAGCCTAGCA TATTGGAGTC ACTGGAAATG CATCAGTGCT AGCCTTACAT	120		
GCCTTTCACT CT ATG GTG TTA ACC TGC CTT TTT CTA AGT CTA ATC TCC ACT Met Val Leu Thr Cys Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Thr	171		
-15	-10	-5	
TAC CCC AGC TGT ATC ACA CTT TTT CTT TCC AAA ATT CCT AAT CCT CTC Tyr Pro Ser Cys Ile Thr Leu Phe Leu Ser Lys Ile Pro Asn Pro Leu	219		
1	5	10	
TCT TCA CTC CCC TCA CTG Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Leu	237		
15	20		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 89:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 281 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 171..224
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.3
 seq FSFSLQLLSSSST/NP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 89:

ATCTGTCTCT	TGTTTATTAA	GATATGCACA	GTTCTGAAT	CACAAATAT	ATCTGTGATT	60
CTTTTATACT	ACTACATAAA	AGAACAGGGR	GTAATTCTTG	CCTTATAAAT	TAAATGTCAA	120
ACATTCCTA	TATGTAATCA	TTTGTCCCTA	AAATATGATT	TAGCCCCAGC	ATG CTT	176
					Met Leu	
ATC CCT GTT TTC TCT TTT TCT CTC CAG CTC CTA TCT AGT TCT TCA ACA						224
Ile Pro Val Phe Ser Phe Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Thr						
-15	-10			-5		
AAT CCT GTC AAC TCT ACC TTC CAA ATG CCT TTT GAA TCC AGC CAT STC						272
Asn Pro Val Asn Ser Thr Phe Gln Met Pro Phe Glu Ser Ser His Xaa						
1	5		10		15	
ACC ACC AGA						281
Thr Thr Arg						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 90:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 206 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 15..155
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.3
 seq LLLESVSGLLQP/RT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 90:

AAACCCGGGG GAG ATG GCG GCA GCG TNT CTG AGT GGG CCC TCT SCG GGC	50		
Met Ala Ala Ala Xaa Leu Ser Gly Pro Ser Ala Gly			
-45	-40		
TCC GCG GCT GGG GTT CCT GGC GGG ACC GGG GGT CTC TCG GCA GTR ACC	98		
Ser Ala Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Val Ser			
-35	-30	-25	-20
TCG GGC CCG CGG CTC CGC CTG CTG CTG GAG AGT GTT TCT GGT TTG	146		
Ser Gly Pro Arg Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Glu Ser Val Ser Gly Leu			
-15	-10	-5	
CTG CAA CCT CGA ACG GGG TCT GCC GTT GCT CCG GTG CAT CCC CCA AAC	194		
Leu Gln Pro Arg Thr Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Pro Val His Pro Pro Asn			
1	5	10	
CGC TCG GCA AGG	206		
Arg Ser Ala Arg			
15			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 91:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 140 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 78..122
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq NWLFLFVETFCNC/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 91:

CATCTTGTAC ATCTGKAGC ATGTATCTGT GAACATATCC ATAGGCTGGA TACCTAGCAG	60	
GTCAAAATGA CGTGTGC ATG CAT AAT TGG CTT TTT TTG TTT GTW TTT ACT	110	
Met His Asn Trp Leu Phe Leu Phe Val Phe Thr		
-15	-10	-5
TTT TGT AAC TGC TTT TTT AAA AAT AAT GGC	140	
Phe Cys Asn Cys Phe Phe Lys Asn Asn Gly		
1	5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 92:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 352 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 245..295
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq CFYFLSTALGSQA/DS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 92:

ACTACCAATG GAAAATGCAG CTCTTGAGGA TGACGATTGC CAAACAAAGG CTCGGAGACG	60	
AAGCAATCGG CGTGCACAC TTTGCAGCCC ATGAGCGTGA AGACTTGGTG CAGCAGCTAG	120	
AGCGAGCTAA GGAACAGGTT CTCACTAACCA TCTATTCAAGA GTGGGGGATG CATTGCACA	180	
GCTGGACACAA ACACAAACAA GAGTGGACTG TGCCCTCGT TTCTCAGAGT ATGGGGTGCC	240	
TGGG ATG CAC GTT GAA TGC TTT TAC TTC CTC AGC ACT GCA CTA GGG TCC	289	
Met His Val Glu Cys Phe Tyr Phe Leu Ser Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser		
-15	-10	-5
CAG GCT GAC TCT TGG GTT TCT GGC CTC CAG CAG GCA GGT CTG CTC CCT	337	
Gln Ala Asp Ser Trp Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Gln Ala Gly Leu Leu Pro		
1	5	10
GCT ATT GGG TAC CGG	352	
Ala Ile Gly Tyr Arg		
15		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 93:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 353 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 177..233
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq LALLWSLPASDLG/RS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 93:

ATAAGTGAAC CAGACCACCC TGATGGCATC CACAGTGATG TCAAGGTTGG GGCTGGCCAG	60
GGGTGGGTGG ACTAGAACCA TTTGGGAGTA GTGCCAGGG CCCCTGGACG CTAGCCACGG	120
AGCTGCTGCA CAGAGCCTGG TGTCCACAAG CTTCCAGGTT GGGGTTGGAG CCTGGG ATG	179
	Met
AGC CCC GGC AGC GCC TTG GCC CTT CTG TGG TCC CTG CCA GCC TCT GAC	227
Ser Pro Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Trp Ser Leu Pro Ala Ser Asp	
-15	-10
CTG GGC CGG TCA GTC ATT GCT GGA CTC TGG CCA CAC ACT GGC GTT CTC	275
Leu Gly Arg Ser Val Ile Ala Gly Leu Trp Pro His Thr Gly Val Leu	
1	5
ATC CAC TTG GAA ACA AGC CAG TCT TTT CTG CAA GGT CAG TTG ACC AAG	323
Ile His Leu Glu Thr Ser Gln Ser Phe Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Thr Lys	
15	20
AGC ATA TTT CCC CTC TGT TGT ACA TCG TTG	353
Ser Ile Phe Pro Leu Cys Cys Thr Ser Leu	
35	40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 94:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 290 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 180..218
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq MALALGSIPSSIA/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 94:

ACAAGGTCAT GAGGCTGAAT TAGGCTTGT GTGCTCCTTC TAGGTTCTCA GCGCTGTCT	60
---	----

GGTCCCTTAC TTGCTTTAGA TCTCTGCCCG AGCCACTGTA GCCAGGAACA CCTCTCTTCC 120
 TTGAGAACTC AAGAGGTTCT CAAGGTAGTA AACTTCATGG TGCTCTTAGT TTAGTCTGA 179
 ATG GCC TTG GCC TTG GGG TCC ATC CCA AGT TCC ATA GCC AGC AGT TGG 227
 Met Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Ile Pro Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Trp
 -10 -5 1
 GTC CAT GTC TCA CAT TTT TGT CCC TGT CTC CTC CAC ACA ACA TTG CCA 275
 Val His Val Ser His Phe Cys Pro Cys Leu Leu His Thr Thr Leu Pro
 5 10 15
 CAG TCC ACC CCG AAG 290
 Gln Ser Thr Pro Lys
 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 95:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 108 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 31..78
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq FLFCTLFSLVVHP/SH
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 95:

AATAGTTCAC ATATTTATGT TTTTCCACAA ATG CTA GCA TTT TTG TTC TGC ACT 54
 Met Leu Ala Phe Leu Phe Cys Thr
 -15 -10
 CTG TTT TCT TTA GTA GTG CAT CCT TCA CAC ATA GAT TTA AAA TGC TCA 102
 Leu Phe Ser Leu Val Val His Pro Ser His Ile Asp Leu Lys Cys Ser
 -5 1 5
 TTT TAT 108
 Phe Tyr
 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 96:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 349 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID

- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 32..139
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLYTLQTISLSSG/CF
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 96:

AGGTGCAGGG GAGGTAAGGT GGGAGCAGGT C ATG GCT CAA ATG CCA CTG ACA	52
Met Ala Gln Met Pro Leu Thr	
-35	-30
GGC TCT TAC CAA GAT TTA GAA TAT TTT CTT GAA TGC ATG TTT CTC CAT	100
Gly Ser Tyr Gln Asp Leu Glu Tyr Phe Leu Glu Cys Met Phe Leu His	
-25	-20
-15	
TTA TTA TAT ACT CTT CAA ACA ATT TCC AGT TTA AGT GGT TGT TTT AAA	148
Leu Leu Tyr Thr Leu Gln Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Ser Gly Cys Phe Lys	
-10	-5
1	
CAA TTT TTT TTC CAG TTA AAT TGT TTT TGT TGG GGA GAA ATT CTA TGG	196
Gln Phe Phe Gln Leu Asn Cys Phe Cys Trp Gly Glu Ile Leu Trp	
5	10
15	
CAC TCT TCA TTC CTC CAT TCT GGA AGT TGT CTC TTG GTT TTG CTC ATT	244
His Ser Ser Phe Leu His Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Leu Val Leu Ile	
20	25
30	35
AAA AAA AAA AAG ATA TAT CTT CAA TCT CYC TWA ATC TAT ACA GGT TAC	292
Lys Lys Lys Ile Tyr Leu Gln Ser Xaa Xaa Ile Tyr Thr Gly Tyr	
40	45
50	
TTW ATA GAT YCT WAA YCT TTA SGT YCC TTC TCC ATC CCT TTA AGT TTC	340
Xaa Ile Asp Xaa Xaa Leu Xaa Xaa Phe Ser Ile Pro Leu Ser Phe	
55	60
65	
ATA CAG TTT	349
Ile Gln Phe	
70	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 97:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 150 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(DNA MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA)

(v.) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 91..135
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLMGLWVRTVLOQ/KE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 97:

AATAAAAGCAT ACAGAAAACCC ACCTTAAATA GACTCAGGGG GGTAGGGAGCT TTCCTTAAGCC 62

CTGAGACTGA AAGATAATAG GGATTGCTTG ATG GCA TTG TTG ATG GGG CTG TGG 114
Met Ala Leu Leu Met Gly Leu Trp
-15 -10

GTG AGA ACA GTG CTC CAG GGA AAA GAG GCC AGC GGG
Val Arg Thr Val Leu Gln Gly Lys Glu Ala Ser Gly
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 98;

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 180 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(i:) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 100..156
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LAILIXSLKLTIQ/IQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 98:

ATTAAAGTTG GAGAGAGATT AGAGGCAGAA TTAACAGAAA GGAGATGTGA GATTCCTCGATA 50

GTCATTTAAT TTTAAAAAAC AGGTATTCAA TAAATTTT ATG ATT AAC CAT TTA 114
Met Ile Asn His Leu
-15

TAT TTG GCT ATT CTT ATT KTT TCT TTA AAA TTA ACA ATA GGA ATC CAG 162
 Tyr Leu Ala Ile Leu Ile Xaa Ser Leu Lys Leu Thr Ile Gly Ile Gln
 -10 -5

AAA CGT TTC GGA CCA CCG
 Lys Arg Phe Gly Pro Pro
 5

180

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 99:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 218 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 12..161
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLYLCSFPLPGTS/LF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 99:

AAAAACAAAAT T ATG GGT AGG CAA GGG ACT TTA GAA ATT GAG GGC ATT CTC 50
 Met Gly Arg Gln Gly Thr Leu Glu Ile Glu Gly Ile Leu
 -50 -45 -40

TGT GTC ATC ACT TGG TTA GAG GCA AAT CTA GGG AAA CAA AAA GAT GAG 98
 Cys Val Ile Thr Trp Leu Glu Ala Asn Leu Gly Lys Gln Lys Asp Glu
 -35 -30 -25

AAT CAC TAC TAT AAG AAA TTA TCC CTT TTA TAC CTT TGC TCA TTT CCA 146
 Asn His Tyr Tyr Lys Lys Leu Ser Leu Leu Tyr Leu Cys Ser Phe Pro
 -20 -15 -10

CTG CCT GGA ACG TCC CTT TTT CTT CTC TGC TCT TTC TCA TAT CTT ACT 194
 Leu Pro Gly Thr Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Ser Phe Ser Tyr Leu Thr
 -5 1 5 10

CAA AGA CTT TCC CAA GGT GGA GGG 218
 Gln Arg Leu Ser Gln Gly Gly Gly
 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 100:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 394 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 173..289
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq SAWWCVLLEWSQG/AS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 100:

```

ACTGGGGAAA TTGAGCCTAA GAGAACAGAA AGTACTTGAG GTCCCACAAT GAATCTATGG 60
ATGAATGAGT GCTTATTCTAT TCACTCATT TTTAAAAAAA TCCATTCCAC AAGTATGTCT 120
TAATCACTGC AGTGTAAGGC ACATAGGGAC AAAATAGARG ATTCCCTGTCC TC ATG GAA 178
                                         Met Glu

CTC ACA AAC AAG CAA ACA GGA ACT GAC AGA CAT GAA CAG GTA CTA CGG 226
Leu Thr Asn Lys Gln Thr Gly Thr Asp Arg His Glu Gln Val Leu Arg
   -35           -30           -25

AGG GTA AAG CAA GAC AAG AGG ATA AGT GCA TGG TGG TGC GTT TTA CTG 274
Arg Val Lys Gln Asp Lys Arg Ile Ser Ala Trp Trp Cys Val Leu Leu
   -20           -15           -10

GAG TGG TCA CAG GGG GCC TCT CTG AGG AGG CPA CAT CGA GGG GAG ACA 322
Glu Trp Ser Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Arg Arg Gln His Arg Gly Glu Thr
   -5            1            5            10

AGC CCC AAA TCT GGG GAA AGA CTT TCC AGG CAG AGA GAA CAG CAA AAA 370
Ser Pro Lys Ser Gly Glu Arg Leu Ser Arg Gln Arg Glu Gln Gln Lys
   15           20           25

CCG CAG ATG AGT GAC AAG AGC CTG 394
Pro Gln Met Ser Asp Lys Ser Leu
   30           35

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 101:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 213 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

(B) LOCATION: 4..69
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
 seq VLGLLFSISDTWA/PA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 101:

AGA ATG GCG AAG CGT CAA AAT CCT ACG TCA GTG CTA GGA CTG CTT TTT	48		
Met Ala Lys Arg Gin Asn Pro Thr Ser Val Leu Gly Leu Leu Phe			
-20	-15	-10	
TCT ATA TCA GAC ACG TGG GCT CCT GCT GTG TCT TCC TGG AAA GCA GAG	96		
Ser Ile Ser Asp Thr Trp Ala Pro Ala Val Ser Ser Trp Lys Ala Glu			
-5	1	5	
GCC AAG GAT GGA GCA GAC CAA GAG GAT GCC AGG WWA WAA TCA CAA AGA	144		
Ala Lys Asp Gly Ala Asp Gin Glu Asp Ala Arg Xaa Xaa Ser Gln Arg			
10	15	20	25
AGC CCA GAW AGC ACA GCT GGA AGC CAA GAA CCC TAT TTT TGG TTT GTG	192		
Ser Pro Xaa Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Glu Pro Tyr Phe Trp Phe Val			
30	35	40	
TGG GTG GAA GGT GAG GGA CGG	213		
Trp Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Arg			
45			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 102:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 375 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 250..324
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
 seq FCLSLQIFRVSLA/LA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 102:

ATAAGGCTAG TTCTATTTG AAGCCTATGT GTTTTGAA ACACAAAAAA AAGTACAGAG	60
AAAGATCGCA TCCTTTCTG GTAGGGTTT TCAGGAAAAA GTAAGAGTTC TGACTCATGT	120
TGGGATTTCT TGGGCCGTAA TTCTGCAGTG GTCAAAATGG GGGAAAGCATG TCTGTAAAAG	180
TGTTACTGAT ATGACTAACCA CTAACGTATC TCTTTCAAA CATTACCTTT TCCCTCTCCC	240

TCCCTGTTT ATG AAT GTT TTG CCC TTC TCT TAC TAT TAT ATC TTG TTT TGT 291
 Met Asn Val Leu Pro Phe Ser Tyr Tyr Tyr Ile Leu Phe Cys
 -25 -20 -15

TTG ACT TTA CAA ATT TTC AGA GTT TCC CTA GCT CTG GCA GAG ACT CAT 339
 Leu Ser Leu Gln Ile Phe Arg Val Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Xaa Thr His
 -10 -5 1 5

GAG GTT CCT GTC TCT ACT CAT ACT AAC RAA TTG CAT 375
 Glu Val Pro Val Ser Thr His Thr Asn Xaa Leu His
 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 103:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 190 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 17..103
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq FSYISXFLSPVCG/CS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 103:

ATCAAAATTTC TCTTTG ATG AAA TGT TTA AAA GTG AAC CCT TTT TTA TTT CTG 52
 Met Lys Cys Leu Lys Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Phe Leu
 -25 -20 -5

GTW TTT AAT TTC TTT TCC TAC ATC AGT KGC TTT TTG TCA CCA GTA TGT 100
 Val Phe Asn Phe Phe Ser Tyr Ile Ser Xaa Phe Leu Ser Pro Val Cys
 -15 -10 -5

GGA TGT TCT GTC TGT AAT TTA AAA CAC TGG GAG AAT GAG CTT CTA TTT 143
 Gly Cys Ser Val Cys Asn Leu Lys His Trp Glu Asn Glu Leu Leu Phe
 1 5 10 15

CCT TCT CCC CAC TTT TTG CCA TAT AAA TTT CTN TTT CTT TTT 190
 Pro Ser Pro His Phe Leu Pro Tyr Lys Phe Xaa Phe Leu Phe
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 104:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 226 base pairs

- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 74..172
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.8
seq XLCLGMALCPRQA/TR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 104:

ATCTCTTGGC	GTCTAACGT	TCGGATCAGC	AGCTTTTTC	CATTCTCT	CTCCACTTCT	60
TCAGTGAGCA	GCC	ATG AGT TGG ACT GTG CCT GTT GTG CGG GCC AGC CAG				109
		Met Ser Trp Thr Val Pro Val Val Arg Ala Ser Gln				
		-30		-25		
AGA GTG AGC TCG GTG GGA GCG AAT KTC CTA TGC CTG GGG ATG GCC CTG						157
Arg Val Ser Ser Val Gly Ala Asn Xaa Leu Cys Leu Gly Met Ala Leu						
-20		-15		-10		
TGT CCG CGT CAA GCA ACG CGC ATC CCG CTC AAC GGC ACC TGG CTC TTC						205
Cys Pro Arg Gln Ala Thr Arg Ile Pro Leu Asn Gly Thr Trp Leu Phe						
-5		1		5		10
ACC CCC GTG AGC AAG ATG GCG						226
Thr Pro Val Ser Lys Met Ala						
15						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 105:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 173 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 111..155
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq FLXLNTLTTHVHS/SA

(x) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 105:

ATCCGATACA	GAACATGCAG	TAATGTGGAC	TGCCACCAG	AAGCAGGTGA	TTTCCGAGCT	60
CAGCAATGCT	CAGCTCATAA	TGATGTCAAG	CACCATGGCC	AGTTTATGA	ATG GGY	116
					Met Gly	
					-15	
TTC CTG WGT CTA ATG ACC CTG ACA ACC CAT GTT CAC TCA AGT GCC AAG						164
Phe Leu Xaa Leu Met Thr Leu Thr Thr His Val His Ser Ser Ala Lys						
-10	-5				1	
CCA AAT GGG						173
Pro Asn Gly						
5						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 106:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 98 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 33..80
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq RVLLLAQLFLGSG/KT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 106:

AAATTCTCTG	GCCCTGCTTG	TCATCACTCC	AG ATG TTG TTT AGA GTT CTT CTG		53
			Met Leu Phe Arg Val Leu Leu		
			-15	-10	
TTA GCA CAG CTG TTT CTA GGG TCT GGA AAA ACT CTA AGG ACC CCG					98
Leu Ala Gln Leu Phe Leu Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Leu Arg Thr Pro					
-5	1			5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 107:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 243 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 79..174
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq SLPLSTSAPPLRG/LR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 107:

AACAGTCCTG CCGGCTGGCT TGGGTGGGTG GTGGGCTGCG GGTAGGGGAG GGGATGGACC	60
GAGTCCCGGC TTGTCGGG ATG AGG GTT CCG GAA GAT CTG GCC AGT AAG ATT	111
Met Arg Val Pro Glu Asp Leu Ala Ser Lys Ile	
-30	-25
CTA CTC CCT GCC TGT GCA CCG GGT TCC CTA CCC CTG TCT ACG TCG GCT	159
Leu Leu Pro Gly Cys Ala Pro Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Thr Ser Ala	
-20	-15
-10	
CCG CCA CTT CGC GGC TTG AGA CTA AAA GAG CAT CCC GGC AGG GGG CCT	207
Pro Pro Leu Arg Gly Leu Arg Leu Lys Glu His Pro Gly Arg Gly Pro	
-5	1
5	10
TCC AGC CCC AAA GCA GCC TGT CCA GAG ACC CCC GCG	243
Ser Ser Pro Lys Ala Ala Cys Pro Glu Thr Pro Ala	
15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 108:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 182 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 63..155
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq SDLCLCQCILARA/HD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 108:

ACATTTCTAA CGAGTACTGC CCAATCATTT GGTAGAACATGC CCCTTACATT TCCCTTWGTT	60
---	----

TG ATG TTT CCT CAC AGW GAR ACT CAG GTT AAG TGT TTT TGG CAG GGA	107
Met Phe Pro His Xaa Glu Thr Gln Val Lys Cys Phe Trp Gln Gly	
-30	-25
-25	-20
TTA CGC AGA AGC GAT CTG TGT CTG TGT CAA TGC ATC CTA GCA AGG GCA	155
Leu Arg Arg Ser Asp Leu Cys Leu Cys Gln Cys Ile Leu Ala Arg Ala	
-15	-10
-10	-5
CAT GAT GGC GAT TTA TAC CTT TTT TTT	182
His Asp Gly Asp Leu Tyr Leu Phe Phe	
1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 109:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 272 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 81..140
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq LAVFMXLAQLVSG/NW

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 109:

AAAAGAAGGA CAATAAGAT CTGTGTTAG AGTCATACTG AATAGAGACT TCTGGACTCT	60
ATAGAACCCA CTGCCTCCCTG ATG AAG TCC CTA CTG TTC ACC CTT GCA GTT TTT	113
Met Lys Ser Leu Leu Phe Thr Leu Ala Val Phe	
-20	-15
-15	-10
ATG CKC CTG GCC CAA TTG GTC TCA GGT AAT TGG TAT GTG AAA AAG TGT	161
Met Xaa Leu Ala Gln Leu Val Ser Gly Asn Trp Tyr Val Lys Lys Cys	
-5	1
1	5
CTA AAC GNN TTT GGA ATT TGC AAG ANG AAG TGC AAA CCT GAA GAG ATG	209
Leu Asn Xaa Phe Gly Ile Cys Lys Xaa Lys Cys Lys Pro Glu Glu Met	
10	15
15	20
CAT GTA AAG AAT GGT TGG SCA ATG TGC GGC AAA CAA AGG GAC TGC TGT	257
His Val Lys Asn Gly Trp Xaa Met Cys Gly Lys Gln Arg Asp Cys Cys	
25	30
30	35
GTT CCA GCT AAC GGG	272
Val Pro Ala Asn Gly	
40	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 110:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: .161 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (S) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 18..86
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq LLNVACCIPFSSS/LFF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 110:

ATTTTCCAAA CATTGTG ATG CAC CTT TAT AGC TGT TCG TGT ATG CGC CTT Met His Leu Tyr Ser Cys Ser Cys Met Arg Leu	50		
-20	-15		
.			
TTA AAC GTG GCA TGC TGC ATA CCC TTT TCG AGC AGC CTG TTT CCG CAC Leu Asn Val Ala Cys Cys Ile Pro Phe Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Pro His	98		
-10	-5	1	
.			
ATT CTT TTC AAG TCA TTA AAC TAT TCC TTG ACG TCC TTT CTC AAG GCT Ile Leu Phe Lys Ser Leu Asn Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ser Phe Leu Lys Ala	146		
5	10	15	20
.			
GTG CGT GGC CGG TGG Val Arg Gly Arg Trp	161		
25			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 111:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 285 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 223..270

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
 seq PLVLSPLSYQCSS/QG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 111:

AATGTTAAC ATCTGTTTA AATTAAAC AATGAATTGA ATGCTCTAAC AGGCTCCTAC 60
 AGGCCTCCA GGCCACTCTC AGAGACTCCC AGGAGTTGTT GAACTATATT TGGAGAAAAC 120
 AGCCAMTCAA TATTATCATT TCTCCTTAA AGAGAGTTG TAAGGGGGGA ACATGCATT 180
 TATCAGACAA TTATCCAAA GCATTCAGA ACATGAGTGC TG ATG AGG GCA CCT 234
 Met Arg Ala Pro
 -15

CTT GTG CTG AGT CCC CTC AGC TAT CAG TGT TCT TCT CAA GGA CAC ATT 282
 Leu Val Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser Tyr Gln Cys Ser Ser Gln Gly His Ile
 -10 -5 1

TGG 285
 Trp
 S

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 112:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 262 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 146..253
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
 seq FTSMCILFHCLLS/FQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 112:

AACTTGGGAC AAGARATCAA ACTTTAAAGA TGGTCTAAG CCCCTCTTAA AGGTCTGACT 60
 GTGTGGAC TCTAGAGCTA ATCTCACTAG ATGTGAGCCA TTGTTATAT TCTAGCCATC 120
 CTTTCATTC ATTCTAGAAG ACCCC ATG CAA GTT CCC CAC CTA AGG GTC TGG 172
 Met Gln Val Pro His Leu Arg Val Trp
 -35 -30

ACA CAG CTG AWA GAT ACC TTC ATT GGT TAT AWA AAT TTG GGA TTT ACA 220
 Thr Gln Val Kaa Asp Thr Phe Ile Gly Tyr Arg Asn Leu Gly Phe Thr

-25

-20

-15

AGT ATG TGC ATA TTG TTC CAC TGT CTT CTT AGC TTT CAG AGG
 Ser Met Cys Ile Leu Phe His Cys Leu Leu Ser Phe Gln Arg
 -10 -5 1

262

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 113:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 183 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 46..153
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq LWLMHQSFQKSNS/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 113:

ACTACGAATG CAGATGTGGA AACAACTTCT GTGCATCTCA TCGTT ATG CAG AAA CTC 57
 Met Gln Lys Leu
 -35

ATG GCT GTA CCT ATG ATT ACA AGA GCG CAG GGA GGA GAT ACT TGC ACG 105
 Met Ala Val Pro Met Ile Thr Arg Ala Gln Gly Gly Asp Thr Cys Thr
 -30 -25 -20

AGG CAA ATC CTG TGG TTA ATG CAC CAA AGC TTC CAA AAA TCT AAC TCT 153
 Arg Gln Ile Leu Trp Leu Met His Gln Ser Phe Gln Lys Ser Asn Ser
 -15 -10 -5

TCC TCT ACA TCT TAC TGT TCT GCC CAG GGG 183
 Ser Ser Thr Ser Tyr Cys Ser Ala Gln Gly
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 114:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 162 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 1..135
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
 seq AHRSLCLWPACLC/AR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 114:

ATG TGT RTA GCT GGG TTT WAT GAC CAC CCT CGT GCG GCC CGG CAC GCC	48
Met Cys Xaa Aia Gly Phe Xaa Asp His Pro Arg Ala Aia Arg His Ala	
-45 -40 -35 -30	
CGC ACG TCC CGC CAC CCC CTC CCT TGG GTG TGT GTC TCT CAG CYC CCT	96
Arg Thr Ser Arg His Pro Leu Pro Trp Val Cys Val Ser Gin Xaa Pro	
-25 -20 -15	
GCA CAC CGT TCC CTA TGT CTG TGG CCC GCG TGC CTB TGT GCG CGT GTG	144
Ala His Arg Ser Leu Cys Leu Trp Pro Ala Cys Leu Cys Ala Arg Val	
-10 -5 1	
CTC CCC CCA GCG CCA GGN	162
Leu Pro Pro Ala Pro Gly	
5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 115:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 127 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 62..115
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
 seq IIIVSFILAALSLS/TT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 115:

ATCGGACTGA ACGGATCGCT GCGAGGATTAA TCTTACACTG AACTGATCAA GTACTTTGAA	60
A ATG ACT TCG AAA TTT ATC TTG GTG TCC TTC ATA CTT GCT GCA CTG ACT	109
Met Thr Ser Lys Phe Ile Leu Val Ser Phe Ile Leu Ala Aia Leu Ser	
-15 -10 -5	

CTT TCA ACC ACC ATA GGG
 Leu Ser Thr Thr Ile Gly
 1

127

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 116:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 332 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 279..323
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq LLIFILTVHHTPS/LP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 116:

ATCTTTGTT TGAGTATCTT CAAGAAAAAT CTGTTGTGAG AAAGATCCTA AACATATGTA	60
TGTATAGATG CATATCTTG AAAGCCTATG TGAATAACAA GGGATCTGA ACTTTTCTT	120
TGGAGATGTT TACATAATAA ATCTATTTC ATCAATCTGG CATATTTTC TCCTAGCACT	180
GACTTACTGA ATGCCGCTGA CCACGTGCTG CCTCTCATGC TAAATGCTTA CTTAACAT	240
CACCA ₁₅ ATTC TGTAGACTGT ACAGGCTAAA CACCTCTA ATG CAT TTA CTT ATT TTC	296
Met His Leu Leu Ile Phe	
-15	-10
ATC CTC ACT GTC CAT CAC ACT CCC TCC CTC CCC TCG	332
Ile Leu Thr Val His His Thr Pro Ser Leu Pro Ser	
-5	1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 117:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 188 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 129..176
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq SSLMVQLISQVYS/CN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 117:

ACAGGAAGTT TGCCTAGAAC GAATAAAATTA ACTCTTGTTA CTTGGTGAGA TCATGGAAGG 60
 GAAATGTAATT TGTTTAGGT GGTGGTAATT GTGAGTTGAA GGCTGGCCCA GGAAATGAGT 120
 TGTTCAGAT ATG CTG TCA TCC TCA TTA ATG GTT CAG CTT ATT TCT CAG GTT 170
 Met Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Met Val Gln Leu Ile Ser Gln Val
 -15 -10 -5

TAT AGT TGT ATG AGG AGG 189
 Tyr Ser Cys Met Arg Arg
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 118:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 146 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 57..98
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq FSYILCMLFCLFS/QD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 118:

ACTAATCCCC TATTTAGGTT GTTTACTTT AGGTATTCTG CATAGAGCTG TGATGG ATG 59
 Met

TTC TCA TAT ATA CTT TGC ATG CTT TTC TGC TTA TTT TCT CAG GAT AAA 107
 Phe Ser Tyr Ile Leu Cys Met Leu Phe Cys Leu Phe Ser Gln Asp Lys
 -10 -5 1

TTT CTG GAA GTG ACA TTG TTG TGT GAA AGG TAC ATG CTT 146
 Phe Leu Glu Val Thr Leu Leu Cys Glu Arg Tyr Met Leu
 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 119:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 145 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 11..67
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq VTLAFSLLVLSES/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 119:

AYCWTCTTAA ATG TTA TTT TTA TAT TAT GTT ACA CTT GCA TTC TCT TTA	49		
Met Leu Phe Leu Tyr Tyr Val Thr Leu Ala Phe Ser Leu			
-15	-10		
TTG GTG TTA TCA GAG TCA GCA GTA CTG AAA AGA AGA GAA ATC TTT TGR	97		
Leu Val Leu Ser Glu Ser Ala Val Leu Lys Arg Arg Glu Ile Phe Xaa			
-5	1	5	10
ACA GGG TTA GGT TGT GTG ACA GGG TTA GGT TGT GTG ACA GGG TTA CGG	145		
Thr Gly Leu Gly Cys Val Thr Gly Leu Gly Cys Val Thr Gly Leu Arg			
15	20	25	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 120:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 235 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 143..184
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq LLGGLWLSSVKEC/DD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 120:

AAGGAGTAGT GGCTTGTTCCAGCTCACT GAAAGGGTGGC ATGGTCTCTC CTGTCCACTT	60
CACTCTGGAT TCTTAAACCC TGTGAATTAC TAGACATGGA TTCCATCTCC AATGTGGATG	120
CCTCTCTTCA CCACAAGAAT AC ATG CTC CTT TCT GGG CTG TGG CTT AGC TCG	172
Met Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Trp Leu Ser Ser	
-10	-5
GTC AAG GAG TGT GAT GAC TGG CGA GCA GAT GGC TGC CTT CCA TCC ATC	220
Val Lys Glu Cys Asp Asp Trp Arg Ala Asp Gly Cys Leu Pro Ser Ile	
1	5
GTC CAC CCC CTA AGG	235
Val His Pro Leu Arg	
15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 121:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 191 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 59..112
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq VFCFSWLMSSSSP/SI
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 121:

ATACAAAGGA AATAGTATG TTCCTTGAGG TTCAGGGAAT CTATGTATAT TTCAAGATC	58
ATG GTT GCA TTT TCA GTC TTC TGT TTT TCA TGG TTG ATG AGT TCA TCA	106
Met Val Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Cys Phe Ser Trp Leu Met Ser Ser Ser	
-15	-10
-5	
AGT CCT TCC ATC TTT TGG AGT CAT TTC TAT TCA CCA TTC AAG GAT CTA	154
Ser Pro Ser Ile Phe Trp Ser His Phe Tyr Ser Pro Phe Lys Asp Leu	
1	5
10	
TCT AAA ATG TAT AAT TAT GTC TCC CCG	191
Ser Lys Met Tyr Asn Tyr Val Ser Pro	
15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 122:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 248 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 123..170
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
 seq LALGIGPPGCLQG/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 122:

ATGTTTCCTT AAGATCCAGA AGTTTTGCT TTAGCTTAAG GATGTGTGCA ATTTCCATG	60		
TGGCTTCATA ATTCAATCCAT GACTTTGAAT TTTAAATGG AGAGAAAGTTG GCTTCCCAGG	120		
AA ATG GTG CCC CTG GCC CTG GGC ATC GGC CCA CCT GGC TGT CTC CAA	167		
Met Val Pro Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Pro Gly Cys Leu Gln			
-15	-10	-5	
GGC TCT CCT TCC CAG TGG CTG GTG CGG GCT CCG GGA GCT CAG CTG AGT	215		
Gly Ser Pro Ser Gln Trp Leu Val Arg Ala Pro Gly Ala Gln Leu Ser			
1	5	10	15
CCC ATT GGG GTG GCA ACG GAA AGG GAG CAG AGG	248		
Pro Ile Gly Val Ala Thr Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg			
20	25		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 123:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 186 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 64..159
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
 seq LLWFCTAMRPGGA/GL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 123:

AGGATTAAGC AAGCACAGCC CTAGTTGATC ACCCAGCATG AAAAAGTCCTG GAAATCTCTCA	60	
GAG ATG AAC CTG TGT ATG GGA GTT TTG CTT AAA GTK GGT ACT TCA AGA	105	
Met Asn Leu Cys Met Gly Val Leu Leu Lys Val Gly Thr Ser Arg		
-30	-25	-20
AGG TGC CTC TGT TTA CTT TGG TTT TGC ACT GCC ATG CGA CCA GGT GGT	156	
Arg Cys Leu Cys Leu Leu Trp Phe Cys Thr Ala Met Arg Pro Gly Gly		
-15	-10	-5
GCA GGT CTC CCA AAT GCC ACC CCC GAA TGG	186	
Ala Gly Leu Pro Asn Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp		
1	5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 124:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 159 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 112..153
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq SLAKSLFLRVARG/LG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 124:

ATTTTTAAGG GAAAGACCCG GAAACAGCAC ATTCTCTTT TCCAGTAGCC GGAATTGCA	60	
ACTACATATA GTCGCAAAGA AGACTGGGAG GWWATCTTA GTTGGGAAGC A ATG AGT	117	
Met Ser		
CTA GCA AAA TCT CTG TTT TTA AGG STG GCA AGG GGA CTG GGG	159	
Leu Ala Lys Ser Leu Phe Leu Arg Val Ala Arg Gly Leu Gly		
-10	-5	1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 125:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 342 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE

- .. (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 61..114
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq FLPSATLLSAES/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 125:

AAGGGCTCTG CCTCTTCCCT ATACCATGCT GTCTTCATA GCCTTCCTCC TGTCCCTACTC	60
ATG AGA CTG CCT CCA TTT CTT CCT TCT GCA ACC CTG CTC CTA TCA GCT	108
Met Arg Leu Pro Pro Phe Leu Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu Leu Ser Ala	
-15	-10
-5	
GAA TCC TTC TTT CGG AGT GTT AGT GAG TAC CCG TCT CTC CCC AGC CCC	156
Glu Ser Phe Phe Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Tyr Pro Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro	
1	5
	10
TCA GCT GGT GGG CCT GGG TGT GTC AGC GGC AAA TGG GGC TCT GGT TCC	204
Ser Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Lys Trp Gly Ser Gly Ser	
15	20
25	30
AAT GGG CCA CTC TCA TCT CTC TCT TGT TCC TTG TGC AGA AAA CCT TTG	252
Asn Gly Pro Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Cys Ser Leu Cys Arg Lys Pro Leu	
35	40
	45
CTT CAC TCC ACT GCC CTC TCT AGT TCC CGA CCC TTT TTC TCT CCT GGC	300
Leu His Ser Thr Ala Leu Ser Ser Arg Pro Phe Phe Ser Pro Gly	
50	55
	60
TTT CCC TGC CAA ATT TCT CCA AGG AGT GGT CTA CAY CCT CTG	342
Phe Pro Cys Gln Ile Ser Pro Arg Ser Gly Leu His Pro Leu	
65	70
	75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 126:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 354 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 202..349
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq PLLLLREELVTG/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 126:

ATATTTAGTT CCTTTATTTT TTTCTTTCA AATGAATGGC TTTTAAAGTA CATGTTATGT	60
GAAGTATTCA CAAACACTGG TGCTTCATG ATTATTGAGG AACATGTGAT TTATAAAATG	120
CCTCACTGTT TTCCAAGATA CACGATTGCG TCTGGGCACA GTTGATTCT CCTTGCCTAC	180
TCCCCCTCGC CCCTCACCCS C ATG AGT GAC AGA AAA AGA ACT AAA TTC TCA Met Ser Asp Arg Lys Arg Thr Lys Phe Ser -45 -40	231
TAT GTC CAA CTC CCA TGC CCA ATC TCC CTT CTC CCA CGC AGT TTT AAA Tyr Val Gln Leu Pro Cys Pro Ile Ser Leu Leu Pro Arg Ser Phe Lys -35 -30 -25	279
AGG GGA CAA ATC CCA GGT CCC TCG GCT CCA CCA CTT CTT CTT CTT CTG Arg Gly Gln Ile Pro Gly Pro Ser Ala Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu -20 -15 -10	327
CGT GAG GAG TTG GTT ACC GGG GCC GTG Arg Glu Glu Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Val -5 1	354

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 127:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 248 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 12..134
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq FCFFPAFLVXVXS/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 127:

ACTCTTCGTT T ATG ACT CCG TTG GCC TCC GGC CCT CCT AGA GAG GCC TCC	50
Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Ser Gly Pro Pro Arg Glu Ala Ser	
-40 -35 -30	

ATA GCG CAG-GTT CGT GGG TTC TCG CGG ACC TTT TTC CGT GTA GCT TTC Ile Ala Gln Val Arg Gly Phe Ser Arg Thr Phe Phe Arg Val Ala Phe -25 -20 -15	98
TSC TTC TTC CCG GCA TTC CTT GTT WCG GTT TTM TCA CAG CCC TCT GGM Cys Phe Phe Pro Ala Phe Leu Val Xaa Val Xaa Ser Gln Pro Ser Gly -10 -5 1	146
TTT TCC ACC ACT GAG ACA CTT TGC GCT CAG GAC TTC AGT GAC GTC ATC Phe Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Leu Cys Ala Gln Asp Phe Ser Asp Val Ile 5 10 15 20	194
TTT CTG CGG CGC GCR GAC ACC CGC CGG TGG AAG AAG AAA CAG CTC CGC Phe Leu Arg Arg Ala Asp Thr Arg Arg Trp Lys Lys Lys Gln Leu Arg 25 30 35	242
CGC CGG Arg Arg	248

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 128:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 242 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 93..137
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq CSALFPLLSLLSC/KE
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 128:

ATGTGCTGAA ACTTAATCAG CAATGTGATG GTAATAGGTG GGGCCTTAA AGGTGATTAA 60	
GTCATGTGAG TGACCTTAT AAAAAAGGCT TC ATG CGT TGT TCA GCT CTC TTT Met Arg Cys Ser Ala Leu Phe -15 -10	113
CCC CTT CTA TCT CTT TTG TCA TGC AAA GAG AGG ATR TGG TGT TTG TCC Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Cys Lys Glu Arg Xaa Trp Cys Leu Ser -5 1 5	161
ACA TTG GAG GAT GCA GCG ACA DGG CGT CAC CTT GGA AGT AGA GAG CAG Thr Leu Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Xaa Arg His Leu Gly Ser Arg Glu Gln 10 15 20	209
CCC TCA GGG GAT GCT GAG CCT CTG GAA GTA TGG Pro Ser Cys Asp Ala Glu Pro Val Glu Val Trp	242

25 -- 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 129:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 145 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 41..103
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq IISLLKLCSTFCFI/KD
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 129:

AATTAAAGAT AATATCCAGT TCATGTAGAC ATGAATATAT ATG CTT TAT GAT CAA	55
Met Leu Tyr Asp Gln	
-20	
TAT TAC CTG ATA ATA TCA CTA CTA AAG CTA TGT TCT TTT TGC TTT ATT	103
Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Leu Cys Ser Phe Cys Phe Ile	
-15 -10 -5	
AAA GAT TTT AAA GCC AGC AAC ATC ACT TTG GTA GTG ATA TTG	145
Lys Asp Phe Lys Ala Ser Asn Ile Thr Leu Val Val Ile Leu	
1 5 10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 130:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 295 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 71..265
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5

seq LCSFLSLRFCTLSS/FM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 130:

AGGAGACCGT	GCCCACCCCT	AGATTCTTCT	TAAGCTCTTT	TTTGCATCTT	TTACTTGCTT	50
AGACTCTGAA	ATG GCT AAC TGT TTC CTA TCA CAT AAG AGC CAA ACT ATT					109
	Met Ala Asn Cys Phe Leu Ser His Lys Ser Gln Thr Ile					
-65	-60	-55				
CTA ATT TCA AAG CCT GCT CTG ACT CAG TCC CAT TTT ACC TCT CCA GCC						157
Leu Ile Ser Lys Pro Ala Leu Thr Gln Ser His Phe Thr Ser Pro Ala						
-50	-45	-40				
GGC TTG TTT CTA ACT GTT GAG AAA TCA CAC CTT TTG ACA AGG CTG TTT						205
Gly Leu Phe Leu Thr Val Glu Lys Ser His Leu Leu Thr Arg Leu Phe						
-35	-30	-25				
TTT CAC TGG CTT TCG TTA GTG CTG TGC TCG TTT CTG TCT TTG AGA TTT						253
Phe His Trp Leu Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Arg Phe						
-20	-15	-10	-5			
TGC ACA TTA TCT TTT ATG TGC TCT TTT GCC CTT TTC CAC CTG						295
Cys Thr Leu Ser Phe Met Cys Ser Phe Ala Leu Phe His Leu						
1	5	10				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 131:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 298 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 20..73
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq LTYLLFLPDWAAV/FE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 131:

AACGGACAGA	TTTATTGGA	ATG CAT GGA GCT GGT CTG ACC TAT TTA CTT TTC		52
		Met His Gly Ala Gly Leu Thr Tyr Leu Leu Phe		
		-15	-10	
CTT CCA GAC TGG GCT GCT GTA TTT GAA CTG TAC AAC TGT GAA GAT GAA				100
Leu Pro Asp Trp Ala Ala Val Phe Glu Leu Tyr Asn Cys Glu Asp Glu				
-5	1	5		

CGC TGT TAC TTA GAC TTG GCC AGG CTG AGA GGC GTT CAC TAC ATC ACT	148
Arg Cys Tyr Leu Asp Leu Ala Arg Leu Arg Gly Val His Tyr Ile Thr	
10 15	20 25
TGG CGA CGG CAG AAC AAA GTC TTT CCT CAG GAT AAG GGC CAC CAT CCA	195
Trp Arg Arg Gln Asn Lys Val Phe Pro Gln Asp Lys Gly His His Pro	
30 35	40 40
ACC CTG GGG GAG CAC CCG AAG TTC ACC AAC TAC TCT TTC GAT GTA GAA	244
Thr Leu Gly Glu His Pro Lys Phe Thr Asn Tyr Ser Phe Asp Val Glu	
45 50	55 55
GAA TTT ATG TAT CTT GTC CTT CAG GCT GCA GAC CAC GTA TTG CAA CAC	292
Glu Phe Met Tyr Leu Val Leu Gln Ala Ala Asp His Val Leu Gln His	
60 65	70 70
CCC GGG	298
Pro Gly	
75	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 132:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 148 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 26..70
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq CLSATLAFSGSFL/AP

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 132:

ACGCCAAACT CCTCCAGCTG GCCCC ATG TGC TGC CTT TCT GCC ACG CTA GCC	52
Met Cys Cys Leu Ser Ala Thr Leu Ala	
-15 -10	
TTT TCA GGC TCT TTT CTG GCT CCC CAC CTC ATC TTT TGC TGT TTC TGC	100
Phe Ser Gly Ser Phe Leu Ala Pro His Leu Ile Phe Cys Cys Phe Ser	
-5 1	5 10
CAC CTG AAT GTC ATC ATC CTC CTA TCC TCA TTA TCC CCT ATC CAC GGG	148
His Leu Asn Val Ile Ile Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile His Gly	
15 15	20 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 133:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 172 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 38..154
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq SGLRGLLLQEALG/AV
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 133:

AACAGAAGAA AGACAGCCTA GGAGCAGAGC CTCCCCAG ATG GCT GAG TTG GAT CTA Met Ala Glu Leu Asp Leu -35	55
ATG GCT CCA GGG CCA CTG CCC AGG GCC ACT GCT CAG CCC CCA GCC CCT Met Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu Pro Arg Ala Thr Ala Gln Pro Pro Ala Pro -30 -25 -20	103
CTC AGC CCA GAC TCT GGG TTG AGG GGG CTG CTG TTG CAG GAG GCC CTG Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Leu -15 -10 -5	151
GGA GCA GTG CCG GAC CCC AGG Gly Ala Val Pro Asp Pro Arg 1 5	172

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 134:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 370 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 203..286
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq FLVACPLFGVCLX/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 134:

ACTTCAGTAA ATCTATTATT GATGTAATAAC TTTGTCTAA TTASCAITCA TATTCTAATT	60	
TTGTCAGTTG TTCAATAATA TCCTTTTGA CAATTTTGC TCCAGTGAGG GATCAAGTCT	120	
AGGGCTGGAT ATTGTGTTTC ATTGTCAATGT ATCTTGAGTC CCCTTTAATC TGGGAGAGTT	180	
CCTCACGCTTT CCTTTGTGTC TT ATG ACA TTA ACA CAT GGG AAT AAT ATC CTC	232	
Met Thr Leu Thr His Gly Asn Asn Ile Leu		
-25	-20	
CAC CTC GCC AAC TTT TTT TTA GCA TGT CCT TTA TTT GGG GTT TGC	280	
His Leu Ala Asn Phe Phe Leu Val Ala Cys Pro Leu Phe Gly Val Cys		
-15	-10	-5
CTG AWR TTT TTC ATT CTT AGA TTC AGG TTA TAC ATT CAA GGC CCA AAT	326	
Leu Xaa Phe Phe Ile Leu Arg Phe Arg Leu Tyr Ile Gln Gly Pro Asn		
1	5	10
GTC ACA CAA GTG ATA TTG CAT CTG TCT CAG GGA ACC TTG AGC	370	
Val Thr Gln Val Ile Leu His Leu Ser Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser		
15	20	25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 135:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 228 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 181..222
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq VLRWLPWPRGSHS/DS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 135:

AAGTATCCAG CCTAACATT CAGCAGAGGC CCCAGATCAG CGTCTGAGCC AGSCCAACAA	60
TGACCAAGGA GGATGGGATC CTGGGTGCAG CTCATCACA GCGTCGGGTG AGTCCGAGGC	120
CCCAGCTCTC TGCCCTCTG MTCCCTGTCT CTCTCCTGGT CCTCCCAAGTT CTACTGGCTC	180
ATG GTG TTG AGA TGG TTG CCT TGG CCT AGG GGG TCA CAC AGC GAC TCG	226
Met Val Leu Arg Trp Leu Pro Trp Pro Arg Gly Ser His Ser Asp Ser	
-10	-5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 136:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 166 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 50..121
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq FSFLGTLFHKSNS/ED
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 136:

ATAGTATTGA TGCTGGGTCA AACTAGTTAG GAGGATTTTC AGTTCTCCC ATG AAA GCA	58		
Met Lys Ala			
AGG CTC TCT GGT AAT CTG ATT TGT TTT TCT TTT CTA GGA ACC CTC TTT	106		
Arg Leu Ser Gly Asn Leu Ile Cys Phe Ser Phe Leu Gly Thr Leu Phe			
-20	-15	-10	
CAT AAA TCA AAC TCA GAA GAC AGC TCT GTA GGA AAA GGA GAC TGG AAG	154		
His Lys Ser Asn Ser Glu Asp Ser Ser Val Gly Lys Gly Asp Trp Lys			
-5	1	5	10
AAG AAA AAT AAG	166		
Lys Lys Asn Lys			
15			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 137:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 217 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 107..154

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq VCLVFOTPSLCIG/KG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 137:

AATGAACGAA CGGGGAAAGT GCATGTTGTA GTTCTCAAAA CCCAAAAAAA TCTAAGAGAA	60	
ACCCAGCAGC AAGAACACA GAGGTTTGGG TGTCAACCATC GGAGGA ATG TCT CAC	115	
	Met Ser His -15	
GTC TGC CTT GTC CCC CAG ACC CCG TCC CTG TGT CTG GGC AAA GGC ACG	163	
Val Cys Leu Val Pro Gln Thr Pro Ser Leu Cys Leu Gly Lys Gly Thr		
-10	-5	1
CCC CGC TCC AGG TCG GCC CCA TTT CAG AGC AGT GGC CCT CAT AGG CTT	211	
Pro Arg Ser Arg Ser Ala Pro Phe Gln Ser Ser Gly Pro His Arg Leu		
5	10	15
TGT GCG	217	
Cys Ala		
20		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 138:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 296 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 93..179
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq VLTSVNLFIGING/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 138:

ACTGCTTCCA GCAKAAGTCC TATGTGTCCT CCACCAATCT GCCTGTGCTA GCCCTTCTAC	60
TTTGCTGTA TGGGTGGTCA ATCACACCTC TC ATG TAC CCA GCC TCC TTT GTG	113
Met Tyr Pro Ala Ser Phe Val	
-25	
TTC AAG ATC CCC ACC ACA GCG TAT GTG GTG CTC ACC AGC GTG AAC CTC	161
Phe Lys Ile Pro Ser Thr Ala Tyr Val Val Leu Thr Ser Val Asn Leu	
-20	
-15	
-10	

TTC ATT GGC ATT AAT GGC AGC CTG GCC ACC TTT GTG CTG GAG CTG TTC Phe Ile Gly Ile Asn Gly Ser Val Ala Thr Phe Val Leu Glu Leu Phe	204
-5 1 5	10
ACC GAC AAT AAG CTG AAT AAT ATC AAT GAT ATC CTG AAG TCC GTG TTC Thr Asp Asn Lys Leu Asn Asn Ile Asp Ile Leu Lys Ser Val Phe	257
15 20	25
TTG ATC TTC CCA CAT TTT TGC CTG GGA CGA GGG CAG ACG Leu Ile Phe Pro His Phe Cys Leu Gly Arg Gly Gln Thr	296
30 35	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 139:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 290 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 165..254
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq RSSLWVTA^PLVSA/CP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 139:

AAGAGCCTCT TGSATCCCCA CAGGGYATG GGTGTBCCGA TCTCGCGGGG GACTCTGTGA TCCGTGTTCC CCTGACCCCTC CTAGTGCACA ACTTGGCCGG GCTCACTGGG CTCCTGCACC	60 120
ACTGCCTGTC AGGTCCGCTG CCAGCCCCAA GCCCCCCCACG AGCC ATG AGC TCC TCC Met Ser Ser Ser	176
-30	
AGA AAG GAC CAC CTC GGC GCC ASA GCT CAG AGC CCC TCC CGG TCA TCA Arg Lys Asp His Leu Gly Ala Xaa Ala Gln Ser Pro Ser Arg Ser Ser	224
-25 -20 -15	
TTG TGG GTA ACG GCC CCT CTG GTA TCT GCC TGT CCT ACC TGC TCT CCG Leu Trp Val Thr Ala Pro Leu Val Ser Ala Cys Pro Thr Cys Ser Pro	272
-10 -5 1 5	
GCT ACA CAC CCT ACC GGC Ala Thr His Pro Thr Gly	290
10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 140:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 397 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 230..286
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
 seq ATYLVQSSACCPA/IV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 140:

ACCACGGGGA CAAGGACTGC KCCCACGATG GTGCTCCTGC CAVGCCAG CTGBACGGGG	60		
AGTCCTGTGG GCCCCAGGCC TTGAACAGCC ACATGCCTGC TGAGACCGAG GAGCTGGGAC	120		
GGTGGGGACC ACAGAGAGCA ACCTGATTAC CTCCCTGCTT GGGCTGTGCC AGAGCAAGAA	180		
GAGTCGGGTG GCCTTGAGG CCCAGGAGAA CCTGCTGCTC CTGGTGAGC ATG GCC TCC	238		
	Met Ala Ser		
CCA GCA GCT GCC ACC TAC CTG GTA CAG AGC AGC GCC TGC TGC CCT GCG	286		
Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Tyr Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Ala Cys Cys Pro Ala			
-15	-10	-5	
ATC GTC CGG CAC CTT TGC CAG TBG TAC CGG TCC ATG CCT GTC TTC CTG	334		
Ile Val Arg His Leu Cys Gln Xaa Tyr Arg Ser Met Pro Val Phe Leu			
1	5	10	15
GAC CCC GCA GAS ATT GCC ACC TTA GAG GGC ATC AGC TGG AGG TTA CCC	382		
Asp Pro Ala Xaa Ile Ala Thr Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Trp Arg Leu Pro			
20	25	30	
AGT GCC CCG TCT GAT	397		
Ser Ala Pro Ser Asp			
35			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 141:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 378 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 172..354
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq LLPCNLHXSWLHS/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 141:

AGATTGGCTG	GGCAGATGGG	CTGACTGGCT	GGGCAGATGG	GTGGGTGAGT	TCCCTCTCCC	60										
CAGAGGCCATC	GGCCAGGTAC	CAAAGCTCAG	CTGTATGGAT	TCCCAACAGG	AGGACCTGCG	120										
CTTCCCTGGG	ACCCATTGTT	GTACTGGATT	AACAAGCGAC	GGCGCTACGG	C ATG AAT	177										
					Met Asn											
					-60											
GCA	GCC	ATC	AAC	ACG	GGC	225										
Ala	Ala	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gly	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Thr	Lys	Thr	Glu	Thr	225
-55						-50								-45		
GAG	GTC	CAG	AAT	CCA	GAT	GTT	CTG	TGG	GAT	TTG	GAC	ATC	CCC	GAA	GCC	273
Glu	Val	Gln	Asn	Pro	Asp	Val	Leu	Trp	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ala	
-40						-35								-30		
AGG	AGC	CAT	GCT	GAC	CAA	GAC	AGC	AAC	CCB	NMG	GCG	GAA	GCC	CTG	CTC	321
Arg	Ser	His	Ala	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Xaa	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu	Leu	
-25							-20							-15		
CCC	TGC	AAC	CTG	CAC	TGM	AGC	TGG	CTC	CAC	AGC	AGC	CCC	AGG	CCA	GAT	369
Pro	Cys	Asn	Leu	His	Xaa	Ser	Trp	Leu	His	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Pro	Asp	
-10						-5								1	5	
CCC	CAT	TCC														378
Pro	His	Ser														

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 142:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 362 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 180..308
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7

seq GIFLVIFCSESFS/LL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 142:

AATGGAMTTC TGGGTTGACA RATGTTTGT TGTGTTTGT TTATWCCTCA TCTGTTCTCT	60		
ATTGTTTCTA GTTTGTAGTC AGCATTCTATA GGTGTACTTG ATTCCCTCCTA TRWTATTAGN	120		
NTCTAGCTGT TTTCAGGRAT TTCTCTTKA TTTTGAGTT CCAGTAGTTT GACTATAAT	179		
ATG ATA AAC CTA CTT GTG GGT AAC TGC ATT TAT CTG CTT GGA GCT ATT Met Ile Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Asn Cys Ile Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ala Ile	227		
-40	-35	-30	
AGA GCT TCT TGC ATG TGT AGA TKB ATG TCT TTC GCC AAA TTT GGG ATT Arg Ala Ser Cys Met Cys Arg Xaa Met Ser Phe Ala Lys Phe Gly Ile	275		
-25	-20	-15	
TTT CTT GTA ATA TTT TGT TCT GAA TCA TTT TCT CTT CTC CTC TGG AAC Phe Leu Val Ile Phe Cys Ser Glu Ser Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Trp Asn	323		
-10	-5	1	5
TTC AGT TCA ATA TAT GTT AAG ACC TTT TGG CCA GTG GGG Phe Ser Ser Ile Tyr Val Lys Thr Phe Trp Pro Val Gly	362		
10	15		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 143:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 171 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 16..72
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq LRFLLRDPGCLLA/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 143:

AAGACGGCGG TGCGC ATG CTC TGT TGC GGT CCG CTT CGG TTT CTG TTG CGG Met Leu Cys Cys Gly Pro Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu Arg	51	
-15	-10	
GAC CCG GGG TGT CTC CTA CCG CAA CCG GAA CTA GCC TTC TGG GGG CCC Asp Pro Gly Cys Leu Leu Ala Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Phe Trp Gly Pro	99	
-5	1	5

GCT TCC TTT ATC TCT GGC GGC CTT GTA GTC GTC TCC GAG ACT CCC CAC	147
Ala Ser Phe Ile Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Val Val Ser Glu Thr Pro His	
10 15 20 25	
CCC TCC TTC CCT CTT GAC CCC CCG	171
Pro Ser Phe Pro Leu Asp Pro Pro	
30	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 144:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 437 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 360..416
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq ILLRMTVLPTLWT/RR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 144:

AAGAGAGAAA CTTGGCGATC ACGTTTCAC ATGATGCTCA CGCTCAGGGC GCTTCAATT	60
TCCCTCCCCA CAAAGATAAGG TGGCGCGTGT TTCAGGGTCT CTCGTCTCTC TCCTACAGAA	120
AAGAAAAAGA AAAAAATGTC ATTAGAACAG GCGTAACACG TCAGTCCGTC CCCAGATCGA	180
GCCTGCGTGC TGCCGAAGCA GGGCGCCGAG TCCATGCGAA CTGCCACCTG ATCCGCTCTT	240
ATCAATGAAG CAGCCGATCA TGGCGGATGG CCCCCGGTGC AAGAGGGCGCA AACAAAGCCAA	300
TCCCAGGAGG AAAAACGTGG TGAACTATGA CAATGTAGTG GACACAGGTT CTGAAACAG	359
ATG AGG AAG ACA AGC TTC ATA TTG CTG AGG ATG ACG GTA TTG CCA ACC	407
Met Arg Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Leu Leu Arg Met Thr Val Leu Pro Thr	
-15 -10 -5	
CTC TGG ACC AGG AGA CGA GTC CAG CTA GTG	437
Leu Trp Thr Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Leu Val	
1 5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 145:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 153 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID

(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 31..99
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
 seq VRVGLVLVXRALC/LX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 145:

AGGGAAAGGGA GGGCAGGCCGG KGCTGGAGTB ATG TGG TGG AAA CCT GCT CCT GAG	54
Met Trp Trp Lys Pro Ala Pro Glu	
-20	

GAA GGG GTC CGG GTG GGG TTG GTG CTT GTG TSA AGG GCT CTG TGC CTC	102
Glu Gly Val Arg Val Gly Leu Val Leu Val Xaa Arg Ala Leu Cys Leu	
-15	
-10	
-5	
1	

TKT GTA CTC TCT CGG TTC ATG TTC ASA AAT CCT GGC CTT GGT GGC ATG	150
Xaa Val Leu Ser Arg Phe Met Phe Xaa Asn Pro Gly Leu Gly Gly Met	
5	
10	
15	

GGG	153
Gly	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 146:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 454 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 374..415
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
 seq FNFLGNSSCVYQ/RP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 146:

AATTCTGGGC CAGCTTCTTC CCCAGCTCTA TCCTGCTTCC CTCCATCTCC TATAGGATTC	60
---	----

TCCTTAGAGT TCTCCCTCCA TTAGTAGTTG TCTTAGGGTC TGTTTCTGGG GAGCCTGCC 120
 TAAGACTCAT GCTACAAGAA GTTAAATAAG TTTCCCGAAG TCACACAGCT A3CCTCTCAT 180
 CCCTTTCTA CTGAGAGGAA GTGGAATGCA CTCCGACAAG GATAAGGTTT TATTGTGASC 240
 TGGCCTTGGA ATTAACCAC CACCAACACA CTTTGGATT ATCAGNNNGT GGAAGGAGTG 300
 CAATGCCAG TTACGGTGAT GCGTTCAACA TCCTTATTTC CAGTTCAGAA TTTCCCTGGA 360
 GCTCCAAATT TTT ATG TTT AAT TTC TTA CTG GGC AAT TCC AGT TGT GTA 409
 Met Phe Asn Phe Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Ser Cys Val
 -10 -5
 TAT CAA AGG CCC ATC AGA TTA AAA CTC ATT ATC TTC CCA TCA GGG 454
 Tyr Gln Arg Pro Ile Arg Leu Lys Leu Ile Ile Phe Pro Ser Gly
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 147:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 413 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 57..182
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq LDPAVSL SAPAFA/SA
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 147:

DRAAACCGGA GCCCACAGAGG ACAGGGTAGA GTCCGAGAAA GGAGAGACAC ACATAC ATG 59
 Met
 AAA AGA GGA GCT TTC TCC AAT CTT AAT GAT TCC CAG CTC TCA GCC TCG 107
 Lys Arg Gly Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Asn Asp Ser Gln Leu Ser Ala Ser
 -40 -35 -30
 TTT CTG CAA CCC AGC CTG CAA GCA AAC TGT CCT GCT TTG GAC CCT GCT 155
 Phe Leu Gln Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Asn Cys Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro Ala
 -25 -20 -15 -10
 GTG TCA CTC TCC GCA CCA GCC TTT GCC TCT GCT CTT CGC TCT ATG AAG 203
 Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Ser Met Lys
 -5 i 5
 TCC TCC CAG GCT GCA CGG AAG SAC GAC TTT CTC ASG TCT CTT AGT GAT 251

Ser Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg Lys Asp Asp Phe Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Asp		
10	15	20
GGA GAC TCA GGG ACA TCA GAA CAC ATC TCA SCG GTG GTG ACT AGC CCT		299
Gly Asp Ser Gly Thr Ser Glu His Ile Ser Ala Val Val Thr Ser Pro		
25	30	35
CGG ATT TCC TGC CAT GGT GCT GCC ATT CCC AMM GCM MGT GCC CWC TGM		347
Arg Ile Ser Cys His Gly Ala Ala Ile Pro Xaa Ala Xaa Ala Xaa Xaa		
40	45	50
MTA GGC TGT TCC TGC TGM ACC GAA CGM MTC CTC MTG MCA CCG CCC TCC		395
Xaa Gly Cys Ser Cys Xaa Thr Glu Arg Xaa Leu Xaa Xaa Pro Pro Ser		
60	65	70
CTC CTT TCT TTA GAA GCC		413
Leu Leu Ser Leu Glu Ala		
75		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 148:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 271 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 32..103
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq FFIFCSLNTLLLGV/GV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 148:

AACAACTATC CTGCCTGCTG CTTGCTGCCAC C ATG AAG TCT GCC AAG CTG GGA		52
Met Lys Ser Ala Lys Leu Gly		
-20		
TTT CTT CTA AGA TTC ATC TTC TGC TCA TTG AAT ACC CTG TTA TTG		100
Phe Leu Leu Arg Phe Phe Ile Phe Cys Ser Leu Asn Thr Leu Leu Leu		
-15	-10	-5
GGT GGT GTT AAT AAA ATT GCG GAG AAG ATA TGT GGA GAC CTC AAA GAT		148
Gly Gly Val Asn Lys Ile Ala Glu Lys Ile Cys Gly Asp Leu Lys Asp		
1	5	10
CCC TGC AAA TTG GAC ATG AAT TTT GGA AGC TGC TAT GAA GTT CAC TTT		196
Pro Cys Lys Leu Asp Met Asn Phe Gly Ser Cys Tyr Glu Val His Phe		
20	25	30

AGA TAT TTC TAC AAC AGA ACC TCC AAA AGA TGT GAA ACT TTT GTC TTC 244
 Arg Tyr Phe Tyr Asn Arg Thr Ser Lys Arg Cys Glu Thr Phe Val Phe
 35 40 45

TCC AGC TGT AAT GGC AAC CTT AAC GGG 271
 Ser Ser Cys Asn Gly Asn Leu Asn Gly
 50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 149:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 150 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 31..75
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq ILFPLHHSVIGSHP/QC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 149:

AGT GTT ATT GGG AGC CAT CCT CAG TGC CTC CCA GAG AGG WGG ACA GCG 102
 Ser Val Ile Gly Ser His Pro Gln Cys Leu Pro Glu Arg Xaa Thr Ala
 -5 1 5

AGA ATG ATC AAG CTG AAG TGG GGG AAT GGC TCA GGA TCG GAT TTC GGG 150
 Arg Met Ile Lys Leu Lys Trp Gly Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Phe Gly
 10 15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 150:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 430 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 275..355
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq FGILILLSSQRQWS/KN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 150:

GTTGGAAAAC AGTTTGGCT CTGAGGACCC AGCAGTTGAC AAACAGGAGG CCTGGGACAA	60
GAGCAAGTATG AGAAAGTCAGA TCGCCTCTTT TAATGTCACT AGTCAGTACA GGCCTCGCCA	120
GACAAAGTCTC TCCTCARMNT CACTTGAAG AACAGGCCSD CTCTTCATGA CCCTGGGTTT	180
CCTAGACWTA TTTCCAGGAC TGTTATGGGG ATTAGGGCCA ACTGTAAAAG TGGCTGAGGA	240
GACTAGGTAA AGAGTGTGT CTCACTTTAG AACA ATG CTG AAG GTG TTT AGA GCC	295
Met Leu Lys Val Phe Arg Ala	
-25	
TGM CAT CCT AAA ATA TGC CAC TTT GGC ATA CTG ATT CTT CTG AGC CAG	343
Xaa His Pro Lys Ile Cys His Phe Gly Ile Leu Ile Leu Ser Gln	
-20	-15
-10	-5
AGG CAA TGG AGC AAA AAC AGA TGC AGG GAA GGC TGT CTG ACC ACC CTC	391
Arg Gln Trp Ser Lys Asn Arg Cys Arg Glu Gly Cys Leu Thr Thr Leu	
1	5
10	
TTT CTG TTT GAA GCG GAA CAT AAA AGT TCC CTT GTG AAA	430
Phe Leu Phe Glu Ala Glu His Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Lys	
15	20
25	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 151:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 353 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 219..320
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq LXWRKLAASWTLS/QE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 151:

ACAATTAAAC CACACAGAAA ATGATGTGAC TCACTTCAA AAGGAATGA GCAATTGTAC	60	
AGCAGGTGAA AACGCTGGCA TGGGTAGGTT CACTAAGGTG GGTGAGCAAG A A AGGACAGT	120	
GGACACCCCTG CCGTCCCCCC AGCACCCCCGT GGCTCATGCC TGCAGTCAGC TGGAGGAGAG	180	
GTGSCAGAGG TTGCAGAGCC AGGTCACTC GGAGCTGG ATG CTT GTA AGG AAT GCA	236	
Met Leu Val Arg Asn Ala		
-30		
CGC AGG GGG TCC AGA GGG AGG TCT CCA TGG TGG AGG GCA GGG TGT CTM	294	
Arg Arg Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg Ser Pro Trp Trp Arg Ala Gly Cys Leu		
-25	-20	-15
RTA TGG AGA AAA CTT GCA GCA AGC TGG ACT CTA TCT CAG GAA ATC TTC	332	
Xaa Trp Arg Lys Leu Ala Ala Ser Trp Thr Leu Ser Gln Glu Ile Phe		
-10	-5	1
AGA GGA TCA AGG AAG GGC TCG	353	
Arg Gly Ser Arg Lys Gly Ser		
5	10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 152:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 216 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 61..147
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq FTLGLGYPIPTRL/QP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 152:

GATGGCGGCG ASGSGGACGG TSAAGGTTGC CTCCCGCCCCG TCCGGGCTCT GATCCTCCCC	60	
ATG ACT AAA GGG CAT CAC CAC CAG CAT CCC CTG CAT CCC CAC CCA CTC	108	
Met Thr Lys Gly His His His Gln His Pro Leu His Pro His Pro Leu		
-25	-20	-15
TTC ACC CTG GGC TTG GGA TAC CCC ATA CCC ACT CGC CTG CAA CCA TGC	156	
Phe Thr Leu Gly Leu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Pro Thr Arg Leu Gln Pro Cys		
-10	-5	1
ACA TTA AGC TCA GAC CCC CTT CTG GAC ATT ACC TGT TCC CTG AGA AGC	204	
Thr Leu Ser Ser Asp Pro Leu Leu Asp Ile Thr Cys Ser Leu Arg Ser		
5	10	15

CCA AGC TCT GGG
 Pro Ser Ser Gly
 20

216

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 153:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 236 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 162..230
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq RLHILFIVCLARG/KG
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 153:

```

AGCTGCTTAG TTIGCTAATT CTAGTGGTTC AAACCAAGATT TCAAAATCTG GGCTAAATCT    60
CTGTCATGCT ATGACATGGC ATTTGACAGT AATTCCCTGAA TATTTAATTG ATAGAAAAAC  120
AGAAAGCATG CATATTGTTT AGTACAATTG TGTGAACACTGC T ATG ACA TAT CAT KRC  176
                                         Met Thr Tyr His Xaa
                                         -20

ATA CAG TTT TCT GAA AGA CTG CAT ATT TTA TTC ATT GTA TGC CTA GCA    224
Ile Gln Phe Ser Glu Arg Leu His Ile Leu Phe Ile Val Cys Leu Ala
-15          -10           -5

CGG GGA AAA CGG
Arg Gly Lys Gly
  1

```

236

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 154:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 230 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

.. (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 9..146
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq LIYCGLSQ?LTIG/VT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 154:

ATTTGTATC ATG TCT CAA TTT CCT CTC TGC AGC CCT CCG TGG AAA CCA CTT	50		
Met Ser Gln Phe Pro Leu Cys Ser Pro Pro Trp Lys Pro Leu			
-45	-40		-35
	-35		

GTC AAG GTC TCC AGA AAC CTG AAA ATA AGG ATG TCC ATT CCA TGG CCA	98		
Val Lys Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Lys Ile Arg Met Ser Ile Pro Trp Pro			
-30	-25		-20
	-20		

CTC TCA GTC CTG ATT TAC TGT GGT CTC TCG CAG CCT TTG ACC CTG GGG	146		
Leu Ser Val Leu Ile Tyr Cys Gly Leu Ser Gln Pro Leu Thr Leu Gly			
-15	-10		-5
	-5		

GTC ACC TCT CCT TCC TTC CCC CAA AAC TCT TTC CCT TGG CTT CCA	194				
Val Thr Ser Pro Ser Phe Pro Gln Asn Ser Phe Phe Pro Trp Leu Pro					
1	5		10		15
	10				
	15				

GAA CAC CCC ACT CAC CTG GTC TCC TCT ACC CCA CAG	230
Glu His Pro Thr His Leu Val Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln	
20	25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 155:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 445 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 26..100
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq AMGFLLMFDLTSQ/QS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 155:

AAAAGGACAT GTCCTGTGC AATCC ATG TTC CGG AGT CTC ACC ACT GCA TTT	52
Met Phe Arg Ser Leu Thr Thr Ala Phe	
-25	-20

TTC AGA GAC GCC ATG GGC TTC TTA TTA ATG TTT GAC CTC ACC AGT CAA Phe Arg Asp Ala Met Gly Phe Leu Leu Met Phe Asp Leu Thr Ser Gln -15 -10 -5	100
CAG AGC TTC TTA AAT GTC AGA AAC TGG ATG AGC CAA CTG CAA GCA AAT Gin Ser Phe Leu Asn Val Arg Asn Trp Met Ser Gln Leu Gln Ala Asn 1 5 10 15	146
GCT TAT TGT GAA AAT CCA GAT ATA GTA TTA ATT GGC AAC AAG GCA GAC Ala Tyr Cys Glu Asn Pro Asp Ile Val Leu Ile Gly Asn Lys Ala Asp 20 25 30	196
CTA CCA GAT CAG AGG GAA GTC AAT GAA CGG CAA GCT CGG GAA CTG GCT Leu Pro Asp Gln Arg Glu Val Asn Glu Arg Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Ala 35 40 45	244
GAC AAA TAT GGC ATA CCA TAT TTT GAA ACA AGT GCA GCA ACT GGA CAG Asp Lys Tyr Gly Ile Pro Tyr Phe Glu Thr Ser Ala Ala Thr Gly Gln 50 55 60	292
AAT GTG GAG AAA GCT GTA GAA ACC CTT TTG GAC TTA ATC ATG NRG CGA Asn Val Glu Lys Ala Val Glu Thr Leu Leu Asp Leu Ile Met Xaa Arg 65 70 75 80	340
ATG GAA CAG TGT GTG GAG AAG ACA CAA ATC CCT GAT ACT GTC AAT GGT Met Glu Gln Cys Val Glu Lys Thr Gln Ile Pro Asp Thr Val Asn Gly 85 90 95	388
GGA AAT TCT GGA AAC TTG GAT GGG GAA AGC CAC CAG AGA AGA AAT GTA Gly Asn Ser Gly Asn Leu Asp Gly Glu Ser His Gln Arg Arg Asn Val 100 105 110	436
TCT GCT AGA Ser Ala Arg 115	445

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 156:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 319 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 185..295
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq LSYASSALSPLXL/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 156:

ATCACCTCT TCTCCATCCT TSTCTGGGCC AGTCCCCARC CCAGTCCTCTC TCCTGACCTG	60	
CCCAGCCCAA GTCAGGCCTTC AGCACCGCGCT TTTCTGACACA CAGATATTCC AGGCCTACCT	120	
GGCATTCCAG GACCTCCGMA ATGATGCTCC AGTCCCTTAC AAGCGCTTCC TGGATGAGGG	180	
TGGC ATG GTG CTG ACC ACC CTC CCC TTG CCC TCT GCC AAC AGC AGG CCT GTG Met Val Leu Thr Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Ser Ala Asn Ser Pro Val	229	
-35	-30	-25
AAC ATG CCC ACC ACT GGC CCC AAC AGC AGT TAT GCT AGC TCT GCC Asn Met Pro Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Ala	277	
-20	-15	-10
CTG TCC CCC TGT CTG AHC GCT CCA AAG TCC CCC CGA CTT GGG Leu Ser Pro Cys Leu Xaa Ala Pro Lys Ser Pro Arg Leu Gly	319	
-5	1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 157:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 270 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 106..195
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 157:

Gly Gln Lys Arg Gly Pro Pro Gly Xaa Gln Arg Ala Met Pro Thr Ala
18 19 20

CAT TTA AGA
His Leu Arg
25

270

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 158:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 109 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 50..94
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 158:

ACATATATCT ATCCTGACAA TATTTAGCAG TTCAAAAGGT AATAAGATT ATG AAT ATA 58
Met Asn Ile
-15

TTA TTT TGC TTT CAT TCT TTT CAC CCT CTA TTT CAA GAC ACT ATC GAA 106
 Leu Phe Cys Phe His Ser Phe His Pro Leu Phe Gln Asp Thr Ile Glu
 -10 -5 1

TTT
Phe
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 159:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 - (A) LENGTH: 371 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (B) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(IX) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 198..257
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq FNFLFLVQLSILA/CD

(X) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 159:

AAGATAAATT	GGGGAAATTCT	AGGGAAACCC	TTGAATACCA	AGATAGAAAA	CTAAAGTTT	60
TACTTCATT	GGTCATGGGA	AACTTGCACT	GAGCATGGGA	GTCAATAATT	AGAAGCAAGT	120
KAAATTCAA	AAGTCGAACC	CCATTCTATAA	AACCAGCTGA	TAGTCTGAAA	ATACGCTTTG	180
AGCTAAGCAA	AGAATAC	ATG TTG ACA AAT CGT AAC TAC TTT AAC TTC CTT				230
		Met Leu Thr Asn Arg Asn Tyr Phe Asn Phe Leu				
		-20				-10
TTT CTT CTA CAA TTG TGC ATC CTG GCT TGT GAC AAT GCA TAC CTT CAG						278
Phe Leu Val Gln Leu Cys Ile Leu Ala Cys Asp Asn Ala Tyr Leu Gln						
-5		1				5
TCG TGT CCC CTC ACC TCA AAG ACT CCT CTG TTA CAA ACC CAC TCT GCT						326
Ser Cys Pro Leu Thr Ser Lys Thr Pro Leu Leu Gln Thr His Ser Ala						
10		15				20
CTT TTC TAT AAT AGT ACA TAT GGG ATT TTC CTA CTC CTA GGA GTG						371
Leu Phe Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Gly Ile Phe Leu Leu Leu Gly Val						
25		30				35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 160:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 363 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(11) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(X1) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(IX) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 190..267
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ALCRFVGMQPCTA/QT

(X) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 160:

AATTTTGAAAC	AGTTGCATG	GAATGTAAGG	TCAGGGCACC	ACTGAGTTCA	GTACTTCAAA	60
ATTGCGTAA	ATGTTACCTCTC	CCCAGTGCAC	AAAAAACACTC	TCCACACCAA	GCTGCTGCTG	120

CTGGGATGGT GGSATGGCGT CASGATTCAA GACTTTTT CCTACCTGTT CAGCACCC 180
 TTCAGCGAT ATG AAG TTA AAT CCA GGC CAA GTT CCC ACC TGG TGG GAA GCA 231
 Met Lys Asn Pro Gly Gln Val Pro Thr Trp Trp Glu Ala
 -25 -20 -15
 CTG TGC AGG TTC GTG GGG ATG CAG CCC TGC ACA GCC CAG ACT GGA CTC 279
 Leu Cys Arg Phe Val Gly Met Gln Pro Cys Thr Ala Gln Thr Gly Leu
 -10 -5 1
 CTT CCC CAT GGA ACT CAC AAC ACA CGG GAG AGG CAG AGA GAT CCA AGC 327
 Leu Pro His Gly Thr His Asn Thr Arg Glu Arg Gln Arg Asp Pro Ser
 5 10 15 20
 GCA CAG AAA AAC ACA AGA AGA TTC AGC CCT GTT GGG 363
 Ala Gln Lys Asn Thr Arg Arg Phe Ser Pro Val Gly
 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 161:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 186 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 97..177
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
.seq ICLNLCPCSSLL/SP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 161:

ACTCTTGTAG TGGMGCCGGC TTGCATCCC GGTCTGGCG GTTTGGTGC CTGAAGCAGG 60
 GAGCGCGGAG TCGTTCCCGA GAGAGGCCGGC CAGGCT ATG CTC GCC GGT TTC CGG 114
 Met Leu Ala Gly Phe Arg
 -25
 CGT TCC GCT CCG GCC AGC CAG AGT CTC TGT CTC AAC CTG TGT CCG TGC 162
 Arg Ser Ala Pro Ala Ser Gln Ser Leu Cys Leu Asn Leu Cys Pro Cys
 -20 -15 -10
 TCC AGC AGT CTC CTC AGC CCG GCG 186
 Ser Ser Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Ala
 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 162:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 311 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 237..290
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq SFYLLFFLNDVPP/CP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 162:

```

ACAGRACAGG TTAAAGAGAT AATCATTGG GACTCAAATG TCTCTCCCCC CGGGCACTTG   60
CATATGGGAC ATTGAGTCCT TTTGTTTCC CTTGATCTAT AGCTCTTACC CCTCTGCCA  120
GTAATTCCCT GAGGAAGAGG TAAAGATCAR AGTTGRTACT TTGTCCCTTC CTTCCKTCTT  180
CCCTTATTTT TAAAGCTGTC RSCCACACTG ATTCCCTGCTC TAATAGCAGA GCAGAG ATG  239
                                         Met

AAG GAA GGA GCT TCC TTC TAT CTG CTT TTC TTT CTC AAT GAT GTC CCA  287
Lys Glu Gly Ala Ser Phe Tyr Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Asn Asp Val Pro
    -15          -10           -5

CCA TGT CCC CCT CAC ACC CCC GGG
Pro Cys Pro Pro His Thr Pro Gly
    1             5

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 163:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 400 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 305..391
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq STLLLKLSSQSRT/NR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 163:

ATATTCAGC TTCCACATT TATTCACA ACATTAGTCA TCGTAGCTGC GTATTCCTGT	60	
THTCACTGTA GTPACGTTGA GCAHTTATGT CCTTAGCACT CCTCCAGGTA CCCTGTGCCT	120	
TATGAGGCAG GCACATCTCT CCTGAAAGAA TTTATATTCT TGTCAGGGAA ATAAGGCTTC	180	
AGATAAGAAA AAATTGGGG GAAAGTGCCT AATTCCCTCT ACCCTAACCT GCCTCCATT	240	
CCTCCCTCTT CCGAGTTGAG ATGATTGGGT CAGAGCCAGC TCTTCCTGGG CTTGGGAAGA	300	
GGAG ATG GGG CTT GAG TGC TGC CCC CCT CAT AAC CTC AGA GTC TAT	349	
Met Gly Leu Glu Cys Cys Cys Pro Pro His Asn Leu Arg Val Tyr		
-25	-20	-15
ATT GAG ACT CTC TTG CTC AAA CTC TCC TCG CAG AGT AGA ACG AAC AGG	397	
Ile Glu Thr Leu Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Gln Ser Arg Thr Asn Arg		
-10	-5	1
CTG	400	
Leu		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 164:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 376 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 275..337
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq VLSIAASLLQCRL/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 164:

ATCTGAAAC AGTTCTAGTC TCAAGCATT TGGATGAGGG ATACCCATCC TCTATTTAT	60
TACCATTTTC ATGCTGTATT AAAATGAAAT TGCCAACTCA GTTCAAAGGA ATTTTTCTTC	120
TTAGCTTTAC ATTGGTGATT CATGGTGGAG CGGAACAAAC TATCGACTGG TGGGTTGGAT	180
ATTTTGGTCC AGAGAGGTCC TTGTGACATA TCTCATGGCC CATTACCTAG GTGATGTGAG	240

TCTTGCCTTC TGCCTGCAAT AAGTTTGTTG TGGA ATG CAG CTA TGC CCA TTT ACT 295
 Net Gln Leu Cys Pro Phe Thr
 -20 -15

AST GCA TTG TCC ATA GCT GCT TCT CTG CTA CAA TGT AGA TTA SCA GTT 343
 Ser Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ala Ser Leu Leu Gln Cys Arg Leu Ala Val
 -10 -5 1

GTA ACA GAG ACT ATA TGG CCC CCC CAG VNT TGG 376
 Val Thr Glu Thr Ile Trp Pro Pro Gln Xaa Trp
 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 165:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 354 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 139..270
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq QLLFKLNSTWCRA/LQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 165:

AUCCCYAGAA GTTATAAGGA AASGCCCTCC AACTTGATAC AGTTGCTTTT CTTTCCTGAA 60

TGCCCTGTTT ACTGGAAATT TCATTGGATT TTGGGAGGAG AGAGGTCTGA AGGAAGGAAA 120

GCCCTGTTTT CTGCTGTA ATG GAT GTA ACA TGC TGC TTT GAT GCA GTT GAA 171
 Met Asp Val Thr Cys Cys Phe Asp Ala Val Glu
 -40 -35

GCA AGT GAC TTC AGG GTT TGC TGT CAT GGA TGC GTG TCT TGG CTG TGT 219
 Gly Ser Asp Phe Arg Val Cys Cys His Gly Cys Val Ser Trp Leu Cys
 -30 -25 -20

TTC CAG ATG CTG CAG CTT TTA TTC AAG CTT AAT AGC ACT TGG TGC AGA 267
 Leu Gln Met Leu Gln Leu Phe Lys Leu Asn Ser Thr Trp Cys Arg
 -15 -10 -5

GCA CTC CAG AGT GAA ACC TCA TTG GCT TCC CGG CGC CTG TGG ATG TGG 315
 Ala Leu Gln Ser Glu Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Arg Arg Leu Trp Met Trp
 : 5 10 15

GTC TGT CAT CTG AYG GAG TTC TTT ACT GTG ACC CCC TGG 354
 Tyr Ser His Leu Xaa Glu Phe Phe Thr Val Thr Pro Trp
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 166:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 84 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 7..72
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq HCFCFTLFSYSSS/FP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 166:

AAGGAC ATG AGA CAA GGA CCT GGG GCC CCA CTC CAT TGC TTC TGT TTC	48	
Met Arg Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Pro Leu His Cys Phe Cys Phe		
-20	-15	-10
ACC CTT TTT TCC TAC TCC TCC TTT TTT TTT TTT	84	
Thr Leu Phe Ser Tyr Ser Ser Phe Phe Phe Phe		
-5	1	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 167:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 140 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 72..116
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq ITLLGIWLTXRLQ/FP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 167:

ACAAGCCCCC GGCTTGCTCA TTTCATCCAG STGAGGAGTC TGGAGTAGAG CAGGGCTTCT 60
 GAAATGGTGA C ATG CAC ATC ACT CTC CTG CGC ATC TGG TTA ACA KGC AGG 110
 Met His Ile Thr Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp Leu Thr Xaa Arg
 -15 -10 -5
 CTC CAG TTC CCC AGG TCT GGG CGG GCT GGG 140
 Leu Gln Phe Pro Arg Ser Gly Arg Ala Gly
 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 168:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 316 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 245..295
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq SWVCLLSAGTAFE/DY
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 168:

ATTTAGGATT TTAGACTTTA GGGATTGTGA TCTTGGGGA TTTCAATATT TGGGATTATG 60
 GTATTTGAGA TGGTCTCTTT TAGGATTATG ATCCAAAACCC ATCTCAGGAA TGTGTGAAAT 120
 TTACAGTAGT CCATCCCCAT CCCGGGCTGT AGAATGTAG GACCCACAAG CCTTCGTTAC 180
 AGAGCCACTT ACTGCCCAT GGAGTTCCA GGTAGATGAC AGTAGCGGGG AGGATACATG 240
 GCAC ATG TTA TAT GGC TCT TGG GTG TGC CTT CTC TCA GCA GGC ACT GCC 289
 Met Leu Tyr Gly Ser Trp Val Cys Leu Leu Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala
 -15 -10 -5

TTT GAA GAT TAT CAT TTG GGG GGT ACG 316
 Phe Glu Asp Tyr His Leu Gly Gly Thr
 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 169:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 208 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 59..154
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq XXXXFLLGRRVVG/ES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 169:

ACCATTTTC CCTTCATTGT CTTTACTTTG CTTCAGAAGA ATAGTCTGTG ATGACGCC	53		
ATG TTA TTT TTT CCC CTT CTT TCT TTC CGA TTT CTA CCC TCA GAG AGT	106		
Met Leu Phe Phe Pro Leu Leu Ser Phe Arg Phe Leu Pro Ser Glu Ser			
-30	-25	-20	
TTG TTG AAA GKC BTA WTG SYT TTT TTG CTG GGG AGG AGG GTA GTA GGA	154		
Leu Leu Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Phe Leu Leu Gly Arg Arg Val Val Gly			
-15	-10	-5	
GAA TCA CNT TTT ATT TTC ACA TGT GGA AAT TTG CTT TTA ATT TGG CCT	202		
Glu Ser Xaa Phe Ile Phe Thr Cys Gly Asn Leu Leu Leu Ile Trp Pro			
1	5	10	15
TAC GGG	208		
Tyr Gly			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 170:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 187 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 113..160
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq WAILGCWGTLSRG/HL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 170:

ATGAAATTTT TCCATGCTGT YTGAGGAAGC ATATTTCTC CCACCGAGTC ATTATCATGA	60
--	----

GAGTTGAAAC AAAAAAATCA CATGGAGGTC GAAACCTGCCA GCCCCAGTGTT GG ATG CCA 113.
 Met Pro
 -15

GTC TGG GCC ATA CTG GGC TGC TGG GGC ACA CTC AGC AGG GGA CAT CTG 166
 Val Trp Ala Ile Leu Gly Cys Trp Gly Thr Leu Ser Arg Gly His Leu
 -10 -5 1

CCT GTG TCC TTG GAC CCA AAG 187
 Pro Val Ser Leu Asp Pro Lys
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 171:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 253 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 134..247
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq GILCGSLPGPSLC/PP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 171:

ACAAGTTCAC CTGGCCTCCT CTTCTCCAGC CTCAGTCACC TTCTGCTGAA CAGCTCCACC 50
 TTGGCCTTGC TTACTCACAG ACTAACGCCAG ATGACCTGCC TGGCAGAGCCT CAGGTGAGTG 120
 ACCGAGCGGC CCC ATG GGA ATG AGT GGG AAG AAA CAC TTC CCA CTC AGT 169
 Met Gly Met Ser Gly Lys Lys His Phe Pro Leu Ser
 -35 -30

TGG GAC CAC ATC CAG GGA AGC ACT GAG GCC ACC TCC CAG GGG ATC CTT 217
 Trp Asp His Ile Gln Gly Ser Thr Glu Ala Thr Ser Gln Gly Ile Leu
 -25 -20 -15

TGC GGA TCC CTC CCA GGC CCA TCC CTG TGC CCT CCG 253
 Cys Gly Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro Ser Leu Cys Pro Pro
 -10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 172:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 362 base pairs

- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 141..251
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq PLSLDCGHSLCRA/CI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 172:

AACACCCACC	CTGGCTTTTC	TTCACCTCTT	CAACCAGGAG	CCGAGATTC	TGTTGCTCTG	60
AAGCCATCCA	GGGGTCTTTA	ACCAGAAAGAG	AGAGGAGAGC	CTCAGGAGTT	AGGACCAGAA	120
GAAGCCAGGG	AAKCA GTGCA	ATG GCT TCA AAA ATC TTG CTT AAC GTA CAA GAG				173
	Met Ala Ser Lys Ile Leu Leu Asn Val Gln Glu					
	-35					-30
GAG GTG ACC TGT CCC ATC TGC CTG GAG CTG TTG ACA GAA CCC TTG AGT						221
Glu Val Thr Cys Pro Ile Cys Leu Glu Leu Leu Thr Glu Pro Leu Ser						
-25	-20					-15
CTA GAC TGT GGC CAC AGC CTC TGC CGA GCC TGC ATC ACT GTG AGC AAC						269
Leu Asp Cys Gly His Ser Leu Cys Arg Ala Cys Ile Thr Val Ser Asn						
-10	-5	1			5	
AAG GAG GCA GTG ACC AGC ATG GGA GGA AAA AGC AGC TGT CCT GTG TGT						317
Lys Glu Ala Val Thr Ser Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Ser Cys Pro Val Cys						
10	15				20	
GGT ATC AGT KAC TCA KTT GAA CAT CTA CAG GCT AAT CAG CAT CGG						362
Gly Ile Ser Xaa Ser Xaa Glu His Leu Gln Ala Asn Gln His Arg						
25	30				35	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 173:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 140 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 48..89
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq YYMVCLFFRLIFS/EH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 173:

AGGAGATAGC CTCGTAGAAA TGACAAACCAC AATGTTAATA CTAACAT	ATG TAT TAC	56
	Met Tyr Tyr	
ATG GTT TGT TTG TTC TTT CGC TTA ATA TTT TCA GAG CAC CTA CCT ATT		104
Met Val Cys Leu Phe Phe Arg Leu Ile Phe Ser Glu His Leu Pro Ile		
-10	-5	1
		5
ATA GGC ACT GTC ACT TCT CAC AAA ACT GGG ACA GGG		140
Ile Gly Thr Val Thr Ser His Lys Thr Gly Thr Gly		
10	15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 174:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 158 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 15..122
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq KLAGLWSPGLVPA/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 174:

AAGTGTGGCG ATAA ATG GGC GCC GGC GGA SGG AGG GAG ATC CGA GCG GCG		50
Met Gly Ala Gly Gly Xaa Arg Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala		
-35	-30	-25
GGC GCA AGC TGG CTG CGA GCG GCT GAG CAC TCC AAG CTC GCC GGC CTT		98
Ala Ala Ser Trp Leu Arg Ala Ala Glu His Ser Lys Leu Ala Gly Leu		
-20	-15	-10
TGG TCT CCA GGA CTT GTC CCA GCA GCC CCT CGA ACT GAG AAT TAC ACC		146
Trp Ser Pro Gly Leu Val Pro Ala Ala Pro Arg Thr Glu Asn Tyr Thr		
-5	1	5
ATC GGA CCC CTG		158
Ile Gly Pro Leu		
10		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 175:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 291 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 52..231
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq LVRRTLLVAALRA/WM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 175:

AAGGAAACAG CAACCAGAGG GAGATGATCA CCTGAACCAC TGCTCCAAAC C ATG GGC	57
Met Gly	
-60	
AGT AAA TGC TGT AAA GGT GGT CCA GAT GAA GAT GCA GTA GAA AGA CAG	105
Ser Lys Cys Cys Lys Gly Gly Pro Asp Glu Asp Ala Val Glu Arg Gln	
-55 -50	-45
AGG CGG CAG AAG TTG CTT CTT GCA CAA CTG CAT CAC AGA AAA AGG GTG	153
Arg Arg Gin Lys Leu Leu Ala Gln Leu His His Arg Lys Arg Val	
-40 -35	-30
AAR GCA GCT GGG CAG ATC CAG GCC TGG TGG CGT GGG GTC CTG GTG CGC	201
Lys Ala Ala Gly Gln Ile Gln Ala Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Leu Val Arg	
-25 -20	-15
AGG ACC CTG CTG GTT GCT GCC CTC AGG GCC TGG ATT CAG TGC TGG	249
Arg Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala Trp Met Ile Gln Cys Trp	
-10 -5	1 5
TGG AGG ACG TTG GTG CAG AGA CGG ATC CGT CAG CGG CGG CAG	291
Trp Arg Thr Leu Val Gln Arg Arg Ile Arg Gln Arg Arg Gln	
10 15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 176:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 192 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 103..180
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq SIHSWQLLTSQWP/QQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 176:

CGGCAACGCG CGGGCGCTCA ACGGCCTGGC AGAGGTTCA GCGCTGAGCA GGCCTGAGTT 60

CCGTCATGGC CCTCTATTAT GACCACCAAGA TAGAAGCCCC GG ATG CAG CAG GGT 114
Met Gln Gln Gly
-25CAC CCT CAT TTA TCA GCT GGC ACC CTG TCC ATC CAT TCT TGG CAG TTG 162
His Pro His Leu Ser Ala Gly Thr Leu Ser Ile His Ser Trp Gln Leu
-20 -15 -10CTT ACA TCA GCA CAA CCT CAA CAG GCA GGG 192
Leu Thr Ser Ala Gln Pro Gln Gln Ala Gly
-5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 177:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 174 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..147
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq ATCCLSLFQWCAY/LR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 177:

ATG TCT AGA TAT GAG TMA GGA TCC TCC TTA TTG CCA TTT CCA GAC CAT 48
Met Ser Arg Tyr Glu Xaa Gly Ser Ser Leu Leu Pro Phe Pro Asp His
-45 -40 -35

TTC TCT GTT TAC TCC TTT AAA ASA RAT AGT TTT TTT GAA CGG TAC ACC 96

Phe Ser Val Tyr Ser Phe Lys Xaa Xaa Ser Phe Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser
-30 -25 -20

ATT TCA GAT TAT GCC ACC TGC TGT CTC TCC TTA TTT CAG TGG TGT GCA 144
 Ile Ser Asp Tyr Ala Thr Cys Cys Leu Ser Leu Phe Gin Trp Cys Ala
 -15 -10 -5

GTT CTG AGA TTC CTG TCT CTG CCC CTT CCG 174
 Val Leu Arg Phe Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Pro
 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 178:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 226 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 140..211
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LLLHHYLLLFIIT/SR

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 178:

ACAGTTGTGG CTCTCAACTC TCCTTTTTGT GTACTGCTAT ACTTGAGTAG CACACAGCCA 60

TACCAATTTC CAGGGTGCTC AGATTCATTC TACCCCTTCC TACTGGAAGA GGTAAAAAAAG 120

CTG CTT TTG CAC CAT TAC TTG CTT CTA TTT ATA ACA ACC TCT CGC CCC 220
 Leu Leu Leu His His Tyr Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Thr Thr Ser Arg Pro
 -10 -5 1

ACA GGG
Thr Gly
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 179:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 129 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 28..108
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LSWALCLSQSGYY/Hp

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 179:

AGGGTATATT TCNTGTCCCC TAGGAGC ATG GAG CTT TTG TAC CTT AAA GTT AAG	54
Met Glu Leu Leu Tyr Leu Lys Val Lys	
-25	-20

AGA GGA CAA AAG GAT CTG AGC TGG GCT TTG TGC CTT TCC CAG AGT GGT	102
Arg Gly Gln Lys Asp Leu Ser Trp Ala Leu Cys Leu Ser Gln Ser Gly	
-15	-10

TAT TAC CAC CCT TCC CAC CCC CAT TGG	129
Tyr Tyr His Pro Ser His Pro His Trp	
1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 180:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 158 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 36..77
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq TLAVTLSALGATG/LF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 180:

AGAGGCCAGA TTMTGCAGGC CTGTGGGCTG ACACA ATG ACT TTG GCT GTT ACT	53
Met Thr Leu Ala Val Thr	
-10	

CTG AGT GCA TTG GGG GCC ACC GGA TTG TTT AAG GAG GCT TGT GAT CTA	101
---	-----

Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Ala Thr Gly Leu Phe Lys Glu Ala Cys Asp Leu
 -5 1 5

ACC TTT TTA AAC ATA GGT CAG ATC ACA AGC YTC CTT AAA CAA TCC GGT 149
 Thr Phe Leu Asn Ile Gly Gln Ile Thr Ser Xaa Leu Lys Gln Ser Gly
 10 15 20

GGC CCC CAG 158
 Gly Pro Gln
 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 181:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 330 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 115..237
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq CRCLITLPRSCR/ST

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 181:

ATTTGACGTG TCTGTTTCAT GTYTCCCTTG AGTAAAACCT AATCTTCTC AATAGAGAAG 60

TTTATTCTTG AAGTATGTGK KCTCAGTTCA TTCSCTGAG TGACACAAGC TCCC ATG 117
Met

CTT GGG CCA CCC TTG CAG CCC GGA AGC CAT GGG AAG GTC CTC GCC CCT 165
 Leu Gly Pro Pro Leu Gln Pro Gly Ser His Gly Lys Val Leu Ala Pro
 -40 -35 -30 -25

CAG GGC AGT AGT GGC CTG ACA CCC CCC TTC CCG TGC AGG TGT CTG ATA 213
 Gln Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Thr Pro Pro Phe Pro Cys Arg Cys Leu Ile
 -20 -15 -10

ACT CTG CCG CGG TCG TGC CGG CCC AGT ACA TCT GTG CCC CGG RCA GCA 261
 Thr Leu Pro Arg Ser Cys Arg Pro Ser Thr Ser Val Pro Arg Xaa Ala
 -5 1 5

AGC ACA CGT TCC TCG CAG CGC CCG SSC AGC TCC TGC TGG MGA AGT TCC 309
 Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Gln Arg Pro Xaa Ser Ser Cys Trp Arg Ser Ser
 10 15 20

TGC AGC ACC ACA GCC ACC ATG 330
 Cys Ser Thr Thr Ala Thr Met
 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 182:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 207 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 64..144
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq QLXLILVHFPAYS/VE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 182:

AAACTGCCAT CYGCAACTGA ACTTTGGCAG TAAACACAGC TTAGTTGTCT CAGAGGATTC	60		
ACA ATG GGA AAT GTT TGT AGT TGC TGC CTC AGA GCA AGA TAT CAR CAG	108		
Met Gly Asn Val Cys Ser Cys Cys Leu Arg Ala Arg Tyr Gln Gln			
-25	-20	-15	
TTG DCT TTA ATT TTA GTT CAT TTC CCA GCA TAT TCT GTT GAA GAT CAA	156		
Leu Xaa Leu Ile Leu Val His Phe Pro Ala Tyr Ser Val Glu Asp Gln			
-10	-5	1	
AGA GTG GAT CCT GGG GTG CCA GGG GAA TCC ACC GTC TGC CAC CAC AAT	204		
Arg Val Asp Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Val Cys His His Asn			
5	10	15	20
CGG	207		
Arg			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 183:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 130 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 8..70
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq PRCVISCIMGVWC/EE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 183:

ACTCTGC ATG CTT TAT GGC CTT GGC TCT GGG CCA AGG TGT GTG ATC TCC	49	
Met Leu Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Val Ile Ser		
-20	-15	-10
TGC ATT CAT GGT GTG TGG TGT GAG GAG GGG GAT GGG TCC CTG CCC CGT	97	
Cys Ile His Gly Val Trp Cys Glu Glu Gly Asp Gly Ser Leu Pro Arg		
-5	1	5
CTG CAC GTG GCC CTC ATG ATT CCC GCG CTA GGG	130	
Leu His Val Ala Leu Met Ile Pro Ala Leu Gly		
10	15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 184:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 298 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 62..187
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq VTPLDSCPPSAHS/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 184:

ACAGCTTCCA CTCTTGTCCTC CCTAAACCCCT GTTTTCCTCA CAGTAACTAG AATTGTCCTT	60	
A ATG CAT AGA ATC ATG ACT CTC CTT CAT CTC AAA GCT CTC CAA CAG CTT	109	
Met His Arg Ile Met Thr Leu Leu His Leu Lys Ala Leu Gln Gln Leu		
-40	-35	-30
CAG AAT AAA ATC CAT GTC CCC AGG ATG CTC CCA GGG CCT GTG ACC CCT	157	
Gln Asn Lys Ile His Val Pro Arg Met Leu Pro Gly Pro Val Thr Pro		
-25	-20	-15
CTG GAC TCA TGC CCT CCT TCT GCT CAT TCT GCT CCA TCA CTG CTC ACT	205	
Leu Asp Ser Cys Pro Pro Ser Ala His Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr		
-10	-5	5

TCC CAG GTA CCC CTC CAA CAC ACC AAT GCG CCC CCA CCT CAC GGC CTC 253
 Ser Gln Leu Pro Leu Gln His Thr Asn Ala Pro Pro Pro His Gly Leu
 10 15 20

TCC CTG CGC CGT GCC CTC CAC TGG ATT GCG CTT CCC TTG ATG GGG 298
 Ser Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu His Trp Ile Ala Leu Pro Leu Met Gly
 25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 185:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 149 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 93..131
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq MFLVLVLFYSAIFL/FT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 185:

AAACATCAAA AAAAAGTTTA AAAATTGGAA ACCACCAAA GGTAGTATTA AAAGGGAAAT 60

AAAAATTACT CATAATCCCA GAACGCAGTC AT ATG CTA TTT TTA GTC TTA TTT 113
 Met Leu Phe Leu Val Leu Phe
 -10

TAT TCA GCC ATT TTT CTC TTT ACA CTA ACT TTT TTT 149
 Tyr Ser Ala Ile Phe Leu Phe Thr Leu Thr Phe Phe
 -5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 186:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 180 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 133..174
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq VSLCVAALFPLQA/YG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 186:

```

AAAGAGTACC TGAAAACCTT AGAGAACCTT GGGGAATAT TTATAGCCAG GCTTCTTGGG       60
GACTCTGGGA ACAGGAAAGT CAGGAACCTT GCCTTCAGG AACTGCTGTA TCTCAGTCGM     120
MTTCTTCATT TC ATG GTT TCT CTC TGT GTA GCT GCT TTA TTT CCT CTT CAG     171
    Met Val Ser Leu Cys Val Ala Ala Leu Phe Pro Leu Gin
    -10          -5

GCT TAC GGG                                         180
Ala Tyr Gly
    i

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 187:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 283 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 218..268
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq LFYIPSILTLLLA/CR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 187:

```

AAAATTCTTC CASAATGCTA ATGTAAATCT AATCAGCCTT TAGAATTAA AGGCTTAAAA       60
AAGACTAAAG AAAAGTAACA ACCAAATGCA ATATGTAGAA CTTATATGGA GCCTGATTG       120
AACATCAAAGT ATAAAGAGAT ATTTTGAGA AAATTGAGAA ATTTTAAAC ATGAMATBAG     180
TATTATATGA TATTGAMGAC TGCTGCTTT TCAMGAC ATG TCC TCA AAT TTA TTT     235
    Met Ser Ser Asn Leu Phe
    -15

TAC ATT CCT TCC ATA CTA ACT CTT CTC CTT GCA TGT MGA CAG ACA GGG     283
Tyr Ile Pro Ser Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Cys Arg Gln Thr Gly
    -10          -5          1          5

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 188:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 121 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 2..106
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq IKQFILCLGTCRG/EM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 188:

T ATG GGG CTT TTG AGA AAG TGT TTT CCC GTG ATG CTG GGG GGA AAC ACA	49
Met Gly Leu Leu Arg Lys Cys Phe Pro Val Met Leu Gly Gly Asn Thr	
-35 -30 -25 -20	
CAT ATT CAA ATT ACT TGT ATA AAA CAG TTT ATT CTG TGT TTA GGA ACT	97
His Ile Gln Ile Thr Cys Ile Lys Gln Phe Ile Leu Cys Leu Gly Thr	
-15 -10 -5	
TGT AGG GGT GAA ATG CTG ACC AGG	121
Cys Arg Gly Glu Met Leu Thr Arg	
1 5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 189:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 148 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 56..97
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq MLPLFCSPWESGG/RT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 189:

TAAGCCGAGA AACTTCCGTA CTGTGTTAAA AACTGTTGA GGAACACTGG ATTAA ATG	58	
	Met	
ATG CTT CCA CTG TTC TGC TCT CCC TGG GAA AGC GGA GGC AGA ACG GTG	106	
Met Leu Pro Leu Phe Cys Ser Pro Trp Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Thr Val		
-10	-5	1
AAG CAG AGT GAA GGN YCT TGT TWA TTC CAG GCC CCC CAT GGG	148	
Lys Gln Ser Glu Gly Xaa Cys Xaa Phe Gln Ala Pro His Gly		
5	10	15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 190:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 140 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 27..71
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq KLLSDLSVDSARC/KP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 190:

ATCTAACAG AACTTACAG ACTAGC ATG GCA AAG CTT CTC TCC GAT CTT AGT	53		
Met Ala Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Ser			
-15	-10		
GTG GAC AGT GCT CGC TGC AAG CCT GGG AAT AAC CTT ACC AAA TCA CTC	101		
Val Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Lys Pro Gly Asn Asn Leu Thr Lys Ser Leu			
-5	1	5	10
TTG AAC ATT CAT GAT AAA CAA CTT CAA CAT GAC CCA CGG	140		
Leu Asn Ile His Asp Lys Gln Leu Gln His Asp Pro Arg			
15	20		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 191:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 417 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 199..252
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq VCWGHLLPARVST/RS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 191:

AGAGAYCAAC	TCTATTTGAG	CAASAGTKAG	GAAGATTCC	CTGTCTCCA	GCTGAGTAAC	60
CACTCAGGTT	TATTTAAATC	CAGTTAAAT	ATGGTTTCAG	TAATGATTT	CCAATGGTCT	120
ACAGCAAAGA	ATGGTGCTCC	AAGCCTGAAC	ATTGACCACG	ACCCAGGTCA	TATGCACAAAC	180
ACGACAGGTT	GAGCGTCC	ATG TGT GGC	TAC TGG TGC	TGG GGA CAC	CTC	231
		Met Cys Gly	Tyr Trp Val	Cys Trp Gly	His Leu	
		-15		-10		
TTG CCT	GCC AGG GTG	AGC ACA CGC	AGC AGT GAG	CAG CCC CGT	GTG ACC	279
Leu Pro Ala	Arg Val Ser	Thr Arg Ser	Ser Glu Gln	Pro Arg Val	Thr	
-5	1	5				
CCA CGG GAT	GAG GAT GCC	ATG ATG TCA	GCA TCC CTT CTG	ACT TGG AGG	327	
Pro Arg Asp	Glu Asp Ala	Met Met Ser	Ala Ser Leu	Leu Thr Trp Arg		
10	15	20	25			
TAT GTG ACA TTC	ATG GTG CCA	ATG CCA CTG	TCA CCT TGC	AGA TCA GTC	375	
Tyr Val Thr Phe	Met Val Pro Met	Pro Leu Ser	Pro Cys Arg	Ser Val		
30	35	40				
TGG GTT TGC TTC	AGA CAG AAG ATC	CTG GAA TAT	GTT CAN GCA		417	
Trp Val Cys Phe	Arg Gln Lys Ile	Leu Glu Tyr	Val Xaa Ala			
45	50	55				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 192:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 167 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

- (B) LOCATION: 66..137
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq AILGLSTFLNLLS/IN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 192:

AGCTGCAC AGATSATTGA ATTGCGGGT TGCTGTAGGA ACCGCTGCTA TTGCCCGAGG	60	
AGGAG ATG AAG TTA TCT TGT GCA GGC TGT GCA GAC ACA GCC ATT TTG GGA	110	
Met Lys Leu Ser Cys Ala Gly Cys Ala Asp Thr Ala Ile Leu Gly		
-20	-15	-10
CTC AGC ACT TTC CTT AAT TTA CTT TCC ATC AAC CTG CTC GGA ATG ATT	158	
Leu Ser Thr Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ile Asn Leu Leu Gly Met Ile		
-5	1	5
TCT TTC TCT	167	
Ser Phe Ser		
10		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 193:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 248 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 75..137
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq FSLGSCPAGPLSA/CV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 193:

ATGTCACATT TAASNAGAGG CCAGAGCTTG TCCAAAATGG CTGTCCRWAM ACGACCCCAC	60	
ACTTGCCTTA GAG ATG ATA CCT TTT TCA GGG ACA GTT TTC TCT CTT GGC	110	
Met Ile Pro Phe Ser Gly Thr Val Phe Ser Leu Gly		
-20	-15	-10
TCC TGT CCC CCT GGC CCT CTG TCT GCC TGT GTC CCT GAC CAT GGC TCC	158	
Ser Cys Pro Ala Gly Pro Leu Ser Ala Cys Val Pro Asp His Gly Ser		
-5	1	5
CTG CAG TAC CCT TTA ACG ATT TAT CAG CAA GAC TGT KGA ACG CAT ARS	206	
Leu Gln Tyr Pro Leu Thr Ile Tyr Gln Gln Asp Cys Xaa Thr His Xaa		
10	15	20

TGC CCA AGA TGC CTG TCC CTC CCC CTC CAG CAC CCC CGA CAG
 Cys Pro Arg Cys Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Gln His Pro Arg Gln
 25 30 35

248

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 194:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 360 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 70..174
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq PAVSLSAPAFASA/LR
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 194:

AGAGGACAGG GTAGAGTCGC AGAAAGGAGA GACACACATA CATGGAAAGA GGAGCYTTCT	60
CCAATCTTA ATG ATT CCC AGC TCT CAG CCT CGT TTC TGM AAC CCA GCC TGC	111
Met Ile Pro Ser Ser Gln Pro Arg Phe Xaa Asn Pro Ala Cys	
-35 -30 -25	
AAG CAA ACT GTC CTG CTT WGG GAC CCT GCT GTG TCA CTC TCC GCA CCA	159
Lys Gln Thr Val Leu Leu Xaa Asp Pro Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro	
-20 -15 -10	
GCC TTT GCC TCT GCT CTT CGC TCT ATG AMG TCC TCC CAG GCT GCA CGG	207
Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Ser Met Xaa Ser Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg	
-5 1 5 10	
AAG GAC GAC TTT CTC AGG TCT CTT AGT GAT GCA GAC TCA GGG ACA TCA	255
Lys Asp Asp Phe Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Asp Gly Asp Ser Gly Thr Ser	
15 20 25	
GAA CAC ATC TCA GCG GTG GTG ACT AGC CCT CGG ATT TCC TGC CAT GGT	303
Glu His Ile Ser Ala Val Val Thr Ser Pro Arg Ile Ser Cys His Gly	
30 35 40	
GCT GCC ATT CCC ACC GCC CGT GCC CTC TGC CTA YGC TGT TCC TGC TGC	351
Ala Ala Ile Pro Thr Ala Arg Ala Leu Cys Leu Xaa Cys Ser Cys Cys	
45 50 55	
ACC GAA CGC	360
Thr Glu Arg	
60	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 195:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 226 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 161..205
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq PTFLLISDSFLTS/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 195:

```

ATTGGCCTGC TCTTCCTGAT ACCTACTTGG TCACTACTTA ATTACATTT GTTTGTGTAT    60
CTTTTTCTT CAGGCTGTAA ATTCTCTAAA GGCATTTGC TTATTTGGT GTCACAATTG   120
TTTAGGCCAT GCGCCTAGGT CTTCTAAAA CACCTCTCTC ATG GCT CCT ACT TTT    175
                                         Met Ala Pro Thr Phe
                                         -15

CTA CTT ATT TCT GAT TCT TTT CTG ACT TCT CAG CCT TCT TTT TTT    223
Leu Leu Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Leu Thr Ser Gln Pro Ser Phe Phe Phe
-10                               -5           1           5

TTT                                         226
Phe

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 196:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 362 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 219..275
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

-- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq LSLLGIKIQWCLS/EN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 196:

```

AAAAAAATACA CKGAGATTAT GTACGATTTA GTGATTGGT GGGATAATTA TAAATCGTGG 60
AATAATTAT ATATGTGGAG TAAGAAGAGA GGGGTCAAAC CTTTGTTAC AAGCAACATC 120
TTGTTGCCAC CACCTTGATT TTCTCATAGG TGCTATTGTG TCCTAAGAGT RGRACAGRSR 180
RGRAAACAAA GATAATTAAA CACAAGTCAG GTTACAAC ATG ATA TCT TTA ATT GTA 236
                                         Met Ile Ser Leu Ile Val
                                         -15

CTT TCT CTG CTT GGT ATC AAG ATT CAG TGG TGC TTG TCA GAA AAT ACC 284
Leu Ser Leu Leu Gly Ile Lys Ile Gln Trp Cys Leu Ser Glu Asn Thr
-10                               -5                               1

TTG TTC TGT GAC TCT GAC TAT CTC TTG AGT CCC AAG GCT CCA ATT GAG 332
Leu Phe Cys Asp Ser Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Pro Lys Ala Pro Ile Glu
5                                10                             15

CCT TTA TCT TTC AAC CTT ACC ACC CAG GGG 362
Pro Leu Ser Phe Asn Leu Thr Thr Gln Gly
20                                25

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 197:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 263 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 129..257
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq LILYFNTFLPRKVA/RV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 197:

```

ATTAAAGTCCT GCATTTGTA AGAGGCAAAT GGAGASTAAC AGAAGAGTGT CTTTCTCCT 60
GGTTTGGAG TCTTGCCTG GCCATGAGTG TTGKGACTGA TGGTCRACCC AGGCCGGCAT 120
TTTAATAA ATG GCC TGT GAT TCT TTT TTG AAA GAT GCT CTT CCA CAA GAG 170
    Met Ala Cys Asp Ser Phe Leu Lys Asp Ala Leu Pro Gln Glu
        -40           -35           -30

```

TTA AGC CAG TTA GRR TTC CTG TTT CCT CTT GTT GAT ATG AGA GAA GAT 218
 Leu Ser Gln Leu Xaa Phe Leu Phe Pro Leu Val Asp Met Arg Glu Asp
 -25 -20 -15

CTC CTG TAT TTT AAC ACG TTT TTA CCA AGA AAG GTG GCA CGG STG 263
 Leu Leu Tyr Phe Asn Thr Phe Leu Pro Arg Lys Val Ala Arg Val
 -10 -5 i

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 198:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 216 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 13..171
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq FLILHFFPQQIRK/KI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 198:

ATTCTCAATC AA ATG TTG CTA TTG AAT GAA AAC CTC AAA GCA GAA ATT CAA 51
 Met Leu Leu Leu Asn Glu Asn Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Gln
 -50 -45

AAG AAT GAA GCT CAA GGC AGC TGT ATC TTG TTT CTG TTT TGC TTT GAG 99
 Lys Asn Glu Ala Gln Gly Ser Cys Ile Leu Phe Leu Phe Cys Phe Glu
 -40 -35 -30 -25

AGT CAG AAT ATG CGA TCA AAA TCT ATC TTC CCC TTC CTT ATC CTT CAT 147
 Ser Gln Asn Met Arg Ser Lys Ser Ile Phe Pro Phe Leu Ile Leu His
 -20 -15 -10

TTT TTT CCC CAG CAG ATA AGA AAA AAA ATA GTC GTG CTT CTT TTA GGA 195
 Phe Phe Pro Gln Gln Ile Arg Lys Lys Ile Val Val Leu Leu Leu Gly
 -5 1 5

CTT AAT TCT CAG AAG GCA GGG 216
 Leu Asn Ser Gln Lys Ala Gly
 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 199:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 125 base pairs

(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 6..83
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LLPFTFLSLKAFL/QX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 199:

AGCTG ATG ATA AGT AAG TAT GTG CAT TAT AGC TTG ACT GAC TTA CTA TTA 50
Met Ile Ser Lys Tyr Val His Tyr Ser Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15

CCT TTT ACA TTC TTA AGC CTT AAA GCC TTT CTG CAG YYA AGA GTT TTA 98
Pro Phe Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Lys Ala Phe Leu Gln Xaa Arg Val Leu
-10 -5 1 5

ATG TCT CTT CCT CAA CAC AAG CCC TGG 125
Met Ser Leu Pro Gln His Lys Pro Trp
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 200:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 194 base pairs
(S) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 42..122
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq CSLLSSFCALHFG/LK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 200:

AATATGTGAT CAAACGCCCA GGAGCCAGCT GGTGASAPAG A ATG GCG AGG ACA ATG 56
Met Ala Arg Thr Met
-25

GGA GTT CCC AGA GCA TGC AAG GCC TTC TGT ASC CTC CTC TCC AGC TTC Gly Val Pro Arg Ala Cys Lys Ala Phe Cys Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Phe	104	
-20	-15	-10
TGT GCA TTA CAC TTT GGG CTC AAG AAA CAG TAT GGT ACT TCT TAC CTC Cys Ala Leu His Phe Gly Leu Lys Lys Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Tyr Leu	152	
-5	1	5
CAT GCC TGT TAT GCT AGC CCC TTG ACC TGG GGT CCC TGG His Ala Cys Ala Tyr Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Trp Gly Pro Trp	194	
15		20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 201:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 348 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 262..306
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LCFLPHHRLQEA/RX
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 201:

ATTCGCGGC GCTCGCBGMA CYHSGWTGTT CAGCACCTTC GGTCCGGTTG AGGTTGTCAA GTCGGMCCAA ACAGGTTGTT TCTCTGCAGT TTCCAACATG GCAGGGMSGT TTAATAGACA	60	
TGGATAAGAA GTCCACTCAC AGAAATCCTG AAGATGCCAG GGCTGGCAAA TATGAAGGTA AACACAAACG AAAGAAAAGA AGAAAGCAAA ACCAAAACCA GCACCGATCC CGACATAGAT	120	
CACTGACGTC TTTTCTTCA G ATG ATC CTA TGT TTC CTT CTT CCT CAT CAT Met Ile Leu Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro His His	180	
-15	-10	
CGT CTT CAG GAA GCC AGA YAG ATT CAA GTA TTG AAG ATK CTT CCA AGG Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Arg Xaa Ile Gln Val Leu Lys Xaa Leu Pro Arg	240	
-5	1	5
GAA AAA TTA Glu Lys Leu	300	
	339	
	348	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 202:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 255 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 7..84
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq QCFFVCFSPKIYG/VI

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 202:

AATAAC ATG CAA GAC TAC GTT TCA CAT GCA GTC CGG CGC CAC TGT CAG	48		
Met Gln Asp Tyr Val Ser His Ala Val Arg Arg His Cys Gln			
-25	-20	-15	
TGT TTT TTT GTT TGT TTT TCC CCC AAG ATT TAT GGC GTA ATA ACA TGG	96		
Cys Phe Phe Val Cys Phe Ser Pro Lys Ile Tyr Gly Val Ile Thr Trp			
-10	-5	1	
ACC GTC CTG ATA ACT GGA GCC CGG GTT CTG TCA GAG CCC CAG AGG TTG	144		
Thr Val Leu Ile Thr Gly Ala Arg Val Leu Ser Glu Pro Gln Arg Leu			
5	10	15	20
TGG GTT AGA CTT GAT GAC ATA ACA GCA AAT GCA GCG TGT GGT TAC AGA	192		
Trp Val Arg Leu Asp Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ala Ala Cys Gly Tyr Arg			
25	30	35	
AAG CAA GAG CCG CGG AAG ACG TTT GAA AAC AAT TGG GAA AAT TTG TAT	240		
Lys Gln Glu Pro Arg Lys Thr Phe Glu Asn Asn Trp Glu Asn Leu Tyr			
40	45	50	
ACG GAC TGG AAC TGG	255		
Thr Asp Trp Asn Trp			
55			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 203:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 224 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 120..212
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq VLLNLALSHFNNC/GL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 203:

AGATYTTATA ATCTTGCTAC AAAGAAAGTA GGACAGTCTC AGCCTTTAAG AATGTCACTA	60
TAACAGTTTT TTTTTTCCTT AAGGATATTT TAAACAGGAA AGTAGACAAC CGGGTAAGC	119
ATG GAG TTT GCT CAT GCT GCC GAA TGT GTG TCT TTT GCC CTA AAT GAA Met Glu Phe Ala His Ala Ala Glu Cys Val Ser Phe Ala Leu Asn Glu	167
-30 -25 -20	
ACG CAC GTT CTT CTA AAT TTA GCC CTA TCA CAT TTT AAC AAT TGT GGC Thr His Val Leu Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser His Phe Asn Asn Cys Gly	215
-15 -10 -5 1	
CTC GCA GTG Leu Ala Val	224

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 204:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 276 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 133..222
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LLAASWLPRDAPC/EA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 204:

ACAGATTGCT TTCCAAGCTG AACATATGCA ACTGTATTGC TAAACTTACC AATTTCAGGG	60
AATCTGGCG TCAAAAGCAT CCACATCCCT GCAGCAGGCC CCTGGGGAGG TAGGCAGGGT	120
GACAGCTGGG AA ATC CCR AAC CAG GGC TTT CCA TAC CTG TCT CCT TCT CTC Met Gly Asn Gin Gly Phe Pro Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ser Leu	171
-30 -25 -20	

151

AGT GTC CAG GAT CTT CTT GCT GCT TCA TGG CTG CCC CGA GAT GCT CCC Ser Val Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Trp Leu Pro Arg Asp Ala Pro	219		
-15	-10	-5	
TGT GAG GCC CCC CCG GGC CTG CCT TCA CAG ACA ATG CTC TGT GCC CCT Cys Glu Ala Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Gln Thr Met Leu Cys Ala Pro	267		
1	5	10	15
GGA CCA AGG Gly Pro Arg	276		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 205:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 196 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 68..133
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq AQLASPLLPGATP/VA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 205:

AACAAATTGA TCTTGTGTGA TGAGTGTAAAT AAAGCCTTCC ACCTGTTTG TCTGAGGCCG	60	
GCCCTCT ATG AAG TAC CAG ATG GTG AGT GCC AGT GCC CAG CTT GCC AGC Met Lys Tyr Gln Met Val Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln Leu Ala Ser	109	
-20	-15	-10
CCG CTA CTG CCA GGC GCA ACT CCC GTG GCA GGA ACT ATA CTG AAG AGT Pro Leu Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr Pro Val Ala Gly Thr Ile Leu Lys Ser	157	
-5	1	5
CTG CTT CTG AGG ACA GTG AAG ATG ATG AGA CTG TAT GGG Leu Leu Leu Arg Thr Val Lys Met Met Arg Val Tyr Gly	196	
10	15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 206:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 145 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 55..94
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..40
id AA134726
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 39..121
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 34..66
id AA134726
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 72..140
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 1..69
id RI7226
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 41..103
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 12.7
seq ILFLLSWSGPLQG/QQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 206:

AGTACGTTCC TTCTACTCTG GCACCACTCT CCAGGGCTGCC ATG GGG CCC AGC ACC 55
Met Gly Pro Ser Thr
-20

CCT CTC CTC ATC TTG TTC CTT TTG TCA TGG TCG GGA CCC CTC CAA GGA 103
Pro Leu Leu Ile Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Trp Ser Gly Pro Leu Gln Gly
-15 -10 -5

CAG CAG CAC CAC CTT GTG GAG TAC ATG GAA CGC CGA CAC GGG 145
Gln Gln His His Leu Val Glu Tyr Met Glu Arg Arg His Gly
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 207:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 172 base pairs

- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 73..169
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 73..169
id W25639
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 37..81
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 38..82
id W25639
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 42..169
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..128
id AA040016
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 34..169
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 23..158
id R72515
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 47..169
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 1..123
id T84313
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 86..145
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.4
seq LVFCVGLLTMAKR/ES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 207:

AAGGGGGTCC AAAGTGCTCA GCCCCCCGGG CACAGCAGGA CGTTTGGGGG CCTTCTTCA 60
GCAGGGGACA GCGCGATTGG GGACA ATG GCG TCT CTT GGC CAC ATC TTG GTT 112
Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Ile Leu Val
-20 -15
TTC TGT GTG GGT CTC CTC ACC ATG GCC AAG GCA GAA AGT CCA AAG GAA 160
Phe Cys Val Gly Leu Leu Thr Met Ala Lys Ala Glu Ser Pro Lys Glu
-10 -5 1 5
CAC GAC CCG AGG 172
His Asp Pro Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 208:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 193 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 46..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 5..151
id R14826
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 46..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 129..275
id W55137
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 57..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 1..136
id W64115
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 57..192
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 1..136
id W75505
est

- (ix) FEATURE:

 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 78..192
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..115
id W20303
est

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 53..121
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq ALSLLVSGSLLP/GP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 208:

ACTCAATAAA TGTTTCCGC ATTAAGACGC TTCTTAGGAG TCTTCATGGA GG ATG TCG 58
Met Ser

GGT TCG TCG CTG CCC AGC GCC CTG GCC CTC TCG CTG TTG CTG GTC TCT 106
 Gly Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Ser
 -20 -15 -10

GGC TCC CTC CTC CCA GGG CCA GGC GCC GCT CAG AAC GAG CCA AGG ATT 154
 Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Gln Asn Glu Pro Arg Ile
 -5 1 5 10

GTC ACC AGT GAA GAG GTC ATT ATT CGA GAC AGC CCC GTG 193
 Val Thr Ser Glu Glu Val Ile Ile Arg Asp Ser Pro Val
 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 209:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 - (A) LENGTH: 247 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(i) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

- (ix) FEATURE:

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..137
id R73005
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 80..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..128
id N26942
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 86..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..122
id WU2954
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 112..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..96
id T24907
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 137..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..71
id AA130938
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 53..223
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq VGLAVVSLGGSRG/SG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 209:

AACTGACAAG ACCTGGGCCA AGAGGGTCA CGCGCCCCGG AGCGGCACGN AS ATG ATG 58
Met Met

GAA GTC GTA GTA GGA AAT GGC GTC GTG GCA TTG AGG GGC ATC CCT CCT 106
Glu Val Val Val Gly Asn Gly Val Val Ala Leu Arg Gly Ile Pro Pro
-50 -45 -40

AGA ACC TCC AGG AAA AGC TCG CGG AAG ACS AGG TTC TGC GGA GAG AGA 154
Arg Thr Ser Arg Lys Ser Ser Arg Lys Thr Arg Phe Cys Gly Glu Arg

157

-35

-30

-25

GGC TCC AAG CAG TCT GGG AAG TGT AGT CCA GTT GGC TTA GCA GTA GTT 202
 Gly Ser Lys Gln Ser Gly Lys Cys Ser Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Val Val
 -20 -10

TCG TTG GGG GGG AGC CGA GGT TCC GGG AAG GGG CTA GGC CGA CTG 247
 Ser Leu Gly Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Leu
 -5 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 210:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 373 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 252..375
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..124
id AA081350
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 318..375
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..58
id AA046671
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 200..247
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.7
seq CFSLVLLTSIWT/TR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 210:

AATTTTCCC CGAGTGACCT TGACAAGTCA GAAGCTTGAA AGCAGGGAAA TCCGGATGTC 60

TCGGTTATGA AGTGGAGCAG TGAGTGTGAG CCTCAACATA GTTCCAGAAC TCTCCATCCG 120

GACTAGTTAT TGAGCATCTG CCTCTCATAT CACCAAGTGCG CATCTGAGGT GTTTCCCTGG 180

CTCTGAAGGG GTAAGGAGG ATG GCC AGG TGC TTC AGC CTR GTG TTG CTT CTC 232

158

Met Ala Arg Cys Phe Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Leu
-15 -10

ACT TCC ATC TGG ACC ACG AGG CTC CTG GTC CAA GGC TCT TTG CGT GCA 230
Thr Ser Ile Trp Thr Thr Arg Leu Leu Val Gln Gly Ser Leu Arg Ala
-5 1 5 10

GAA GAG CTT TCC ATC CAG GTG TCA TGC AGA ATG ATG GGG ATC ACC CTT 328
Glu Glu Leu Ser Ile Gln Val Ser Cys Arg Xaa Met Gly Ile Thr Leu
15 20 25

GTG AGC AAA AAG GCG AAC CAG CAG CTG AAT TTC ACA GAA GCT AAG 373
Val Ser Lys Lys Ala Asn Gln Gin Leu Asn Phe Thr Glu Ala Lys
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 211:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 438 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 149..355
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..207
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 354..407
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 207..260
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 149..352
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region ...214
id N99558
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 380..429

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
 region 237..285
 id N99558
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 31..93
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
 seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 211:

GAAATCTCCC GCAGTTCTAA GCAGGGCAAA ATG GGG TCT CCG AAG TGT GGA GGC	54
Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Gly	
-20	-15
TGC CTA AGT TGT TTG CTG ATT CCG CTT GCA CTT TGG AGT ATA ATC GTG	102
Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Ile Pro Leu Ala Leu Thr Ser Ile Ile Val	
-10	-5
AAC ATA TTA TTG TAT TTC CCG AAT GGG CAA ACT TCC TAT GCA TCC AGC	150
Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Asn Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser	
5	10
AAT AAA CTC ACC AAC TAC GTG TGG TAT TTT GAA GGA ATC TGT TTC TCA	198
Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn Tyr Val Thr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser	
20	25
GGC ATC ATG ATG CTT ATA GTA ACA ACA GTT CTT CTG GTA CTG GAG AAT	246
Gly Ile Met Met Leu Ile Val Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn	
40	45
AAT AAC AAC TAT AAA TGT TGC CAG AGT GAA AAC TGC AGC AAA AAA TAT	294
Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys Cys Cys Gln Ser Glu Asn Cys Ser Lys Lys Tyr	
55	60
GTG ACA CTG CTG TCA ATT ATC TTT TCT TCC CTC GGA ATT GCT TTT TCT	342
Val Thr Leu Leu Ser Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe Ser	
70	75
GGA TAC TGC CTG GTC ATC TCT GCC TTG GGT CTT GTC CAA GGG CCA TAT	390
Gly Tyr Cys Leu Val Ile Ser Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Gln Gly Pro Tyr	
85	90
TGC CGC ACC CTT GAT GGC TGG GAG TAT GCT TTT GAA GGC ACT GCT GGA	438
Cys Arg Thr Leu Asp Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ala Phe Glu Gly Thr Ala Gly	
100	105
	110
	115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 212:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 378 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 251..376
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..126
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 251..376
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..126
id N99558
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 133..195
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 212:

ATTTGTTCTC CAAACAGTAA ACCAGTATTTCACACTGAGA TTGTCGGCTG CGGGTATATT	60		
CCATTTCCTCAT GAATATGAAG TGAAGGGCTC TGACCTKGG AAGTGGTTCT	120		
AAGCAGGGCA AA ATG GGG TCT CGG AAG TGT GGA GGC TGC CTA AGT TGT TTG	171		
Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu			
-20	-15	-10	
CTG ATT CCG CTT GCA CTT TGG AGT ATA ATC GTG AAC ATA TTA TTG TAT	219		
Leu Ile Pro Leu Ala Leu Trp Ser Ile Ile Val Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr			
-5	1	5	
TTC CCG AAT GGG CAA ACT TCC TAT GCA TCC ACC AAT AAA CTC ACC AAC	267		
Phe Pro Asn Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn			
10	15	20	
TAC GTG TGG TAT TTT GAA GGA ATC TGT TTC TCA GGC ATC ATG ATG CTT	315		
Tyr Val Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser Gly Ile Met Met Leu			
25	30	35	40
ATA GTA ACA ACA GTT CTT CTG GTA CTG GAG AAT AAT AAC AAC TAT AAA	363		
Ile Val Thr Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys			
45	50	55	
TGT TGC CAA AGT GGG	378		
Cys Cys Ser Ser Gly			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 213:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 230 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 53..227
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 190..364
id AA043641
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 92..227
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 1..136
id N98697
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 69..102
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 393..426
id AA147010
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 53..119
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 435..501
id AA142584
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 159..209
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq ILFGVSFVFLTHC/TI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 213:

AAACTTTAGC ACATCATTTC GGCATTCTAG AATATTCAT CTACCATACT ATAATTACCT 60
 GAAGACATCA GGAGAAATACA AACTTCCAGG TGTTTTCTT GGAGGGCGTT CAATGGGCTC 120
 AAGAGCAGCT CCTTCTGTAA TGTGTACAT TGAGCCAG ATG ATG GTG ATG ATT TTG 176
 Met Met Val Met Ile Leu
 -15

TTC GGG GTC TCA TTT GTA TTT CTT ACC CAC TGC ACC ATC CAA AGC AGC 224
 Phe Gly Val Ser Phe Val Phe Leu Thr His Cys Thr Ile Gln Ser Ser
 -10 -5 1 5

TGC GGG 230
 Cys Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 214:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 394 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 310..393
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 1..84
id HUM426A07B
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 293..349
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq VLVSLPHPHPALT/CC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 214:

AAACCTTGTT GCTAGGGACC GGGCGGTTTG CGGCAACCGT GGGCACTGCT GAAATTGAAAT 60
 TGAGGGGCGA GGGAAAAGTT TTCCTCAGGT GTGGTGGGGA GAGGGAGGCG GATGCCGGNG 120
 AAACCGTAGG KACCGGGTCA GAAAGGGCAC CCCTCTCGG AGTTGAAAG GGACGGCTGG 180
 TTTCCCTCCA AGCGAACCGG GATGCCAACT GACTTCATG AGATTGAAC TCAAGCTGGAT 240

TGAAAGAGAG' GCTAGAAGTT CCGCTTGCCA CGAGCCTCCT TACTAGAGCG GA ATG AGT 293
 Met Ser

AAT ACC CAC ACG GTG CTT GTC TCA CTT CCC CAT CCG CAC CCG GCG CTC 346
 Asn Thr His Thr Val Leu Val Ser Leu Pro His Pro His Pro Ala Leu
 -15 -10 -5

ACC TGC TGT CAC CTC GGC CWC CCA CAC CCG GTC CGC GCT CCC CGC CCG 394
 Thr Cys His Leu Gly Xaa Pro His Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Arg Pro
 1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 215:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 473 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 111..321
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 1..211
id N41784
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 143..237
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 5..99
id T7C115
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 99..416
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq IITLACV?MTSFT/RN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 215:

ACAGCATCCT TTTCAGGAT ADCTGAACAG AACCTTCTAA GTCTCAGACA CGTAAACCCA 60

AGTGTGGCRA AGGAACTCAT TGCTCTCGAA ATCCATAT ATG TKG GTT TAT ACA CTG 116
 Met Xaa Val Tyr Arg Leu
 -105

164

CAA ACT CAA GAR AAG CCC AAC ACT ACT GTK CAA GTT CCA GCC FTT CTT	164
Gln Thr Gin Glu Lys Pro Asn Thr Val Gin Val Pro Ala Phe Leu	
-100 -95 -90 -85	
CAA GAG CTG GTA GAT CGG GAT AAT TCC AAA TTT GAG GAG TGG TGT ATT	212
Gln Glu Leu Val Asp Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Phe Glu Glu Trp Cys Ile	
-80 -75 -70	
GAA ATG GCT GAG ATG CGT AAS AAA GTG TGG ATA AAG GAA AAG CAA AAC	260
Glu Met Ala Glu Met Arg Xaa Lys Val Trp Ile Lys Glu Lys Gin Asn	
-65 -60 -55	
ACG AAG AGG TTA AGG AGC TGT ACC AAA GGT TAC CTG CTG GAG CTG AGC	308
Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Ser Cys Thr Lys Gly Tyr Leu Leu Glu Leu Ser	
-50 -45 -40	
CCT ATG AGT TTG TCT CTC TGG AAT GGC TGC AAA AGT GGT TGG ATG AAT	356
Pro Met Ser Leu Ser Leu Trp Asn Gly Cys Lys Ser Gly Trp Met Asn	
-35 -30 -25	
CAG CAA NTA CCA AAC CTA TTG ATA ATC ACG CTT GCC TGT CCC ATG	404
Gln Gln Xaa Pro Asn Leu Leu Ile Ile Thr Leu Ala Cys Val Pro Met	
-20 -15 -10 -5	
ACA AGC TTC ACC CGG AAT AAA ATA TCA ATT ATG AAG AGG ATA TCT GAA	452
Thr Ser Phe Thr Arg Asn Lys Ile Ser Ile Met Lys Arg Ile Ser Glu	
1 5 10	
TAT GCA GCK GAC ATT TTC TAT	473
Tyr Ala Ala Asp Ile Phe Tyr	
15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 216:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 134 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 63..133
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 152..222
id AA043974
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 98..133
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

165

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..36
id WC5501
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 54..116
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LIAVVIILLIFT/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 216:

AGACTTTGCT GATTTAGCTT ATGGAAGAGG AACCAGAAAT TTGTCCTTGA ATA ATG	56		
Met			
TTT CCC GTG TTG GGC TGG ATC TTG ATA GCA GTW GTY ATC ATC ATT CTT	104		
Phe Pro Val Leu Gly Trp Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Val Ile Ile Ile Leu			
-20	-15	-10	-5
CTG ATT TTT ACA TCT GTC ACC CGA TGC CTG	134		
Leu Ile Phe Thr Ser Val Thr Arg Cys Leu			
1	5		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 217:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 202 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 153..199
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..47
id R14297
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 8..64
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq SVCLCPCLNKQQS/EN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 217:

AAGCAAG ATG TTC TCC TGC TGT ATC TCA GTT TGT CTA TGT CCT TGT CTC	49		
Met Phe Ser Cys Cys Ile Ser Val Cys Leu Cys Pro Cys Leu			
-15	-10		
AAC AAA GGC CAA AGT GAG AAT CTT TCC AGA GAC TGC GGW CAT TGG CTG	97		
Asn Lys Gly Gln Ser Glu Asn Leu Ser Arg Asp Cys Gly His Trp Leu			
-5	1	5	10
AAC CCT CAC CAT CGA CGC CTC TGG CCA TTT GGC AGA AGG CAC CCA CAG	145		
Asn Pro His His Arg Arg Leu Trp Pro Phe Gly Arg Arg His Pro Gln			
15	20	25	
GAT TGT GGA CTC TTC CAA GAT TCA CAA TGR TAT GGT GAA TCC AAA GAC	193		
Asp Cys Gly Leu Phe Gln Asp Ser Gln Xaa Tyr Gly Glu Ser Lys Asp			
30	35	40	
TGG AAC GGG	202		
Trp Asn Gly			
45			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 218:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 406 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 338..403
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 38..103
id W78795
est

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 338..403
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 405..470
id AA151030
est

- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 338..403
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 6..71
id H48640

167

est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 73..138
id R99176
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 48..113
id W79571
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 143..229
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LTYLLLLSPIKYP/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 218:

ATCGTATTGG CACAGTTCTC TATGTAAGCA ATTGAGAGG GAAGCAAAGG GGAAAAGTTT	60
GAGTTAGCTG TTCTCTGTCC TAGAATTTCCTGCTGCATTAAT CTTGTCCTTG AAAATATATA	120
TAATACTGGT CCCTTAAACT CC ATG AGG CTT TGT CTC ATT ATG TAT TGT TCT	172
Met Arg Leu Cys Leu Ile Met Tyr Cys Ser	
-25	-20
TTT GGT ACC CTT TCC CAC TTA ACT TAC CTT TTG CTC CTA AGT CCT ATA	220
Phe Gly Thr Leu Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile	
-15	-10
-5	
AAA TAC CCC TTG GAT CTG GAT TTT TTA TAC CCG ATT TTC TCC ACT GTG	268
Lys Tyr Pro Leu Asp Leu Asp Phe Leu Tyr Pro Ile Phe Ser Thr Val	
1	5
10	
TAT AAA AGG TAT ATT GTG ACT GTA AAT TTT TGT ATA TCA TGT TCT GAG	316
Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Ile Val Thr Val Asn Phe Cys Ile Ser Cys Ser Glu	
15	20
25	
AGC TTC TTA CTT TCT GAT CTC ATA GCA CTA TTC CTG ATC AGA GAA CTC	364
Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Ile Ala Leu Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Leu	
30	35
40	45
CAG TTG CTT CAA CAC ACA GTA TCA GTA GTG CAG CCA CCC ACG	406
Ser Leu Leu Gln His Thr Val Ser Val Val Gln Pro Pro Thr	
50	55

(ii) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 219:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 210 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(118..206)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 144..232
id T77881
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(64..118)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 231..285
id T77881
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(126..206)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 139..219
id R01713
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 70..147
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.5
seq LLLALLLPVQVSS/FV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NC: 219:

AACCAGCCAG GAGCCACCCA TCCTCCAGCA CACTGACGAG CAAGCTGCAC ACACGGCACA 60

CTGATCCAA ATG GGT AAG GGG ATG GTG GCG ATG CTC ATT CTG GGT CTG CTA 111
Met Gly Lys Gly Met Val Ala Met Leu Ile Leu Gly Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15

CTT CTG GCG CTG CTC CTA CCC GTG CAG GTT TCT TCA TTT GTT CCT TTA 159
Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Pro Val Gin Val Ser Ser Phe Val Pro Leu
-10 -5 1

AGC AGT ATG CGG GAA CCT ACT GCA CGA ACC ACA AAG CGG TCC AAT 207

169

Thr Ser Met Pro Glu Ala Ala Ala Glu Thr Thr Lys Pro Ser Asn
 5 10 15 20

GGG 210
 Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 220:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 189 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 2..170
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 4..172
id H56777
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 25..87
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.5
seq LLVLFVLLANYQG/PG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 220:

AAGAAAGGCT GGCCTCTCTT CAAC ATG GGA TCT TCT GGA CTT TTG AGC CTC 51
 Met Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu
 -20 -15

CTG GTG CTA TTC GTC CTC TTA GCG AAT GTC CAG GGA CCT CGT CTG ACT 99
 Leu Val Leu Phe Val Leu Ala Asn Val Gin Gly Pro Gly Leu Thr
 -10 -5 1

GAT TGG TTA TTT CCC AGG AGA TGT CCC AAA ATC AGA GAA GAA TGT GAA 147
 Asp Trp Leu Phe Pro Arg Arg Cys Pro Lys Ile Arg Glu Glu Cys Glu
 5 10 15 20

TTC CAA GAA AGG GAT GTG TGT ACA AAG GAC AGA CAA TGC CGA 189
 Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Val Cys Thr Lys Asp Arg Gln Cys Arg
 25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 221:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 323 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 52..258
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 10..216
id R60167
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 235..319
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 194..278
id R60167
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 143..258
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 90..205
id R17888
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 55..145
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..91
id R17888
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 235..316
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 183..264
id R17888
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 141..258
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 85..202
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 56..144
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..89
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 235..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 180..264
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 58..257
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..200
id AA039912
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 248..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 190..261
id AA039912
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 50..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..270
id R54127
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 90..194
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq NLLLHCYSRSHS/QN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 221:

AGGAAGGCC TGACCACGCA GTTCTTGGGT CTGTCTGCT CGCGCTGGGGT TGTGGTTGAG 60

GGCGTGTCTC CGCTCCTGTG CCCGGGAAG ATG STG CTA GGT GGT TGC CGG GTT	113
Met Val Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Val	
-35	-30
AST TAC TTA CTT CTG TGC GGC CAS GCG GCT TTG CTG CTG GGG AAT TTA	161
Ser Tyr Leu Leu Cys Gly Gln Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Gly Asn Leu	
-25	-20
-15	
CTT CTG CTG CAT TGT GTG TCT CGG AGC CAC TCG CAA AAT GCG ACC GCT	209
Leu Leu Leu His Cys Val Ser Arg Ser His Ser Gln Asn Ala Thr Ala	
-10	-5
1	5
GAG CCT GAG CTC ACA TCC GCT GGC GCC CCC AGC CGG AGG GCC CCG GGG	257
Glu Pro Glu Leu Thr Ser Ala Gly Ala Pro Ser Arg Arg Ala Pro Gly	
10	15
20	
GTG CTG CGA GCT GGG AAT ATG GCG ACC CCC ACT CTC CGG TCA TCC TCT	305
Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Asn Met Ala Thr Pro Thr Leu Arg Ser Ser Ser	
25	30
35	
GCT CTT ACC TAC CTT GGG	323
Ala Leu Thr Tyr Leu Gly	
40	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 222:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 165 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 31..143
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 271..383
id W16767
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 34..87
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq LLSLSSLPLVLLG/WE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 222:

AACCAGACTT CTGACCCCTT GGGCAACAGC CAG ATG GAG ACT GGT CGC CTT TTC 54

173

Met Glu Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu
-15

AGC CTC AGC TCT CTT CCT CTT GTT CTC CTA GGG TGG GAG TAC AGC AGC 102
Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Leu Leu Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ser Ser
-10 -5 1 5

CAA ACG CTG AAC TTA GTC CCA ACT TCC ATC TTA TCC TTT GTG CCC 150
Gln Thr Leu Asn Leu Val Pro Ser Thr Ser Ile Leu Ser Phe Val Pro
10 15 20

TTC ATC CCC CGA GTG 165
Phe Ile Pro Arg Val
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 223:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 201 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (E) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 24..203
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..180
id HSC1PF091
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 114..203
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 73..167
id H03709
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 35..107
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..73
id H03709
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 25..81

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.2
 seq QVLALVLVAALWG/GT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 223:

AAAGTAGAAG ACAGCGGCGT TGCC ATG GCG GCG TCT CTG GGG CAG GTG TTG	51
Met Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln Val Leu	
-15	
GCT CTG GTG CTG GTG GCC GCT CTG TGG GGT GGC ACG CAG CCG CTG CTG	99
Ala Leu Val Leu Val Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Gly Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu	
-10 -5 1 5	
AAG CGG GCC TCC GCC GGC CTG CAG CGG GTT CAT GAG CCG ACC TGG GCC	147
Lys Arg Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg Val His Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala	
10 15 20	
CAG CAG TTG CTA CAG GAG ATG AAG ACC CTC TTC TTG AAT ACT GAG TAC	195
Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Met Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Thr Glu Tyr	
25 30 35	
CTG ATG	201
Leu Met	
40	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 224:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 462 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 6..119
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 1..114
id N83684
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 147..241
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1:2..206
id N83684
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 283..323
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 245..285
id N83684
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 327..361
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 287..321
id N83684
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..299
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 177..326
id H94179
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 23..109
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 41..127
id H94179
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 17..90
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..74
id AA093069
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 144..194
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 123..173
id AA093069
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..249
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 198..297
id T67190

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 251..376
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..126
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 251..376
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..126
id N99558
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 133..195
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 212:

ATTGTTCCTC CAAACAGTAA ACCAGTATTG CACACTGAGA TTGTCGGCTG CGGGTATATT	60		
CCATTCCCCC GTCTCCTCAT GAATATGAAG TGAAGGGCTC TGACCTKGG AAGTGGTTCT	120		
AAGCAGGGCA AA ATG GGG TCT CGG AAG TGT SGA GGC TGC CTA AGT TGT TTG	171		
Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu			
-20	-15	-10	
CTG ATT CCG CTT GCA CTT TGG AGT ATA ATC GTG AAC ATA TTA TTG TAT	219		
Leu Ile Pro Leu Ala Leu Trp Ser Ile Ile Val Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr			
-5	1	5	
TTC CCG AAT GGG CAA ACT TCC TAT GCA TCC AGC AAT AAA CTC ACC AAC	267		
Phe Pro Asn Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn			
10	15	20	
TAC GTG TGG TAT TTT GAA GGA ATC TGT TTC TCA GGC ATC ATG ATG CTT	315		
Tyr Val Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser Gly Ile Met Met Leu			
25	30	35	40
ATA GTA ACA ACA GTT CTT CTG GTA CTG GAG AAT AAT AAC AAC TAT AAA	363		
Ile Val Thr Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys			
45	50	55	
TGT TGC CAC AGT GGG	378		
Cys Cys Cys Ser Gly			

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
 region 237..285
 id N99558
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 31..93
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
 seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 211:

GAAATCTCCC GCAGTTCTAA GCAGGGCAAA ATG GGG TCT CGG AAG TGT GGA GGC	54
Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Gly	
-20	-15
TGC CTA AGT TGT TTG CTG ATT CCG CTT GCA CTT TGG AGT ATA ATC GTG	102
Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Ile Pro Leu Ala Leu Trp Ser Ile Ile Val	
-10	-5
AAC ATA TTA TTG TAT TTC CCG AAT GGG CAA ACT TCC TAT GCA TCC AGC	150
Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Asn Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser	
5	10
5	15
AAT AAA CTC ACC AAC TAC GTG TGG TAT TTT GAA GGA ATC TGT TTC TCA	198
Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn Tyr Val Trp Tyr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser	
20	25
20	30
GGC ATC ATG ATG CTT ATA GTA ACA ACA GTT CTT CTG GTA CTG GAG AAT	246
Gly Ile Met Met Leu Ile Val Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn	
40	45
40	50
AAT AAC AAC TAT AAA TGT TGC CAG AGT GAA AAC TGC AGC AAA AAA TAT	294
Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys Cys Cys Gln Ser Glu Asn Cys Ser Lys Lys Tyr	
55	60
55	65
GTG ACA CTG CTG TCA ATT ATC TTT TCT TCC CTC GGA ATT GCT TTT TCT	342
Val Thr Leu Leu Ser Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe Ser	
70	75
70	80
GGA TAC TGC CTG GTC ATC TCT GCC TTG GGT CTT GTC CAA GGG CCA TAT	390
Gly Tyr Cys Leu Val Ile Ser Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Gln Gly Pro Tyr	
85	90
85	95
TGC CGC ACC CTT GAT GGC TGG GAG TAT GCT TTT GAA GGC ACT GCT GGA	438
Cys Arg Thr Leu Asp Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ala Phe Glu Gly Thr Ala Gly	
100	105
100	110
100	115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 212:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 378 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

158

Met Ala Arg Cys Phe Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Leu		
-15		-10
ACT TCC ATC TGG ACC ACG AGG CTC CTG GTC CAA GGC TCT TTG CGT GCA	280	
Thr Ser Ile Trp Thr Thr Arg Leu Leu Val Gln Gly Ser Leu Arg Ala		
-5	1	5
GAA GAG CTT TCC ATC CAG GTG TCA TGC AGA ATK ATG GGG ATC ACC CTT	328	
Glu Glu Leu Ser Ile Gln Val Ser Cys Arg Xaa Met Gly Ile Thr Leu		
15	20	25
GTG AGC AAA AAG GCG AAC CAG CAG CTG AAT TTC ACA GAA GCT AAG	373	
Val Ser Lys Lys Ala Asn Gln Gin Leu Asn Phe Thr Glu Ala Lys		
30	35	40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 211:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 438 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 149..355
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..207
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 354..407
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 207..260
id R16604
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 149..352
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..214
id N99550
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 350..429

157

-35

-30

-25

GGC TCC AAG CAG TCT GGG AAG TGT AGT CCA GTT GGC TTA GCA GTA GTT 202
 Gly Ser Lys Gln Ser Gly Lys Cys Ser Pro Val Gly Leu Ala Val Val
 -20 -15 -10

TCG TTG GGG GGG AGC CGA GGT TCC GGG AAG GGG CTA GGC CGA CTG 247
 Ser Leu Gly Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Leu
 -5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 210:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 373 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 252..375
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..124
id AA081350
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 318..375
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 1..58
id AA046671
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 200..247
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.7
seq CFSLVLLTSIWT/TR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 210:

AATTTTCCCC CCAGTGACCT TGACAAAGTCA GAAGCTTGAA AGCAGGGAAA TCCGGATGTC 60
 TCGGTTATGA AGTGGAGCAC TGAGTGTGAG CCTCAACATA GTTCCAGAAC TCTCCATCCG 120
 GACTAGTTAT TGAGCATCTG CCTCTCATAT CACCAAGTGCG CATCTGAGGT GTTCCCTGG 180
 CTCTGAAGGG GTAAGCAG ATG GCC AGG TGG TTC AGC CTC GTG TTG CTT CTC 232

156

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..137
id R73005
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 80..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..128
id N26942
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 86..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..122
id WU2954
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 112..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..96
id T24907
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 137..207
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..71
id AA130938
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 53..223
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq VGLAVVSLGGSRG/SG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 209:

AACTGACAAG ACCTGGGCCA AGAGGGGTCA CCGCCCCCGG ACCGGCGCGN AS ATG ATG 58
Met Met

GAA GTC GTA GTA GGA AAT GGC GTC GTG GCA TTG AGG CGC ATC CCT CCT 106
Glu Val Val Val Gly Asn Gly Val Val Ala Leu Arg Gly Ile Pro Pro
-50 -45 -40

AGA ACC TCC AGG AAA AGC TCG CGG AAG ACG AGG TTC TCC GGA GAG AGA 154
Arg Thr Ser Arg Lys Ser Ser Arg Lys Thr Arg Phe Cys Gly Glu Arg

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 207:

AAGGGGGTCC AAAGTGCTCA GCCCCCGGGG CACAGCAGGA CGTTGGGG CCTTCCTTCA 60
GCAGGSGACA GCCCGATTGG GGACA ATG GCG TCT CTT GGC CAC ATC TTG GTT 112
Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Ile Leu Val
-20 -15
TTC TGT GTG GGT CTC CTC ACC ATG GCC AAG GCA GAA AGT CCA AAG GAA 160
Phe Cys Val Gly Leu Leu Thr Met Ala Lys Ala Glu Ser Pro Lys Glu
-10 -5 1 5
CAC GAC CCG AGG 172
His Asp Pro Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 208:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 193 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 46..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 5..151
id R14826
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 46..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 129..275
id W55137
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 57..192
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 1..136
id W64115
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 57..192
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
 region 1..136
 id W75505
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 78..192
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
 region 1..115
 id W20303
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 53..121
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
 seq ALSLLLVSQGSLLP/GP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 208:

ACTCAATAAA	TGTTTCCGC	ATTAAGACGC	TTCTTAGGAG	TCTTCATGGA	GG	ATG	TCG	58								
								Met Ser								
GGT	TCG	TCG	CTG	CCC	AGC	GCC	CTG	GCC	CTC	TCG	CTG	CTG	GTC	TCT	106	
Gly	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ser	
-20															-10	
GGC	TCC	CTC	CTC	CCA	GGG	CCA	GGC	GCC	GCT	CAG	AAC	GAG	CCA	AGG	ATT	154
Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gln	Asn	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ile	
-5					1					5					10	
GTC	ACC	AGT	GAA	GAG	GTC	ATT	ATT	CGA	GAC	AGC	CCC	GTG				193
Val	Thr	Ser	Glu	Glu	Val	Ile	Ile	Ile	Arg	Asp	Ser	Pro	Val			
15															20	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 209:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 247 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 71..207

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 213:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 230 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 53..227
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 190..364
id AA043641
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 92..227
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 1..136
id N98697
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 69..102
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 393..426
id AA147010
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 53..119
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 435..501
id AA142584
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 159..209
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq ILFGVSFVFVFLTHC/TI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 213:

AAACTTTAGC ACATCATTTC GGCATTCTAG ATATTTCAT CTACCATACT ATAATTACCT 60
 GAAGACATCA GGACAATACA AACTTGCACG TGTTTTCTT GGAGGTCSTT CAATGGGCTC 120
 AAGAGCAGCT CCTTCTGTAA TGTGTACAT TGAGCCAG ATG ATG GTG ATG ATT TTG 176
 Met Met Val Met Ile Leu
 -15
 TTC GGG GTC TCA TTT GTA TTT CTT ACC CAC TGC ACC ATC CAA AGC AGC 224
 Phe Gly Val Ser Phe Val Phe Leu Thr His Cys Thr Ile Gln Ser Ser
 -10 -5 1 5
 TGC GGG 230
 Cys Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 214:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 394 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 310..393
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..34
id HUM426A07B
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 293..349
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq VLVSLPHPHPALT/CC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 214:

AACACCTTGTT GCTAGGGACC GGGCGGTTTG CGGCCAACGCT GGGCACTGCT GAATTTGAAT 60
 TGAGGGGCGA GGGAAAAGTT TTCCTCAGGT GTGGTGGGAA GAGGAGGCG GATGCGGGNG 120
 AAACCGTAGG KACCGGTCA GAAAGGGCAC CGGCTCTGG AGTTGGAAAG GGACGGCTGG 180
 TTTCCCGGCGA AGCGAACCGG GATGGCAACT GACTTCAGTG AGATTGAACT TCAGCTGGAT 240

TGAAAGAGAGT CCTAGAAGTT CGGCTGCCA CGAGCCTCCT TAGTAGAGCG GA ATG AGT 293
Met Ser

AAT ACC CAC ACG GTG CTT GTC TCA CTT CCC CAT CCG CAC CCG GCC CTC 346
Asn Thr His Thr Val Leu Val Ser Leu Pro His Pro His Pro Ala Leu
-15 -10 -5

ACC TGC TGT CAC CTC GGC CWC CCA CAC CCG GTC CGC GCT CCC CGC CCG 394
Thr Cys Cys His Leu Gly Xaa Pro His Pro Val Arg Ala Pro Arg Pro
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 215:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 473 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 111..321
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 1..211
id N41784
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 143..237
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 5..99
id T7C115
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 99..416
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq IITLACVPMTSFT/RN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 215:

ACAGGATGCT TTTCAAGGAT ADCTGAACAG AACCTTCTAA GTCTCAGACA CCTAAACCCA 60

AGTGTGCGAA AGGAACTCAT TGCTCTCGAA ATGCATAT ATG TKG GTT TAT AGA CTG 116
Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu
-105

CAA ACT CAA GAR AAG CCC AAC ACT ACT GTK CAA GTT CCA GCC TTT CTT Gln Thr Gin Glu Lys Pro Asn Thr Thr Val Gin Val Pro Ala Phe Leu -100 -95 -90 -85	164
CAA GAG CTG GTA GAT CGG GAT AAT TCC AAA TTT GAG GAG TGG TGT ATT Gln Glu Leu Val Asp Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Phe Glu Glu Trp Cys Ile -80 -75 -70	212
GAA ATG GCT GAG ATG CGT AAS AAA GTG TGG ATA AAG GAA AAG CAA AAG Glu Met Ala Glu Met Arg Xaa Lys Val Trp Ile Lys Glu Lys Gin Asn -65 -60 -55	260
ACG AAG AGG TTA AGG AGC TGT ACC AAA GGT TAC CTG CTG GAG CTG AGC Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Ser Cys Thr Lys Gly Tyr Leu Leu Glu Leu Ser -50 -45 -40	308
CCT ATG AGT TTG TCT CTC TGG AAT GGC TGC AAA AGT GGT TGG ATG AAT Pro Met Ser Leu Ser Leu Trp Asn Gly Cys Lys Ser Gly Trp Met Asn -35 -30 -25	356
CAG CAA NTA CCA AAC CTA TTG ATA ATC ACG CTT GCC TGT GTT CCC ATG Gln Gin Xaa Pro Asn Leu Leu Ile Ile Thr Leu Ala Cys Val Pro Met -20 -15 -10 -5	404
ACA AGC TTC ACC CGG AAT AAA ATA TCA ATT ATG AAG AGG ATA TCT GAA Thr Ser Phe Thr Arg Asn Lys Ile Ser Ile Met Lys Arg Ile Ser Glu 1 5 10	452
TAT GCA GCK GAC ATT TTC TAT Tyr Ala Ala Asp Ile Phe Tyr 15	473

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 216:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 134 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 63..133
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 152..222
Id AA043974
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 98..133
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..36
id WC5501
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 54..116
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LIAVIIILLIFT/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 216:

AGACTTTGCT GATTTAGCTT ATGGAAGAGG AACCAGAAAT TTGTCCTTGA ATA ATG	56		
Met			
TTT CCC GTG TTG GGC TGG ATC TTG ATA GCA GTW GTY ATC ATC ATT CTT	104		
Phe Pro Val Leu Gly Trp Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Val Ile Ile Ile Leu			
-20	-15	-10	-5
CTG ATT TTT ACA TCT GTC ACC CGA TGC CTG	134		
Leu Ile Phe Thr Ser Val Thr Arg Cys Leu			
1	5		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 217:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 202 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 153..199
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..47
id R14297
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 8..64
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq SVCLCPCLNKQGS/EN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 217:

AAGCAAG ATG TTC TCC TGC TGT ATC TCA GTT TGT CTA TGT CCT TGT CTC	49		
Met Phe Ser Cys Cys Ile Ser Val Cys Leu Cys Pro Cys Leu			
-15	-10		
AAC AAA GGC CAA AGT GAG AAT CTT TCC AGA GAC TGC GGW CAT TGG CTG	97		
Asn Lys Gly Gln Ser Glu Asn Leu Ser Arg Asp Cys Gly His Trp Leu			
-5	1	5	10
AAC CCT CAC CAT CGA CGC CTC TGG CCA TTT GGC AGA AGG CAC CCA CAG	145		
Asn Pro His His Arg Arg Leu Trp Pro Phe Gly Arg Arg His Pro Gln			
15	20	25	
GAT TGT GGA CTC TTC CAA GAT TCA CAA TGR TAT GGT GAA TCC AAA GAC	193		
Asp Cys Gly Leu Phe Gln Asp Ser Gln Xaa Tyr Gly Glu Ser Lys Asp			
30	35	40	
TGG AAC GGG	202		
Trp Asn Gly			
45			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 218:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 406 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 38..103
id W78795
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 405..470
id AA151030
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 6..71
id H48640

est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 73..138
id R99176
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 338..403
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 48..113
id W79571
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 143..229
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Van Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LTYLLLLSPIKYP/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 218:

ATCGTATTGG CACAGTTCTC TATGTAAGCA ATTTGAGAGG GAAGCAAAGG GGAAAAGTTT	60
GAGTTAGCTG TTCTCTGTCC TAGAATTTCCT CGCATTAAT CTTGTCCCTTG AAAATATATA	120
TAATACTGGT CCCTTAAACT CC ATG AGG CTT TGT CTC ATT ATG TAT TGT TCT Met Arg Leu Cys Leu Ile Met Tyr Cys Ser	172
-25	-20
TTT GGT ACC CTT TCC CAC TTA ACT TAC CTT TTG CTC CTA AGT CCT ATA Phe Gly Thr Leu Ser His Leu Thr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile	220
-15	-10
-5	-5
AAA TAC CCC TTG GAT CTG GAT TTT TTA TAC CCG ATT TTC TCC ACT GTG Lys Tyr Pro Leu Asp Leu Asp Phe Leu Tyr Pro Ile Phe Ser Thr Val	268
1	5
10	
TAT AAA AGG TAT ATT GTG ACT GTA AAT TTT TGT ATA TCA TGT TCT GAG Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Ile Val Thr Val Asn Phe Cys Ile Ser Cys Ser Glu	316
15	20
25	
AGC TTC TTA CTT TCT GAT CTC ATA GCA CTA TTC CTG ATC AGA GAA CTC Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Ile Ala Leu Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Leu	364
30	35
40	45
CAG TTG CTT CAA CAC ACA GTA TCA GTA GTG CAG CCA CCC ACG Gln Leu Leu Gln His Thr Val Ser Val Val Gln Pro Pro Thr	406
50	55

(ii) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 219:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 210 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(118..206)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 144..232
id T77881
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(64..118)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 231..285
id T77881
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(126..206)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 139..219
id R01713
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 70..147
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.5
seq LLLALLLPVQVSS/FV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 219:

AACCAGCCAG GAGCCACCCA TCCTCCAGCA CACTGACCGAC CAAGCTGGCAC ACRGGGCACA 60

CTGATCCAA ATG GGT AAG GGG ATG GTG GCG ATG CTC ATT CTG GGT CTG CTA 111
Met Gly Lys Gly Met Val Ala Met Leu Ile Leu Gly Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15

GTT CTG GCG CTG CTC STA CCC GTG CAG GTT CCT TCA TTT GTT CCT TTA 159
Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Pro Val Gin Val Ser Ser Phe Val Pro Leu
-10 -5 1

AGC AGT ATG CGG CAA CCT ACT GCA CGG GAA ACC ACA AAG CCC TCC AAT 207

169

Thr Ser Met Pro Glu Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Thr Thr Lys Pro Ser Asn
 5 10 15 20

GGG
Gly

210

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 220:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 189 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 2..170
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 4..172
id HS6777
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 25..87
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.5
seq LLVLFVLLANVQG/PG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 220:

AAGAAAGGCT GGCCTCTCTT CAAC ATG GGA TCT TCT GGA CTT TTG AGC CTC 51
 Met Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu
 -20 -15

CTG GTG CTA TTC GTC CTC TTA GCG AAT GTC CAG GGA CCT GGT CTG ACT 99
 Leu Val Leu Phe Val Leu Leu Ala Asn Val Gin Gly Pro Gly Leu Thr
 -10 -5 1

GAT TGG TTA TTT CCC AGG AGA TGT CCC AAA ATC AGA GAA GAA TGT GAA 147
 Asp Trp Leu Phe Pro Arg Arg Cys Pro Lys Ile Arg Glu Glu Cys Glu
 5 10 15 20

TTC CAA GAA AGG GAT GTG TGT ACA AAG GAC AGA CAA TGC CGA 189
 Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Val Cys Thr Lys Asp Arg Gln Cys Arg
 25 30

'2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 221:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 323 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 52..258
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 10..216
id R60167
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 235..319
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 194..278
id R60167
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 143..258
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 90..205
id R17888
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 55..145
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..91
id R17888
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 235..316
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 183..264
id R17888
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 141..258
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

.. (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 85..202
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 56..144
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..89
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 235..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 180..264
id N40052
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 58..257
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..200
id AA039912
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 248..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 190..261
id AA039912
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 50..319
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..270
id RS4127
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(S) LOCATION: 90..194
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq NLLLLHCVSRSHS/QN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 221:

AGGAAAGGCC TGACCCACGCCA GTTCTTGGGT CTGTCTGCT GGCCTGGGT TGTGGTTGAG 60

GGCGTGTCTC CGCTCCTGTG CCCGGGAAG ATG STG CTA GGT GGT TGC CCG GTT	113
Met Val Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Val	
-35	-30
AGT TAC TTA CTT CTG TGC GGC CAG GCG GCT TTG CTG CTG GGG AAT TTA	161
Ser Tyr Leu Leu Leu Cys Gly Gln Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Gly Asn Leu	
-25	-20
CTT CTG CTG CAT TGT GTG TCT CGG AGC CAC TCG CAA AAT GCG ACC GCT	309
Leu Leu Leu His Cys Val Ser Arg Ser His Ser Gln Asn Ala Thr Ala	
-10	-5
GAG CCT GAG CTC ACA TCC GCT GGC GCC CCC AGC CGG AGG GCC CGG GGG	257
Glu Pro Glu Leu Thr Ser Ala Gly Ala Pro Ser Arg Arg Ala Pro Gly	
10	15
GTG CTG CGA GCT GGG AAT ATG GCG ACC CCC ACT CTC CCG TCA TCC TCT	305
Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Asn Met Ala Thr Pro Thr Leu Arg Ser Ser Ser	
25	30
GCT CTT ACC TAC CTT GGG	323
Ala Leu Thr Tyr Leu Gly	
40	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 222:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 165 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 31..143
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 271..383
id W16767
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 34..87
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq LLSSLPLVLLG/WE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 222:

ATGCCAGACTT CTGACCCCTT GGGCAACAGC CAG ATG GAG ACT GGT CGC CTT TCG 54

173

Met Glu Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu
-15

AGC CTC AGC TCT CTT CCT CTT GTT CTC CTA GGG TGG GAG TAC AGC AGC 102
Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Leu Leu Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ser Ser
-10 -5 1 5

CAA ACG CTG AAC TTA GTC CCA TCC ACT TCC ATC TTA TCC TTT GTG CCC 150
Gln Thr Leu Asn Leu Val Pro Ser Thr Ser Ile Leu Ser Phe Val Pro
10 15 20

TTC ATC CCC CGA GTG 165
Phe Ile Pro Arg Val
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 223:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 201 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (E) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 24..203
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..180
id HSC1PF091
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 114..203
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 73..167
id H03709
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 35..107
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..73
id H03709
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 25..81

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (C) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.2
 seq QVLALVLVAALWG/GT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 223:

AAAGTAGAAG ACAGCGGCGT TGCC ATG GCG GCG TCT CTG GGG CAG GTG TTG	51
Met Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln Val Leu	
-15	
GCT CTG GTG CTG GTG GCC GCT CTG TGG GGT GGC ACG CAG CCG CTS CTG	99
Ala Leu Val Leu Val Ala Ala Leu Trp Gly Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu	
-10	
AAG CGG GCC TCC GCC GGC CTG CAG CGG GTT CAT GAG CCG ACC TGG GCC	147
Lys Arg Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Gln Arg Val His Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala	
10	
15	
CAG CAG TTG CTA CAG GAG ATG AAG ACC CTC TTC TTG AAT ACT GAG TAC	195
Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Met Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Thr Glu Tyr	
25	
30	
35	
CTG ATG	201
Leu Met	
40	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 224:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 462 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 6..119
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
 region 1..114
 id N83684
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 147..241
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
 region 1:2..206
 id N83684
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 283..323
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 245..285
id N83684
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 327..361
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 287..321
id N83684
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..299
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 177..326
id H94179
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 23..109
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 41..127
id H94179
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 17..90
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..74
id RA093069
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 144..194
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 123..173
id AA093069
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..249
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 158..297
id TA100

est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 211..387
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq FLLGISNLSQVRA/SN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 224:

AGCGGGTGTT GAGAGCGGTG TGGTAGGTGT TGTAGCCGCT ATGGTGAAGT TCGCTTTGTA	60
GC GGCCCCGG CTAGAGAGTT GGCCTGTTCC CTGCCTTTGT GACCCGGAGG AGCTTTGGG	120
GTCGCGTCAAG CCCCTGGCCT GAGGCAGCGA DCTGGTTTGT GGCCTGTTG ATT CCT GTCA	180
GAGGTTTGCT GACCCAAGAC AGTATCGAAA ATG CAT ATT AAG TCA ATT ATT CTA	234
Met His Ile Lys Ser Ile Ile Leu	
-55	
GAG GGA TTC AAG TCC TAT GCT CAG AGG ACC GAA GTC AAT GGT TTT GAC	282
Glu Gly Phe Lys Ser Tyr Ala Gin Arg Thr Glu Val Asn Gly Phe Asp	
-50 -45	-40
CCC CTC TTC AAT GCT ATC ACT GGC TTA AAT GGT AGT GGG AAA TCC AAC	330
Pro Leu Phe Asn Ala Ile Thr Gly Leu Asn Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn	
-35 -30	-25 -20
ATA TTG GAC TCC ATC TGC TTT TTG CTG GGC ATC TCC AAC CTG TCT CAG	378
Ile Leu Asp Ser Ile Cys Phe Leu Leu Gly Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Gln	
-15	-10 -5
GTT CGG GCT TCT AAT TTA CAA GAT TTA GTT TAC AAA AAT GGG CAG GCT	426
Val Arg Ala Ser Asn Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Lys Asn Gly Gln Ala	
1 5 10	
GGT ATT ACC AAA GCC TCT GTG TCA ATC AMT TTT GAT	462
Gly Ile Thr Lys Ala Ser Val Ser Ile Xaa Phe Asp	
15 20 25	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 225:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 473 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 280..404

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 165..289
id N46466
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 76..168
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 52..144
id N46466
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 405..469
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 289..353
id N46466
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(405..469)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 180..244
id W86648
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(343..404)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 244..305
id W86648
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(297..347)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 302..352
id W86648
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 273..358
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 38..123
id W86523
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 357..404
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 123..170
id W86523
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 405..436
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 170..201
id W86523
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 285..341
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8
seq WGFLCVLFTA VHP/A?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 225:

AAGMSAGGGG AAGGCCCAA GGTACACAG CTGGATGTG GCAGAGCTGG GGTTCCAGCT	60
CCTGTTCCA TTGCTGGACA GCTGCCACAT CTGGCACCCA ATTTAGGACC CCGCGGGGAG	120
GCCCAAGCCC CGGGGGTGGC GGGGGATCCT AGAGGAAGT GGCAAGGCCA GGACCCCTGGA	180
GCAGAGCCAG AGTAGAAAAC TGAGGCTCTG AGAGATGAAG CTACTTGCCA AGGTACCGCA	240
GCACAGTCAC ATCCTACTGA ACATCATCCT GTTCTCTGGG TGGA ATG TCA CCA TCG Met Ser Pro Ser	296
CCC AGG TGG GGA TTT TTG TGT GTT TTG TTC ACT GCT GTA CAC CCA GCC Pro Arg Trp Gly Phe Leu Cys Val Leu Phe Thr Ala Val His Pro Ala -15 . -10 -5 1	344
CCC AGC ACA GCG CCT GTC CAG GAC AAG TGC CCA GTA AAC ACT TGG GAA Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Val Gln Asp Lys Cys Pro Val Asn Thr Trp Glu 5 10 15	392
GCA ATG CAB VMG GTC CTC CCA GCA GCT CCT GCA AAC AGA CCC CCG ACC Ala Met Xaa Xaa Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Asn Arg Pro Pro Thr 20 25 30	440
CAA GCC TTT CCT TCT GCM TCC ACT GCC ACA GGG Gln Ala Phe Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Thr Gly 35 40	473

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 226:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 250 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID

-- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: complement(1..189)
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
 region 1..189
 id R47502
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 56..127
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.8
 seq FLLCLCIAYWAST/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 226:

AATTCTCATC GCGATTGCAC TCATCAAAGA AGCCAGCAGG GCTGTGGGAT ACGTC ATG	58
Met	
TGC TCC TTG CTC TAC CCA CTG GTC ACC TTC TTC TTG CTG TGC CTC TGC	106
Cys Ser Leu Leu Tyr Pro Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Leu Leu Cys Leu Cys	
-20	-15
	-10
ATC GCC TAC TGG GCC AGC ACT GCT GTC TTC CTG TCC ACT TCC AAC GAA	154
Ile Ala Tyr Trp Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Asn Glu	
-5	1
	5
GCG GTC TAT AAG ATC TTT GAT GAC AGC CCC TGC CCA TTT ACT GCG AAA	202
Ala Val Tyr Lys Ile Phe Asp Asp Ser Pro Cys Pro Phe Thr Ala Lys	
10	15
	20
	25
ACC TGC AAC CCA GAG ACC TTC CCC TCC TCC AAT GAG CCC CGC CAT GGG	250
Thr Cys Asn Pro Glu Thr Phe Pro Ser Ser Asn Glu Pro Arg His Gly	
30	35
	40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 227:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 176 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(51..119)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 404..472
id AA099571
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(118..174)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 348..404
id AA099571
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 24..71
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.6
seq FLFFSTLFSSIFT/EA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 227:

AAAAGCTTG GAGATATTGA ATC ATG TTA CCA TTT CTG TTT TCC ACC CTG 53
Met Leu Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Ser Thr Leu
-15 -10

TTT TCT TCC ATA TTT ACT GAA GCT CAG AAG CAG TAT TGG GTC TGC AAC 101
Phe Ser Ser Ile Phe Thr Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Tyr Trp Val Cys Asn
-5 1 5 10

TCA TCC GAT GCA AGT ATT CAT ACA CCT ACT GTG ATA AAA TGC AAT ACC 149
Ser Ser Asp Ala Ser Ile His Thr Pro Thr Val Ile Lys Cys Asn Thr
15 20 25

CAA TTT CAA TTA ATG TTA ACC CCT GGG 176
Gln Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Thr Pro Gly
30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 228:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 383 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 103..248
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 12..157
id W56658
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 255..385
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 164..294
id W56658
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 18..248
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..231
id AA127477
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 123..385
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..263
id N40410
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(340..371)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 354..385
id R93185
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 126..167
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq VALNLILVPCCAA/WC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 228:

AATTGTATGT TACGATGTTG TATTGATTTT TAAGAAAAGTA ATTKRATTTG TAAAACCTCT 60
GCTCGTTAC ACTGCACATT GAATACAGGT AACTAATTGG WWGGAGAGGG GAGGTCACTC 120
TTTG ATG GTG GCC CTG AAC CTC ATT CTG GTT CCC TGC TGC GCT GCT TGG 170

182

Met Val Ala Leu Asn Leu Ile Leu Val Pro Cys Cys Ala Ala Trp		
-10	-5	1
TGT GAC CCA CGG AGG ATC CAC TCC CAG GAT GAC GTG CTC CGT AGC TCT		218
Cys Asp Pro Arg Arg Ile His Ser Gln Asp Asp Val Leu Arg Ser Ser		
5	10	15
GCT GCT GAT ACT GGG TCT GCG ATG CAG CGG CGT GAG GCC TGG GCT GGT		266
Ala Ala Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Met Gln Arg Arg Glu Ala Trp Ala Gly		
20	25	30
TGG AGA AGG TCA CAA CCC TTC TCT GTT GGT CTG CCT TCT GCT GAA AGA		314
Trp Arg Arg Ser Gln Pro Phe Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Glu Arg		
35	40	45
CTC GAG AAC CAA CCA GGG AAG CTG TCC TGG AGG TCC CTG GTC GGA GAG		362
Leu Glu Asn Gln Pro Gly Lys Leu Ser Trp Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Glu		
50	55	60
GGA CAT AGA ATC TGT GAC CTC		383
Gly His Arg Ile Cys Asp Leu		
70		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 229:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 372 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 83..291
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 69..277
id AA149265
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 12..57
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 1..46
id AA149265
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 321..351
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

-- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 310..340
id AA149265
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 81..372
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 53..344
id W39570
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 27..57
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 2..32
id W39570
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 81..372
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 55..346
id N41332
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 24..57
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 1..34
id N41332
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 10..168
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq IAVGLGVAALAFGR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 229:

AGCCTTGCC ATG GCT GCC CGT GGT GTC ATC GCT CCA GTT GGC GAG ACT YTG 51
Met Ala Ala Arg Gly Val Ile Ala Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu
-50 -45 -40

CGC TAC GCT GAG TAC TTG CAG CCC TCG GCC AAA CGG CCA GAC GCC GAC 99
Arg Tyr Ala Glu Tyr Leu Gln Pro Ser Ala Lys Arg Pro Asp Ala Asp
-35 -30 -25

GTC GAC CAG CAG AGA CTG GTA AGA AGT TTG ATA GCT GTA GGA CTG GGT 147
Val Asp Gln Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Ser Leu Ile Ala Val Gly Leu Gly

184

--	-20	-15	-10	
GTG GCA GCT CTT GCA TTT GCA GGT CGC TAC GCA TTT CGG ATC TGG AAA				195
Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Gly Arg Tyr Ala Phe Arg Ile Trp Lys				
-5	1	5		
CCT CTA GAA CAA GTT ATC ACA GAA ACT GCA AAG AAG ATT TCA ACT CCT				243
Pro Leu Glu Gln Val Ile Thr Glu Thr Ala Lys Lys Ile Ser Thr Pro				
10	15	20	25	
AGC TTT TCA TCC TAC TAT AAA GGA GGA TTT GAA CAG AAA ATG AGT AGG				291
Ser Phe Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Gly Gly Phe Glu Gln Lys Met Ser Arg				
30	35	40		
CGA GAA GCT GGT CTT ATT TTA GGT GTA AGC CCA TCT GCT GCC AAG GCT				339
Arg Glu Ala Gly Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Gly Lys Ala				
45	50	55		
AAG ATT AGA ACA GCT CAT AGG AGA GTC ATG ATT				372
Lys Ile Arg Thr Ala His Arg Arg Val Met Ile				
60	65			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 230:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 254 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 3..249
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..247
id HUM225B05B
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 3..135
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..133
id HUM224A06B
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 131..183
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92

185

--
region 128..180
id HUM224A065
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 182..223
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 178..219
id HUM224A065
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(2..165)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..164
id R81598
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 126..170
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq KLKLLSLLRPSLC/IP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 230:

AACACAAGCA AAACCTTTAA ATATTGAAAT TGACAGTTAC ATGTTTCATA ACTTTGTATG 60
TCTATTGGTT GTGCAGGTGT AATTTTTCC CTTTTTGATT AGGGTTACAA AATTTAGAGA 120
CCAGT ATG ATT AAG TTG AAG CTC CTT AGC CTC CTT CGA CCT AGT CTC TGC 170
Met Ile Lys Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Pro Ser Leu Cys
-15 -10 -5
ATA CCT CAA CTT TTA CGT ACC AAT GCT ACT CTG CTG TTC ACA ATT GCC 218
Ile Pro Gln Leu Leu Arg Thr Asn Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Thr Ile Ala
1 5 10 15
TCA TGT AAT CTG CAG ATT CCT GCC TCC CCA CGA CGG 254
Ser Cys Asn Leu Gln Ile Pro Ala Ser Pro Arg Arg
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 231:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 143 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vii) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

.. (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 100..144
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
 region 95..139
 id T95163
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 56..105
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
 region 52..101
 id T95183
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 100..144
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
 region 101..145
 id R48890
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 73..105
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
 region 75..107
 id R48890
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 18..77
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.5
 seq GLCVLQLTTAVTS/AF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 231:

AACCTTCACA GTGTGAG ATG CCT AGT GTG AAC AGT GCT GGA TTA TGT GTC	50
Met Pro Ser Val Asn Ser Ala Gly Leu Cys Val	
-20	-15
Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr Ala Val Thr Ser Ala Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Val	
-5	1
AAT CCT TTC GAA RCT TTT CTC TCA AGG GGC TTT TGG CTA TGT GCT	143
Asn Pro Phe Glu Xaa Phe Leu Ser Arg Gly Phe Trp Leu Cys Ala	
10	15
15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 232:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 178 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(118..179)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 296..357
id T92237
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 86..145
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq ALFLLVSXYMIRS/GT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 232:

ACAGAGAMTA ACGATGTTTC TTATTGAAT CCAGTGAAAG TACTCATGCT TTGTGTTCTT 60

GGGAATTACT GAGTTCAAAT TCCTA ATG ATG CTT GGG TTA CAC TTT GCT TTG 112
Met Met Leu Gly Leu His Phe Ala Leu
-20 -15

TTT CTG CTA GTT TCT KTW TAT ATG ATC CGG AGT GGC ACT GGT ATT AAG 160
Phe Leu Val Ser Xaa Tyr Met Ile Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Lys
-10 -5 i 5

ATT GAA GAA GGT GGG CGG 178
Ile Glu Glu Gly Gly Arg
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 233:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 181 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) - ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 32..178
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 2..148
id H42393
est

(1x) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 35..178
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 5..148
id R67703
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 145..178
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 29..62
id W90193
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 38..76
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq MALLLSVLRVLLG/GF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 233:

GTC CTC CCT GTA CTG CTG GGC GGC TTC TTC GCG CTC GTG GGG TTG GCC 103
 Val Leu Arg Val Leu Leu Gly Gly Phe Phe Ala Leu Val Gly Leu Ala
 -5 1 5

AAG CTC TCG GAG GAG ATC TCG GCT CCA GTD TCG GAG CGG ATG AAT GCC 151
 Lys Leu Ser Glu Glu Ile Ser Ala Pro Val Ser Glu Arg Met Asn Ala
 10 15 20 25

CTG TTC GTR MAG TTT GCT GAG GTG CTC GGG 181
 Leu Phe Val Xaa Phe Ala Glu Val Val Leu Gly
 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 234:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 156 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 100..154
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 111..165
id HSC2EB021
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 100..154
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 37..91
id T31104
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 34..84
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq LWLSLVAWHWGAE/VL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 234:

ACTTTTTCA CGCTACTCCC CCGGAGTGCT TGG ATG TTG AAG AGT CTC TGG TTG	54
Met Leu Lys Ser Leu Trp Leu	
-15	

AGC CTT GTG GCC TGG CAC TGG GGT GAG GCT GTC CTC CTC TCC CCT CAT	102
Ser Leu Val Ala Trp His Trp Gly Glu Ala Val Leu Ser Pro His	
-10	
-5	5

CTC CCT GCA GCG GCA GAA TGG CCC CGG GCA GCG TGT GAT TCG GGA GGT	150
Leu Pro Ala Ala Ala Glu Trp Pro Arg Ala Ala Cys Asp Ser Gly Gly	
10	15
15	20

GAA CCG	156
Glu Pro	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 235:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 254 base pairs

(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 75..152
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 109..186
id R38459
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 148..200
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 183..235
id R38459
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 183..227
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq IVTWLLXSFMSSA/EE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 235:

AATACTTTGG CAGCTTCTTC ACGTCGGTCC TCTCCGCGCG CGGGTAGGAA CCGTCCACGG	60
CCTTAAAGAA GCCTCCTCAC CAGCCATACT TCCCATTGCC TCCAGCTGTT GCACGGAGGT	120
TTCACATCAT ATTTCCAGAA GGCTCCTGGA AACACTGAAAT ATGTGTCGCA TCCAGAGAGC	180
TG ATG GGG ATT GTG ACT TGG CTG CTG TMA TCC TTC ATG TCA AGC GCA	227
Met Gly Ile Val Thr Trp Leu Leu Xaa Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Ala	
-15 -10 -5	
GAA GAA TCT GTG TCA GCC CGC ACA CGG	254
Glu Glu Ser Val Ser Ala Arg Thr Arg	
1 5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 236:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 190 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 83..175
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 80..172
id T62095
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 37..82
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 35..80
id T62095
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 2..36
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..35
id T62095
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 71..187
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 85..201
id N43024
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 4..71
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 17..84
id N43024
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 37..187
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 26..176
id W42796
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 86..187
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 114..215
id AA030227
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 86..187
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 51..152
id AA118270
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 80..163
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq IGLMFLMLGCALP/IY

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 236:

GTAGCGCGTC TTGGGTCTCC CGGCTGCCGC TGCTGCCGCC	GCCGCCTCGG GTCGTGGAGC	60
CAGGAGCGAC GTCACCGCC ATG GCA GGC ATC AAA GCT TTG ATT AGT TTG TCC	Met Ala Gly Ile Lys Ala Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser	112
-25	-20	
TTT GGA GGA GCA ATC GGA CTG ATG TTT TTG ATG CTT GGA TGT GCC CTT	Phe Gly Ala Ile Gly Leu Met Phe Leu Met Leu Gly Cys Ala Leu	160
-15	-10	-5
CCA ATA TAC AAC AAA TAC TGG CCC CCC GGG		190
Pro Ile Tyr Asn Lys Tyr Trp Pro Pro Gly		
1	5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 237:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 222 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (E) LOCATION: complement(139..168)

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 270..299
id W73179
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(139..168)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 295..324
id R59325
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(113..144)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 218..249
id R06388
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 121..198
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq VKLVTLSVPTSLA/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 237:

ATTTGTTCCA AAGGTTCCAA TTATTCAAGA CTGCCTTGG CTTCTTTAC AACATGGATG 60
ATTCTATGTT ATGGGCACTG AAACTAAAAG AAACGTGGA AGGATTGGTA CCTTAGAGAA 120
ATG AAA AAG CAA AAA CAT CAG AAA TTA TGG TGT ATT TCT GTA AAG TTA 168
Met Lys Lys Gln Lys His Gln Lys Leu Trp Cys Ile Ser Val Lys Leu
-25 -20 -15
GTG ACA CTG AGT GTG CCC ACC TCT CTT GCC TCC TCT TTA ACC TCC CCT 215
Val Thr Leu Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Pro
-10 -5 1 5
ACA GGG 222
Thr Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 238:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 417 base pairs
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: complement(227..414)
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 94..281
id H53025
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 131..264
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 190..323
id H52956
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 285..318
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 347..380
id H52956
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 131..233
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 191..293
id H53024
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 227..272
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 288..333
id H53024
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 184..303
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq VLFALFVAFLLRC/KL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 238:

AAGTATCTCA CCATTTCTTT CTCTTCTGAA ACCACATTGG GTGCCAACAG AACTTGCTCT 60

CTGTCTCTT TCAAAATTAC CAACATGGAC CCCACCCATT TCTTCCTTG GAACTAAGGA 120
 ACGCCTGACT GATCATCTGA TACAGCAGTK CCTGAGCAGA ACACACACAC AAAAACAGGA 180
 CAG ATG GAT GGA ATA CCC ATG TCA ATG AAG AAT GAA ATG CCC ATG TCC 228
 Met Asp Gly Ile Pro Met Ser Met Lys Asn Glu Met Pro Ile Ser
 -40 -35 -30
 CAA CTA CTG ATG ATC ATC GCC CCC TCC TTG GGA TTT GTG CTC TTC GCA 276
 Gln Leu Leu Met Ile Ile Ala Pro Ser Leu Gly Phe Val Leu Phe Ala
 -25 -20 -15 -10
 TTG TTT GTG GCG TTT CTC CTG AGA GGG AAA CTC ATG GAA ACC TAT TGT 324
 Leu Phe Val Ala Phe Leu Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Met Glu Thr Tyr Cys
 -5 1 5
 TCG CAG AAA CAC ACA AGG CTA GAC TAC ATT GGA GAT AGT AAA AAT GTC 372
 Ser Gln Lys His Thr Arg Leu Asp Tyr Ile Gly Asp Ser Lys Asn Val
 10 15 20
 CTC AAT GAC GTG CAG CAT GGA AGG GAA GAC GAA GAC GGC CAT GGG 417
 Leu Asn Asp Val Gln His Gly Arg Glu Asp Glu Asp Gly His Gly
 25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 239:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 293 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 246..293
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 90..137
id H43824
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 246..293
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 93..110
id R73173
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 246..293

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
 region 112..159
 id H26792
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 21..191
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
 seq LAICSCLPGP GPA/LP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 239:

ACCTCGCTGC TCTTCATCCC ATG GGT GGA TTT TTG CAT CTC CCT GCT CTG TCT	53
Met Gly Gly Phe Leu His Leu Pro Ala Leu Ser	
-55	-50

TCC TCC TGT CTT TGG ACA TTT CCA CCG ATG TGT GTT CGC ATC TTC TCC	101
Ser Ser Cys Leu Trp Thr Phe Pro Pro Met Cys Val Arg Ile Phe Ser	
-45	-40
	-35

TAT GTT CCT TTA CCT ATC CTG ACC CCC AAA ACC ATA AAT CTC ATC CCC	149
Tyr Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Leu Thr Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Leu Ile Pro	
-30	-25
	-20
	-15

GTT CTG GCC ATC TGT TCC TGT CTT CCT GGC CCC GGG CCG GCC CTT CCT	197
Val Leu Ala Ile Cys Ser Cys Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Ala Leu Pro	
-10	-5
	1

CTT CCT GCC TTC CCG ACC CTC CTT GTG TCT TGG TAC CAC TGC CCC CCA	245
Leu Pro Ala Phe Pro Thr Leu Leu Val Ser Trp Tyr His Cys Pro Pro	
5	10
	15

CAG AAG AAG ACA GGC ATG ATG GAC ACG GAT GAT TTC CGC GCC TGC CCG	293
Gln Lys Lys Thr Gly Met Met Asp Thr Asp Asp Phe Arg Ala Cys Pro	
20	25
	30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 240:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 416 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 259..413
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99

197

region 165..319
id N46466
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 55..147
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 52..144
id N46466
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 252..338
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 38..124
id W86523
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 336..413
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 123..200
id W86523
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(322..413)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 214..305
id W36648
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(276..326)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 302..352
id W86648
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 264..320
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3
seq WGFLCVLFTAVHP/A?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 240:

GTCACACAGC TCGGATGTGG CAGAGSTGGG GTTCCAGTTG CTGWTCCCAT CGCTGGACAG 60

198

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 241:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 - (A) LENGTH: 432 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 60..386
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION:
 - identity 98
 - region 7..333
 - id AA035203
 - est

(ix) FEATURE:

 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 400..429
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION:
 - identity 100
 - region 349..373
 - id AA035203
 - est

(ix) FEATURE:

 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 77..429
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION:
 - identity 99

199

region 1..353
id H64963
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 50..328
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 10..288
id R97144
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 56..393
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 3..340
id N73170
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 14..300
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 2..288
id H13072
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: *sig_peptide*
 - (B) LOCATION: 154..381
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
sec :
I I A S A S T S P N T / O V

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 241:

ACTAAAAAA3 CACTGGATA AGGAAGGGCT GATGCGTTT AGAAGATGAA GGTAAGTAGA 60

AACCGTTGAT GGGACTGAGA AACCCAGAGT_X AAAACCTCTT TGGAGCTTCT GAGGACTTCAG 120

CTGGAAACCA² CGGGCACAGT TGGCAACACC ATC ATG ACA TCA CAA CCT GTT CCC 174
 Met Thr Ser Gln Pro Val Pro
 -73 -70

AAT GAG ACC ATC ATA GTG CTC CCA TCA AAT GTC ATC AAC TTC TCC CAA 222
Asn Glu Thr Ile Ile Val Leu Pro Ser Asn Val Ile Asn Phe Ser Gin
-65 -60 -55

GCA GAG AAA CCC GAA CCC ACC AAC CAG GGG CAG SAT ACC CTG AAG AAA 270
 Ala Glu Lys Pro Glu Pro Thr Asn Cln Gly Cln Asp Ser Leu Lys Lys
 -50 -45 -40

CAT CTA CAC GCA GAR RTC AAA GTT ATT CGG ACT ATC CAG ATC TTG TGT 318
 His Leu His Ala Glu Xaa Lys Val Ile Gly Thr Ile Gln Ile Leu Cys
 -35 -32 -25

200

GGC ATG ATG GTA TTG AGC TTG GGG ATC ATT TTG GCA TCT GCT TCC TTC	366
Gly Met Met Val Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile Ile Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Phe	
-20	-15
	-10
TCT CCA AAT TTT ACC CAA GTG ACT TCT ACA CTG TTG AAC TCT GCT TAC	414
Ser Pro Asn Phe Thr Gln Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Leu Asn Ser Ala Tyr	
-5	1
	5
	10
CCA TTC ATA GGA CCC GGG	432
Pro Phe Ile Gly Pro Gly	
15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 242:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 437 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 47..230
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 158..341
id AA040813
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 229..395
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 341..507
id AA040813
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 205..429
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 111..335
id H34584
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(325..422)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 325..323

201

id AA040149
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(215..269)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 381..435
id AA040149
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(279..327)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 321..369
id AA040149
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 57..329
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq IILRLPWLNRQTVV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 242:

ACGCTTCGTC CTCTGCAGTC AAGACCGCTGG GCGCGTCGRG GACTGGGATT TCAAAAT ATG	59
Met	
CGT CCA TTA GAG AAT GAT TTT TTC AAT TCT CCC CCA AGA AAA ACT GTT	107
Arg Ala Leu Glu Asn Asp Phe Phe Asn Ser Pro Pro Arg Lys Thr Val	
-90 -85 -80 -75	
CGG TTT GGT GGA ACT GTG ACA GAA GTC TTG CTG AAG TAC AAA AAG GGT	155
Arg Phe Gly Gly Thr Val Thr Glu Val Leu Leu Lys Tyr Lys Lys Gly	
-70 -65 -60	
GAA ACA AAT GAC TTT GAG TTG TTG AAG AAC CAG CTG TTA GAT CCA GAC	203
Glu Thr Asn Asp Phe Glu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gln Leu Leu Asp Pro Asp	
-55 -50 -45	
ATA AAG GAT GAC CAG ATC ATC AAC TGG CTG CTA GAA TTC CGT TCT TCT	251
Ile Lys Asp Asp Gln Ile Ile Asn Trp Leu Leu Glu Phe Arg Ser Ser	
-40 -35 -30	
GTC ATG TAC TTG ACA AAA GAC TTT GAG CAA CTT ATC AGT ATT ATA TTG	299
Val Met Tyr Leu Thr Lys Asp Phe Glu Gln Leu Ile Ser Ile Ile Leu	
-25 -20 -15	
AGA TTG CCT TTG TTG AAT AGA AGT CAA ACA GCA GTC GAA GAG TAT TTG	347
Arg Leu Pro Trp Leu Asn Arg Ser Gln Thr Val Glu Glu Tyr Leu	
-10 -5 5	
GCT TTT CCT CCT AAT CTT GTA TCA GCA GAG ACT CCT TTC CTC AGA CGG	395
Ala Phe Leu Gly Asn Leu Val Ser Ala Glu Thr Val Phe Leu Arg Pro	
10 15 20	

TGT CTC AGC ATG ATT GCT TCC CAT TTT GWG CCT CCC GAG CTG
Cys Leu Ser Met Ile Ala Ser His Phe Xaa Pro Pro Glu Leu
25 30 35

437

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 243:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 244 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 54..242
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 12..200
id R19497
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 78..242
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..165
id H75597
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 84..242
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..159
id H93398
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 122..243
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..122
id HUM030E11B
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 74..166
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

203

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq WAFSCGTWLPSRA/EW

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 243:

ATAGAAGGGG GTGGGGCCAC GTTTGCCTCC GCGCCATCAG GCCCCAGATA CGGGCGAGGT	60	
CCGCCTTTCAG TGT ATG GTT TTC CCT GCC AAA CGG TTC TGC TTG GTG CCA	109	
Met Val Phe Pro Ala Lys Arg Phe Cys Leu Val Pro		
-30	-25	-20
TCC ATG GAG GGC GTG CGC TGG GCC TTT TCC TGC GGC ACT TGG CTG CCG	157	
Ser Met Glu Gly Val Arg Trp Ala Phe Ser Cys Gly Thr Trp Leu Pro		
-15	-10	-5
AGC CGA GCC GAA TGG CTG CTG GCA GTG CGA TCG ATT CAG CCC GAG GAG	205	
Ser Arg Ala Glu Trp Leu Leu Ala Val Arg Ser Ile Gln Pro Glu Glu		
1	5	10
AAG GAG CGC ATT GGC CAG TTC GTC TTT GCC CGG GAC GGG	244	
Lys Glu Arg Ile Gly Gln Phe Val Phe Ala Arg Asp Gly		
15	20	25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 244:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 373 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 101..273
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
 region 159..331
 id W57194
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 95..340
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
 seq LTCLADLFHSIAT/XK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 244:

AAGAGGAGAA GGCTGGGTAT GAGGAAGCTG CTGTCTTTTC ACTGGATCAG ACGTAAATAT

```

TAACTGGACC TCTCTTAGA TTCTTTGCTC AATA ATG AAT TGT TTT CAG GGC ACC 115
                           Met Asn Cys Phe Glu Gly Thr
                                         -80

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-AAT GCC TCT GCT CTG GAA AAA GAC ATT GGT CCA GAG CAG TTT CCA ATC 163
Asn Ala Ser Ala Leu Glu Lys Asp Ile Gly Pro Glu Gln Phe Pro Ile
-75          -70           -65          -60

```

AAT GAA CAC TAT TTC GGA TTG GTC AAT TTT GGA AAC ACA TGC TAC TGT	211	
Asn Glu His Tyr Phe Gly Leu Val Asn Phe Gly Asn Thr Cys Tyr Cys		
-55	-50	-45

AAC TCC GTG CTT CAG GCA TTG TAC TCC TGC CGT CCA TTC CGG GAG AAT 259
 Asn Ser Val Leu Gln Ala Leu Tyr Ser Cys Arg Pro Phe Arg Glu Asn
 -40 -35 -30

GTG TTG GCA TAC AAG GCC CAG CAA AAG AAG AAG GAA AAC TTG CTG ACG 307
 Val Leu Ala Tyr Lys Ala Gln Gln Lys Lys Lys Glu Asn Leu Leu Thr
 -25 -20 -15

TGC CTG GCG GAC CTT TTC CAC AGC ATT GCC ACA SAG AAG AAG AAG GTT 355
 Cys Leu Ala Asp Leu Phe His Ser Ile Ala Thr Xaa Lys Lys Lys Val
 -10 -5 1 5

GBR TCA TCC CAC CTG GGG
Xaa Ser Ser His Leu Gly
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 245:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 184 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 73..182
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 68..177
id W60868
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 62..182
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 1..121
id C17761
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(150..182)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 185..217
id W60944
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 20..67
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq ALRVRXXXFGTRA/CR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 245:

AATTCGGAS CCGGGCAAG ATG GCA GCG GCG CTG CGC GTG CGT KGT TSA STG	52		
Met Ala Ala Ala Leu Arg Val Arg Xaa Xaa Xaa			
-15	-10		
TTC GGG ACG CGG GCC TGC AGG CGC CAT GGT CTT CCT CAC CGC GCA STC	100		
Phe Gly Thr Arg Ala Cys Arg Arg His Gly Leu Pro His Arg Ala Xaa			
-5	1	5	10
TGG CTG CGG AAT CGC GTC ASC GAC CGC TAG TTT CGG ATC CAG GAG GTG	148		
Trp Leu Arg Asn Arg Val Xaa Asp Arg Tyr Phe Arg Ile Gln Glu Val			
15	20	25	
CTG AAG CAS GCC AGG CAC TTC CGG GGA AGG AAA AGG	184		
Leu Lys Xaa Ala Arg His Phe Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg			
30	35		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 246:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 190 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 35..186
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..182
id AA058518
est

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 32..135
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..104
id T50012
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 134..186
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 102..154
id T50012
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 56..186
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 33..163
id H79942
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 21..135
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 3..117
id AA058605
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 134..186
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 115..167
id AA058605
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 48..186
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 1..139
id R37526
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 56..100
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq LLTHNILLSSHVPG/VG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 246:

CTAATCGAAA AGGGGGATT TCCGGTCCG GCCTGGCGAG AGTTTGTGCG GCGAC ATG	58
	Met
	-15
AAA CTG CTT ACC CAC AAT CTG CTG AGC TCG CAT GTG CGG GGG GTG GGG	106
Lys Leu Leu Thr His Asn Leu Leu Ser Ser His Val Arg Gly Val Gly	
-10	-5
	1
TCC CGT GGC TTC CCC CTG CGC CTC CAG GCC ACC GAG GTC CGT ATC TGC	154
Ser Arg Gly Phe Pro Leu Arg Leu Gln Ala Thr Glu Val Val Arg Ile Cys	
5	10
	15
CCT GTG GAA TTC AAC CCC AAC TTC GTG GCG CGA CGG	190
Pro Val Glu Phe Asn Pro Asn Phe Val Ala Arg Arg	
20	25
	30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 247:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 189 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 54..186
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 45..177
id HSC2KH091
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 9..52
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 1..44
id HSC2KH091
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 82..117
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..36
id AA09070;
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 129..186
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 36..93
id AA126596
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 93..131
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 1..39
id AA126596
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 122..181
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 40..99
id AA090640
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 88..117
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 8..37
id AA090640
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 99..186
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 1..88
id T36119
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 7..129
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq VSAGSLLLPAPOQA/EX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 247:

AACGGG ATG GGA TWC TTC TCA CGG CGC ACG TTC TGT GGG CGG AGT GGG 48
 Met Cys Phe Ser Arg Arg Thr Phe Cys Gly Arg Ser Cys
 -40 -35 -30

GGG AAG GCG GCG CGT CAG TTG STC CAA GTG TCC CGG CCT GAG GTG TGG 96

Arg Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Val Ser Arg Pro Glu Val Ser
-25 -20 -15

GCC GGA TCC STC CTT CTC CCG GCG CCT CAA GCG GAA GAS CAT TCC TCA 144
Ala Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Pro Gln Ala Glu Xaa His Ser Ser
-10 -5 1 5

WGR RTT TTG TAT CCA AGG CCC AAA AGT TTG TTA CCC AAG ATG GGG 189
Xaa Xaa Leu Tyr Pro Arg Pro Lys Ser Leu Leu Pro Lys Met Gly
10 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 248:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 237 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (E) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 132..235
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 94..197
id R36207
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 37..110
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..74
id R36207
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 41..194
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 1..154
id AAC00796
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 107..235
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 15..143
id AA091961

210

est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 141..193
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 33..85
id AA091520
- est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 190..237
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 81..128
id AA091520
- est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 109..142
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 2..35
id AA091520
- est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 1..165
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq CALSLPFDR?GASG/GR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 248:

ATG GAA GGA GGC GTT CGT CTA GAT TTG TCG GCT TGC GGG GAG ACT TCA	48
Met Glu Gly Gly Val Arg Leu Asp Leu Ser Ala Cys Gly Glu Thr Ser	
-55 -50 -15 -40	
GGA GTC GCT GTC TCT GAA CTT CCA GCC TCA GAG ACC GCC GCC CTT GTC	96
Gly Val Ala Val Ser Glu Leu Pro Ala Ser Glu Thr Ala Ala Leu Val	
-35 -30 -25	
CCC GAG GGC CAT GGG CCG GGT CTC AGG GCT TGT GCC CTC TCG CTT CCT	144
Pro Glu Gly His Gly Pro Gly Leu Arg Ala Cys Ala Leu Ser Leu Pro	
-20 -15 -10	
GAC GCT CCT GGC GCA TCT GGT GGT CGT CAT GAG CTT ATT CTG GTC CCG	192
Asp Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg His His Leu Ile Leu Val Pro	
-5 5	
GGA CAG CAA CAT ACA GGC CTG CCT GCC TCT GAG GGT CAC CCC CAG	237
Gly Gln Gln His Thr Gly Leu Pro Ala Ser His Val His Pro Gln	
10 15 20	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 249:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 216 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 144..213
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..70
id N53816
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 21..63
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..43
id T34269
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 163..204
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq TLLSFAALTAAAFS/VL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 249:

AAGCGCCGGA HGCGGTGAGG CACAGATGAG TAACGTGAAT TTGTCCGTCT CGGRCTTCTG 60
GAGGTAAGGC GGTCGTCAGC CTATCTCTTC TGCTGGCTGG GCTCAATGCC GCGGGTGAGC 120
GTTCCGGCCGA GGCTGCTCCT ACCCTTGAGT GATGTGCCPT GA ATG ACG CTG CTT 174
Net Thr Leu Leu
TCA TTC GCT GCT CTC ACG GCT GCT TTC TCC GTC CTC CCC AAG 216
Ser Phe Ala Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Phe Ser Val Leu Pro Lys
-10 -5 !

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 250:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 269 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE

- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 46..271
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 36..261
id HSC3IF011
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 11..44
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 2..35
id HSC3IF011
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 50..271
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 39..260
id N28442
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 18..234
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (U) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..217
id HUM517C01B
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 125..215
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..91
id T77607
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 217..271
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 92..146
id T77607
est

(ix) - FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 36..98
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq GLSKLQFAPFSSA/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 250:

AGTGGTTGCN GGAAGTTGAG CGGCGGCAAG AAATA ATG GCG GCA GCT ACG GGG Met Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly	53		
-20			
GAT CCT GGA CTC TCT AAA CTG CAG TTT GCC CCT TTT AGT AGT GCC TTG Asp Pro Gly Leu Ser Lys Leu Gln Phe Ala Pro Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu	101		
-15	-10	-5	1
GAT GTT GGG TTT TGG CAT GAG TTG ACC CAG AAG AAG CTG AAC GAG TAT Asp Val Gly Phe Trp His Glu Leu Thr Gln Lys Lys Leu Asn Glu Tyr	149		
5	10	15	
CGG CTG GAT GAA GCT CCC AAG GAC ATT AAG GGT TAT TAC TAC AAT GGT Arg Leu Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asp Ile Lys Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr Asn Gly	197		
20	25	30	
GAC TCT GCT GGG MTG CCA GCT CGC TTA ACA TTG GAG TTC AGT GCT TIT Asp Ser Ala Gly Xaa Pro Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu Glu Phe Ser Ala Phe	245		
35	40	45	
GAC ATG AGT GCT CCC ACC CCA AGC Asp Met Ser Ala Pro Thr Pro Ser	266		
50	55		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 251:

(2) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 145 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(2x) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 39..143
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 50..154
id R50695
est

(2) FEATURES:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 3..45
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
 region 15..57
 id R50695
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 81..143
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
 region 104..166
 id R94786
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 81..143
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
 region 105..167
 id T98442
 est

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 50..130
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
 seq LSKSLLLVPSPXLS/LL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 251:

AAGCTTCCCC TCCCCCGGGCG CCCTCTGGGG CTCCGAGCCC GGCAGGACC ATG TTC ACC	58
Met Phe Thr	
	-25

AGC ACC GGC TCC AGT GGG CTC TAC AAG GCG CCT CTG TCG AAG AGC CTT	106
Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser Lys Ser Leu	
-20	-15
	-10

CTG CTG GTC CCC AGT RCC CTC TCC CTC CTG CSC GCC CAG	145
Leu Leu Val Pro Ser Xaa Leu Ser Leu Leu Xaa Ala Cln	
-5	1
	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 252:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 427 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

-- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 137..291
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 138..292
id AA121372
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 6..91
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..86
id AA121372
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 318..397
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 322..401
id AA121372
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 95..132
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 94..131
id AA121372
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 284..313
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 286..315
id AA121372
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 2..102
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 15..115
id 753974
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..253
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

216

(C) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 167..275
id T53974
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 95..171
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 111..187
id T53974
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 2..102
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 15..115
id R09314
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 95..171
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 111..187
id R09314
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 150..222
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 167..239
id R09314
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 179..298
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ITLVSAAPGKVIC/EM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 252:

AAAATCGCGG ACCACCGGGG CTGCCAKCTC GCCTGACTCC CGGCCTCTTG CGCTCCTAGG	60
GGCGGAGAAG GGTGCGGGCT CTTCGCCCTT TGTGTCCTTC TTTCACTAAC TTCTGGACTT	120
TCCAGCTCTT CCCAAGTTCG TTCTTGGCA AAGCCCAAG GCTGGAAAC CGTCCACG	178
ATG ACC AGC ATG ACT CAG TCT CTG CGG GAG GTG ATA AGG GCC ATG ACC	226
Met Thr Ser Met Thr Gln Ser Leu Arg Glu Val Ile Lys Ala Met Thr	
-46	-35
	-30
	-25

AAG GCT CGC AAT TTT GAG AGA GTT TTG GGA AAG ATT ACT CTT GTC TCT	274	
Lys Ala Arg Asn Phe Glu Arg Val Leu Gly Lys Ile Thr Leu Val Ser		
-20	-15	-10
GCT GCT CCT GGG AAA GTG ATT TGT GAA ATG AAA GTA GAA GAA GAG CAT	322	
Ala Ala Pro Gly Lys Val Ile Cys Glu Met Lys Val Glu Glu His		
-5	1	5
ACC AAT GCA ATA GGC ACT CTC CAC GGC SGT TTG ACA GCC ACG TTA GTA	370	
Thr Asn Ala Ile Gly Thr Leu His Gly Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Val		
10	15	20
GAT AAC ATA TCA ACA ATG GCT CTG CTA TGC ACG GAA AGG GGA GCA CCC	418	
Asp Asn Ile Ser Thr Met Ala Leu Leu Cys Thr Glu Arg Gly Ala Pro		
25	30	35
GGA GTC AGT	427	
Gly Val Ser		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 253:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 332 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 2..285
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 8..291
id T31110
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 278..331
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 285..338
id T31110
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 2..329
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 6..333
id T03344
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 2..329
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
 region 7..334
 id T35807
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 9..331
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
 region 1..323
 id T33763
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 15..331
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
 region 1..317
 id AA132848
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 75..293
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
 seq DIIISGLVPGSTT/LH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 253:

AAGCGAGCCC AGGCGGCAGT CTTGATTCCC TTTGGCCAG CAGTTTTAG GCTCTGTCAGT	60
ACTGCACTGC AAGA ATG GCA GAT TTT GGG ATC TCT GCT GGC CAG TTT GTG	110
Met Ala Asp Phe Gly Ile Ser Ala Gly Gln Phe Val	
-70	-65
GCA GTS GTC TGG GAT AAG TCA TCC CCA GTG GAG GCT CTG AAA GGT CTG	158
Ala Val Val Trp Asp Lys Ser Ser Pro Val Glu Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu	
-60	-55
GTG GAT AAG CTT CAA GCG TTA ACC GGC AAT GAG GGC CGC GTG TCT GTG	206
Val Asp Lys Leu Gln Ala Leu Thr Gly Asn Glu Gly Arg Val Ser Val	
-45	-35
GAA AAC ATC AAG CAG CTG TTG CAA TCT GCC CAC AAA GAA TCC AGC BTT	254
Glu Asn Ile Lys Gln Leu Leu Gln Ser Ala His Lys Glu Ser Ser Xaa	
-25	-20
-15	
GAC ATT ATT TTG TCA GGT TTA GTC CCA GGA AGC ACC ACT CTG CAC AGT	302
Asp Ile Ile Leu Ser Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Thr Leu His Ser	
-10	-5
1	
SCT GAG ATT TTG GCT GAA ATC GCG TGG GTC	332

Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala Glu Ile Ala Arg Val
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 254:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 36..128
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 13..105
id AAI15592
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 84..125
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq GILLGLLLLGHLT/VR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 254:

AACAGACGCT GCGGGCCACC AGAAGTTTGA GCCTCTTTGG TAGCAGGAGG CTGGAAAGAAA 60

GGACAGAAAGT AGCTCTGGCT GTG ATG GGG ATC TTA CTG GGC CTG CTA CTC CTG 113
Mat Gly Ile Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu
-10 -5

GGG CAC CTA ACA GTG AGA 131
Gly His Leu Thr Val Arg
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 255:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 486 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 13..53
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
 region 1..41
 id AA063860
 est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 55..111
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
 seq LLLGQRCSLKVG/QE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 255:

AAATCTTCAG	GGCAGCTCCC	AGAGCATGGA	TCCCTCCTGA	TTCCACTCAG	CCCCG ATG	57
					Met	
TTC CTC ACA GTC AAG CTG CTC CTG	GGC CAG AGA TGC AGT CTG AAG GTG					105
Phe Leu Thr Val Lys Leu Leu	Gly Gln Arg Cys Ser Leu Lys Val					
-15	-10				-5	
TCA GGG CAA GAG AGT GTA GCC ACG CTG AAG AGA CTG GTG TCC AGG CGG						153
Ser Gly Gln Glu Ser Val Ala Thr Leu Lys Arg Leu Val Ser Arg Arg						
1	5			10		
CTG AAG GTG CCT GAG GAG CAG CAG CAC CTG CTT TTC CGT GGC CAG CTC						201
Leu Lys Val Pro Glu Glu Gln Gln His Leu Leu Phe Arg Gly Gln Leu						
15	20			25		30
CTG GAG GAT GAC AAG CAC CTC TCT GAC TAC TGC ATT GGG CCC AAT GCC						249
Leu Glu Asp Asp Lys His Leu Ser Asp Tyr Cys Ile Gly Pro Asn Ala						
35	40			45		
TCT ATC AAT GTC ATC ATG CAG CCC TTG GAG AAG ATG GCG CTA AAG GAG						297
Ser Ile Asn Val Ile Met Gln Pro Leu Glu Lys Met Ala Leu Lys Glu						
50	55			60		
GCC CAC CAG CCG CAG ACC CAG CCC CTG TGG CAC CAG CTG GGA CTG GTC						345
Ala His Gln Pro Gln Thr Gln Pro Leu Trp His Gln Leu Gly Leu Val						
65	70			75		
CTA GCT AAA CAC TTT GAA CCA CAG GAT GCC AAG GCC GTG CTG CAG CTG						393
Leu Ala Lys His Phe Glu Pro Gln Asp Ala Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Leu						
80	85			90		
CTA AGG CAG GAG CAC GAR GAG CCC CTC CAG AAG ATA AGC CTG GAG CAC						441
Leu Arg Cln Cln His Glu Cln Arg Leu Cln Lys Ile Ser Leu Glu His						
95	100			105		110
CTG GAG CAG CTC GCC CAG TAC CTC CTG GCA GAG GAG CTC ACG TGG						486
Leu Glu Gln Leu Ala Gln Tyr Leu Leu Ala Glu Glu Leu Thr Trp						
115	120			125		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 256:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 411 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(195..411)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 86..302
id AA062591
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 94..189
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq RLLSSLLLTMSSNN/NP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 256:

GGCGACGCCG CCATTTGGA GTCTTCCCTA AGGATCCTCT ACCGGCTTT CGAGTCAGTG	60
CTGCCGCCGC TCCCCGCGGC TTTGCAGAGC AGG ATG AAT GTG ATA GAC CAC GTG	114
Met Asn Val Ile Asp His Val	
-30	
CGG GAC ATG CCG GCC GCG GGG CTG CAC TCC AAC GTG CCG CTC CTC AGC	162
Arg Asp Met Ala Ala Gly Leu His Ser Asn Val Arg Leu Leu Ser	
-25	
-20	-15
-10	
AGC TTG TTA CCT ACA ATG AGT AAT AAC AAC CCT GAG TTA TTC TCC CCA	210
Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Met Ser Asn Asn Asn Pro Glu Leu Phe Ser Pro	
-5	1
5	
CCT CAG AAG TAC CAG CTT TTG GTG TAT CAT GCA GAT TCT CTC TTT CAT	258
Pro Gln Lys Tyr Gln Leu Leu Val Tyr His Ala Asp Ser Leu Phe His	
10	15
20	
GAT AAG GAA TAT CGG AAT GCT GTG AGT AAG TAT ACC ATG GCT TTA CAG	306
Asp Lys Glu Tyr Arg Asn Ala Val Ser Lys Tyr Thr Met Ala Leu Gln	
25	30
35	
CAG AAG AAT CGG CTA AGT AAA ACT TTA AAA GTG AGA CCT TCA ACT GGA	354
Gln Lys Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys Thr Ser Lys Val Arg Pro Ser Thr Gly	
40	45
50	55

AAT TCT GCA TCT ACT CCA CAA AGT CAG TGT CTT CCA TCT GAA ATT GAA 402
 Asn Ser Ala Ser Thr Pro Gln Ser Gln Cys Leu Pro Ser Glu Ile Glu
 60 65 70

GTG AAA TAC 411
 Val Lys Tyr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 257:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 232 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(184..228)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 99..143
id AA122158
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 56..178
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq RVLCPPLXAAAAP/KR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 257:

AAGTAGCTCT CTAGGCCTGG GKRCGGAGG GAGGGAGGGCG GGCAGAGKWG GGGAG ATG 58
 Met

GGC ACC CCC AGT CTT TCC ATC CTC CTC ATA GGG GCA CCC GAA TCC CCT 106
 Gly Thr Pro Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Ile Gly Ala Pro Glu Ser Pro
 -40 -35 -30 -25

ATT CCT TAT TTC CCC TAT CAC TCA GGC ACT GGC AGG GTC CTT TGC CCA 154
 Ile Pro Tyr Phe Pro Tyr His Ser Gly Thr Gly Arg Val Leu Cys Pro
 -20 -15 -10

CTC CTG TWG GCC GCT GCG GCT CCA AAG CGA GAT GTG CCT GAG ACA GGT 202
 Leu Leu Xaa Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Lys Arg Asp Val Pro Glu Thr Gly
 -3 1 5

TTG ACC ACC CAA CTG AAA AGT CAT CCT CGG 232
 Leu Thr Arg Gln Leu Lys Arg His Pro Gly
 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 258:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 216 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 28..211
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 149..332
id H15076
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 28..139
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 147..258
id R18367
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 138..179
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 258..299
id R18367
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 46..123
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq HALEVLCILLYAMS/HN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 258:

AAATAATTGA TTCCCTGTGT CTGGAATACC TGACCCCTTCC TGGAT ATG GTG TAC CAC 57
Met Val Tyr His
-25

GCG CTC CAC ACC CCG GAT GAT TAC CAT GCC CTG TTC GTG CTC TGC 105
Ala Leu Asp Ser Pro Asp Asp Tyr His Ala Leu Phe Val Leu Cys
-20 -15 -10

224

CTC CTC TAT GCC ATG TCT CAT AAT AAA GGC ATG GAT CCT GAA AAA TTA	153
Leu Leu Tyr Ala Met Ser His Asn Lys Gly Met Asp Pro Glu Lys Leu	
-5 1 5 10	
 GAG CGA ATC CAG CTC CCC GTG CCA AAT GCG GCG GAG AAG ACC ACC TAC	201
Glu Arg Ile Gln Leu Pro Val Pro Asn Ala Ala Glu Lys Thr Thr Tyr	
15 20 25	
 AAC CAC CCG CAT GGG	216
Asn His Pro His Gly	
30	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 259:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 103 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(2..103)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 148..249
id HSB79F042
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 32..73
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq FIVLSMWLCCGFE/IL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 259:

AACTTGGTGA CTCTAGGTGA CTGGTCGACA G ATG TTC ATT GTA CTA TCA ATG	52
Met Phe Ile Val Leu Ser Met	
-5 1 5 10	
 TGG CTT TGC TGT GGG TTT GAA ATT TTG CAA ACT AAG AGT TGG GTG GCA	100
Trp Leu Cys Cys Gly Phe Glu Ile Leu Gln Thr Lys Ser Trp Val Ala	
-5 1 5	
 GGG	103
Gly	
10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 260:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 351 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(184..281)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 2..99
id T07232
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(103..170)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 113..180
id T07232
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 42..106
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 20..84
id AA099117
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 280..324
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.0
seq VVILSSXVPLAAM/GV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 260:

ACAGACCCGG	AAATCGGGG	ATTCCTCGGG	GCCACGCCCT	GGGAAGCCTG	CACCGGCC	60
CACAAATTCT	AGCAGTGCCA	AGAAGAAGGA	TAAAAGAGTT	CAAGGTAAAC	AGTGTCAAGGA	120
TCTCTTTAAG	GAACATGGTT	TTCTCTTTC	ATTACGTGCT	TTGGAGGAA	AAAAAAACA	180
GGCCAGAGAA	GGGGGCCTGT	GGCTTACTT	CCTTGTAGTC	ACACCTGTGG	GGATTGTGGG	240
TCTGGCCATC	CCAGGCCCTGB	GGCGAGGGCT	GTGTCAGGA	ATG GTG GTC ATT		294
				Met Val Val Val Ile		

- 15

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TTG AGC AGT GYA GTT CCC TTG GCA GCC ATG GGG GTC ATG GGC TGT GTC 342
Leu Ser Ser Xaa Val Pro Leu Ala Ala Met Gly Val Met Gly Cys Val
-10          -5           1           5

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CGG GTG TGG 351
Arg Val Trp

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 261:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 201 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 16..62
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 463..509
id AA069619
est
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..45
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq AECSSLLHPSVRG/SI
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 261:

ATG TTG GCA GAA TGC AGT TCC TTA CTG CAT CCA TCA GTT AGA GGC TCG 48
 Met Leu Ala Glu Cys Ser Ser Leu Leu His Pro Ser Val Arg Gly Ser
 15 -10 -5 1

ATC CCA GAG GCC ACC TGC CGT GTC CTG CCA TGT GGC CCT CTC CAC AAC 96
 Ile Pro Glu Ala Thr Cys Arg Val Leu Pro Cys Gly Pro Leu His Asn
 5 10 15

ATG GCA GTT TGC TCT TGG AAG GCT AGC AGG AGC TTC TAC TGG AAC TTC 144
 Met Ala Val Cys Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Arg Ser Phe Tyr Cys Asn Phe
 20 25 30

AGA TCT CTC CGA CTT GGT GTC TCT GAC TTC TTG ATT CTT TTC CAA AAG 192
 Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser Asp Phe Leu Ile Leu Phe Gln Lys
 35 40 45

201

Gly Leu Gly
50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 262:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 146 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 76..141
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 50..115
id R25850
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 89..141
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 49..101
id N44651
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 85..141
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 38..94
id N31513
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 54..98
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq MARLLGLCAWARK/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 262:

AACTCTGTCA CCTCCGCTGG AAGGAGTGGA ACCCAGACTT GCTGGTCTGA TCC ATG 56
Met -15

CAG ATG GCC AGG CTC TTA GCC CTC TGT GCC TGG GCA CGG AAG TCG GTG 104

Gln Met Ala Arg Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Ala Trp Ala Arg Lys Ser Val
-10 -5 1

CGG ATG GCC AGC TCC AGG ATG ACC CGC CGG GAC CCG CCA AGG
Arg Met Ala Ser Ser Arg Met Thr Arg Arg Asp Pro Pro Arg
5 10 15

146

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 263:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 231 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(44..83)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 313..352
id R56475
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(73..226)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 136..289
id TC5392
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(73..226)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 161..314
id HUM030E12A
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(72..226)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 161..315
id HUM016H07A
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: others

- (B) LOCATION: complement(131..226)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 168..213
id H08767
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(39..77)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 326..364
id H08767
est

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: *sig_peptide*
(B) LOCATION: 91..219
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq LISVLYLIPKTL/TN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 263:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 264:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 361 base pa
(B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
(C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBL
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

1300 FEATURES:

(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 53..342
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 19..308
id C18012
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 123..349
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 112..338
id AA058608
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 22..83
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 12..73
id AA058608
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 103..331
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 87..315
id N42002
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 19..87
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 97
region 1..69
id R13667
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 139..361
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 25..247
id AA1510C3
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 17..85
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq FLPPPLXRAFACRG/CQ

(x) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 264:

AAGGGGGCGT GGGGCC ATG GTG GTC TTG CGG GCG GGG AAG AAG ACC TTT CTC	52		
Met Val Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Lys Lys Thr Phe Leu			
-20	-15		
CCC CCT CTM WGC CGC GCC TTC GCC TGC CGC GGC TGT CAA CTC GCT CGG	100		
Pro Pro Leu Xaa Arg Ala Phe Ala Cys Arg Gly Cys Gln Leu Ala Pro			
-10	-5	1	5
GAG CGC GGC GCC GAG CGC AGG GAT ACA GCG CCC AGC GGG GTC TCA AGA	148		
Glu Arg Gly Ala Glu Arg Arg Asp Thr Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Ser Arg			
10	15	20	
TTC TGC CCT CCA AGA AAG TCT TGC CAT GAT TGG ATA GGA CCC CCA GAT	196		
Phe Cys Pro Pro Arg Lys Ser Cys His Asp Trp Ile Gly Pro Pro Asp			
25	30	35	
AAA TAT TCA AAC CTT CGA CCT GTT CAC TTT TAC ATA CCT GAA AAT GAA	244		
Lys Tyr Ser Asn Leu Arg Pro Val His Phe Tyr Ile Pro Glu Asn Glu			
40	45	50	
TCT CCA TTG GAA CAA AAG CTT AGA AAA TTA AGA CAA GAA ACA CAA GAA	292		
Ser Pro Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Arg Lys Leu Arg Gln Glu Thr Gln Glu			
55	60	65	
TGG AAT CAA CAG TTC TGG GCA AAC CAG AAT TTG ACT TTT AGT ARG GAA	340		
Trp Asn Gln Gln Phe Trp Ala Asn Gln Asn Leu Thr Phe Ser Lys Glu			
70	75	80	85
AAA GAA GAA TTT ATT CAC TCA	361		
Lys Glu Glu Phe Ile His Ser			
90			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 265:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 113 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

- (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 11..113
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 2..104
id N76875
est

- (x) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

- (B) LOCATION: 15..74
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq AHLCSDSLPEQQ/QD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 265:

AAGAGAGAAC CGCC ATG AAG AGA GAA GGG GGT GCC GCC CAC CTC TGC TCC	50
Met Lys Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ala His Leu Cys Ser	
-20	-15
GAC AGC CTC CCG GAG TCC CAG CAG CAA GAC GGC AAC CAC GCA CCC AAC	98
Asp Ser Leu Pro Glu Ser Gln Gln Asp Gly Asn His Ala Pro Asn	
-5	1
TTC TCC AGC CAC GGC	113
Phe Ser Ser His Gly	
10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 266:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 342 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 255..343
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 12..100
id AA026923
est
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: 205..327
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq PYSLAACPGSSQG/GV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 266:

ACCGAGAAC CCTCACAGAT GCAGATGACT TTGGCCTACA GTTCCCCCTG GACCTGGATG	60
TGAGGGTGAA GGCTGTGCTG CTGGGAGCCA CATTCCTCAT TGACTACATG TTCTTTGAGA	120
ACCGAGGAGG CGCTGGGCC TCTGCCATCA CCAGTTAGAG GCCACCATGG TGTGAGGAGA	180

CCATCACCTG-GACCAGAACT CCAG ATG GTC ACC TGC CCT GGC CCC TGC TCT	231	
Met Val Thr Cys Pro Gly Pro Ser Ser		
-40	-35	
GGG CAG CCC CTT TCC TCC ATG TAC ACT GCA GGG GAC AGA AGG GGG GCC	279	
Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Ser Met Tyr Thr Ala Gly Asp Arg Arg Gly Ala		
-30	-25	-20
CCA TCC CTA CCC TAC TCC CTG GCC GCC TGC CCC TGT GGT TCC CAA GCA	327	
Pro Ser Leu Pro Tyr Ser Leu Ala Ala Cys Pro Cys Gly Ser Gln Gly		
-15	-10	-5
GGG GCA TGT ATG AGA	342	
Gly Val Cys Met Arg		
1	5	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 267:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 420 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(1..300)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..300
id H13499
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(1..268)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..268
id W40371
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: complement(1..93)
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 1..93
id H04223
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

- (B) LOCATION: 109..162
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Vcn Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
 seq ALEVIVTLSETAA/AM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 267:

AAATCCCTCG TTGAGATTGC AGATACTGTT CCAAAGTATT TGCCTCCTCA CTTGGAAGCA	60
ACTCTACAGC TAAGTCTAAA GTTGTGTGGA GACACTAGCC TCAACAAT ATG CAA CGC	117
	Met Gln Arg
CAG CTT GCC CTT GAA GTG ATC GTC ACC CTC TCT GAG ACT GCA GCT GCT	165
Gln Leu Ala Leu Glu Val Ile Val Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr Ala Ala Ala	
-15	-10
	-5
ATG TTA AGA AAA CAT ACC AAT ATT GTT GCA CAG ACT ATT CCT CAG ATG	213
Met Leu Arg Lys His Thr Asn Ile Val Ala Gln Thr Ile Pro Gln Met	
5	10
	15
TTA GCA ATG ATG GTT GAT TTG GAA GAA GAT GAG GAC TGG GCA AAT GCA	261
Leu Ala Met Met Val Asp Leu Glu Asp Glu Asp Trp Ala Asn Ala	
20	25
	30
GAT GAA CTA GAA GAT GAT GAT TTT GAC AGC AAT GCA GTT GCA GGC GAG	309
Asp Glu Leu Glu Asp Asp Asp Phe Asp Ser Asn Ala Val Ala Gly Glu	
35	40
	45
AGT GCT CTA GAT CGA ATG GCT TGC GGA CTT GGT GGA AAG CTC GTT CTG	357
Ser Ala Leu Asp Arg Met Ala Cys Gly Leu Gly Gly Lys Leu Val Leu	
50	55
	60
CCG ATG ATC AAG GAA CAC ATT ATG CAA ATG CTT CAA AAT CGT AAG CTG	405
Pro Met Ile Lys Glu His Ile Met Gln Met Leu Gln Asn Arg Lys Leu	
70	75
	80
TGT CCT TCA ATG CTA	420
Cys Pro Ser Met Leu	
85	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 268:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 392 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: other
 (B) LOCATION: 177..348
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn

.. (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 266..437
id N32722
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 52..175
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 142..265
id N32722
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 3..41
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..39
id N32722
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 36..387
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 96
region 12..363
id W32042
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 177..348
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 134..305
id R55254
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 99..175
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 57..133
id R55254
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 44..102
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 91
region 1..59
id R55254
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other

(B) LOCATION: 356..387
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 90
region 315..346
id R55254
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 177..334
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 149..306
id W37647
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 38..175
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 94
region 11..148
id W37647
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 38..174
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 95
region 8..144
id R50622
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: other
(B) LOCATION: 174..295
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 99
region 143..264
id R50622
est

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 147..374
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LASASELPPLGSRP/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 268:

AACTTCCTGT GAGCCCGGCG GTGACACGG CAACATGGCC CGTGAACGGA GCTGAAGTCG 60
ACGACTTCTC CTGGRARMCC CCGACTGAGG CGGAGACGAA GGTGCTGCAG GCGCGACGGG 120
ATGGGCTAAGA CGGCATCTCC CGGCTC ATG GGC GAC TAT CTG CTG CGC CGT TAC 173
Met Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Arg Cys Tyr
-75 -70

GGC ATG CTG GGC SAG ACG TGT GCG GAC TGC GGG ACG ATC CTC CTC CAA	221
Arg Met Leu Gly Glu Thr Cys Ala Asp Cys Gly Thr Ile Leu Leu Gln	
-65	-60
	-55
GAC AAA CAG CGG AAA ATC TAC TGC GTG GCT TGT CAG GAA CTC GAC TCA	269
Asp Lys Gln Arg Lys Ile Tyr Cys Val Ala Cys Gln Glu Leu Asp Ser	
-50	-45
	-40
GAC GTG GAT AAA GAT AAT CCC SCT CTG AAT GCC CAG GCT GCC CTC TCC	317
Asp Val Asp Lys Asp Asn Pro Ala Leu Asn Ala Gln Ala Ala Leu Ser	
-35	-30
	-25
	-20
CAA GCT CGG GAG CAC CAG CTG GCC TCA GCC TCA GAG CTC CCC CTG GGC	365
Gln Ala Arg Glu His Gln Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Glu Leu Pro Leu Gly	
-15	-10
	-5
TCT CGA CCT GCG CCC CAA CCC CAC GGG	392
Ser Arg Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro His Gly	
1	5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 269:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 234 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 61..232
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: fasta
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 1..172
id HSC1R
vrt
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 72..232
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: fasta
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 100
region 24..184
id HUMC1R
vrt
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: other
 - (B) LOCATION: 109..232
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 92
region 1..124
id T74375

est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 98..141
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: blastn
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 93
region 1..44
id T64778
est

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 112..156
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq LLYLLVPALFCRA/GG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 269:

AACTCCACAG AAAACCCTCC CCTCCCTGCT GTGCATGACG CGGGCTCCCT CTGCACACAG 60

TGCACGAAGA CGCTGTCGGG AGAGCCCAGG ATTCAACACG GGCCTTGAGA A ATG TGG 117
Met Trp
-15CTC TTG TAC CTC CTG GTG CCG GCC CTG TTC TGC AGG GCA GGA GGC TCC 165
Leu Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Cys Arg Ala Gly Gly Ser
-10 -5 1ATT CCC ATC CCT CAG AAG TTA TTT GGG GAG GTG ACT TCC CCT CTG TTC 213
Ile Pro Ile Pro Gln Lys Leu Phe Gly Glu Val Thr Ser Pro Leu Phe
5 10 15CCC AAG CCT TAC CCC AAC ACG 234
Pro Lys Pro Tyr Pro Asn Thr
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 270:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 302 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: NUCLEIC ACID
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: DOUBLE
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: other
- (B) LOCATION: 87..300
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: fasta
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: identity 98
region 1..214

239

id HSCALICIN
vrt

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 78..251
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq LAAVSPLVRSILIS/SN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 270:

AAATCTGATC CCACAGGCCT GAGAAAGTCT GCTCTCCAGW ACCTGCTGCT GATCTGTTTC	60		
AGCCGACAAG AGGCACC ATG AAA TTG GAA TTC ACG GAG AAA AAC BAC RAT	110		
Met Lys Leu Glu Phe Thr Glu Lys Asn Xaa Xaa			
-55	-50		
AGC TTC GTG CTG CAR AAC CTG AAC AGA CAG AGG AAA CGC AAA GAG TAC	158		
Ser Phe Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Asn Arg Gln Arg Lys Arg Lys Glu Tyr			
-45	-40	-35	
TGG GAC ATG GCC CTG AGT GTG GAC AAC CAC GTC TTC TTT GCA CAT CGC	206		
Trp Asp Met Ala Leu Ser Val Asp Asn His Val Phe Phe Ala His Arg			
-30	-25	-20	
AAT GTG CTG GCT GTC TCC CCA CTG GTG AGG AGC CTC ATC TCC AGC	254		
Asn Val Leu Ala Ala Val Ser Pro Leu Val Arg Ser Leu Ile Ser Ser			
-15	-10	-5	1
AAT GAC ATG AAG ACC GCT GAT GAG CTT TTC ATC ACC ATT GAC ACC AAG	302		
Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Ala Asp Glu Leu Phe Ile Thr Ile Asp Thr Lys			
5	10	15	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 271:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 125 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -30..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 13.2
seq LLLLSTLVIPSA/A?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 271:

Met Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Arg His Leu Leu Val

240

-30	-25	-20	-15
Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro			
-10 -5 1			
Ile His Asp Ala Asp Ala Gln Glu Ser Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu			
5 10 15			
Gln Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Lys Gly Asn Leu			
20 25 30			
Leu Arg Gly Ile Asp Ser Leu Phe Ser Ala Pro Met Asp Phe Arg Gly			
35 40 45 50			
Leu Pro Gly Asn Tyr His Lys Glu Glu Asn Gln Glu His Gln Leu Gly			
55 60 65			
Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Ser Xaa Leu Gln Ile Asp Xaa Met Thr Asp Asn			
70 75 80			
Lys Thr Gly Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Glu Asn Val Val Ala			
85 90 95			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 272:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 12
seq VLVLCVLLQAGG/GY

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 272:

Met Ala Pro Gln Thr Leu Leu Pro Val Leu Val Leu Cys Val Leu Leu			
-20 -15 -10			
Leu Gln Ala Gln Gly Gly Tyr Arg Asp Lys Met Arg Met Gln Arg Ile			
-5 1 5 10			
Lys Val Cys Glu Lys Arg Pro Ser Ile Asp Leu Cys Ile His His Arg			
15 20 25			

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 273:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 101 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 11
seq SLVLLLCLTCSYA/FM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 273:

Met Trp Thr Leu Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Cys Leu Thr Cys
-15 -10 -5

Ser Tyr Ala Phe Met Phe Ser Ser Leu Arg Gln Lys Thr Ser Glu Pro
1 5 10

Gln Gly Lys Val Gln Tyr Gly Glu His Phe Arg Ile Arg Gln Asn Leu
15 20 25

Pro Glu His Thr Gln Gly Trp Leu Gly Ser Lys Trp Leu Trp Leu Leu
30 35 40 45

Xaa Val Val Val Pro Phe Val Ile Leu Gln Cys Gln Arg Asp Ser Glu
50 55 60

Lys Asn Lys Glu Gln Ser Pro Pro Gly Leu Arg Gly Gln Leu His
65 70 75

Ser Pro Leu Lys Lys
80

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 274:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 115 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

242

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.6
 seq LLLLPLLWGSSLQ/EK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 274:

Met Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Trp Gly Gly Ser Leu Gln
 -15 -10 -5

Glu Lys Pro Val Tyr Glu Leu Gln Val Gln Lys Ser Val Thr Val Gln
 1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Leu Cys Val Leu Val Pro Cys Ser Phe Ser Tyr Pro Trp Arg
 20 25 30

Ser Trp Tyr Ser Ser Pro Pro Leu Tyr Val Tyr Trp Phe Arg Asp Gly
 35 40 45

Glu Ile Pro Tyr Tyr Ala Glu Val Val Ala Thr Asn Asn Pro Asp Arg
 50 55 60

Arg Val Lys Pro Glu Thr Gln Gly Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Gly Asp Val
 65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Lys Asn Cys Ser Leu Ser Ile Gly Asp Xaa Arg Met Glu Asp
 85 90 95

Thr Gly Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 275:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 64 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -26...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.4
 seq LLLLCGPSQDQC/R?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 275.

Met Glu Thr Gly Ala Leu Arg Arg Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu
 -25 -20 -15

Leu Leu Cys Gly Pro Ser Gln Asp Gln Cys Arg Pro Val Leu Gln Asn
 -10 -5 1 5

Leu Leu Gln Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Trp Ser Leu Glu Val Pro Thr Gly

10

15

20

Arg Glu Gly Lys Glu Gly Thr Met Arg Val Ser Pro Thr Ala Pro Arg
25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 276:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.1
seq LVTLCTLPLAVA/SA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 276:

Met Glu Arg Leu Val Leu Thr Leu Cys Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Val Ala
-15 -10 -5

Ser Ala Gly Cys Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Arg Asn Leu Ser Cys Tyr Gln
1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Lys Val Ser Ser Trp Thr Glu Cys Pro Pro Thr Trp Cys Ser
20 25 30

Pro Leu Asp Gln Val Cys Ile Ser Asn Glu Val Val Val Ser Phe Lys
35 40 45

Trp Ser Val Arg Val Leu Leu Ser Lys Arg Cys Ala Pro Arg Cys Pro
50 55 60

Asn Ser Gly
65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 277:

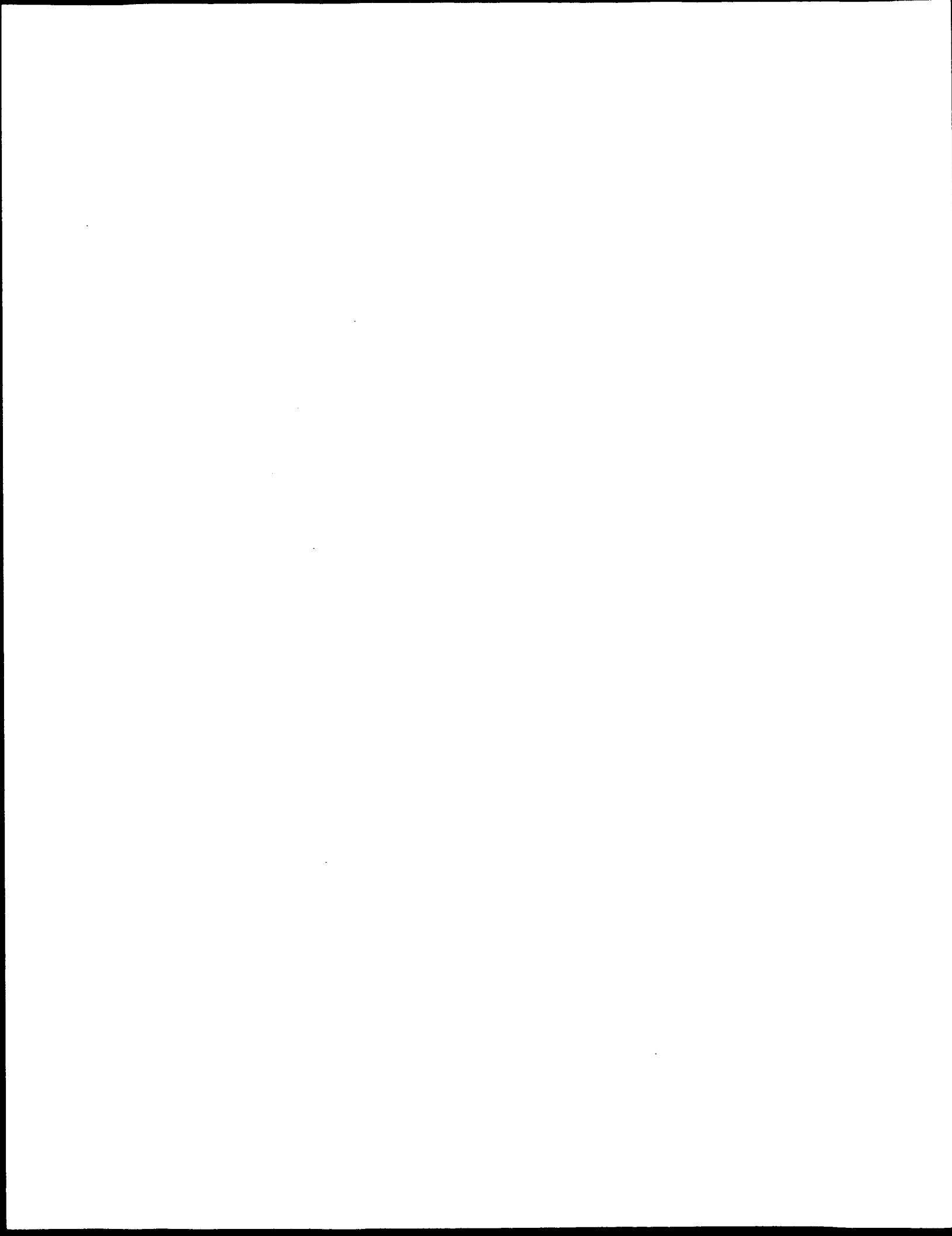
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 120 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens



(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.8
seq FLLFFFLFLLTRG/SL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 277:

Met Met Leu Pro Gln Trp Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Phe Phe Phe
-20 -15 -10

Leu Phe Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Ser Leu Ser Pro Thr Lys Tyr Asn Leu
-5 1 5

Leu Glu Leu Lys Glu Xaa Xaa Xaa Gly Asn Gln Asp Cys Glu Thr Gly
10 15 20 25

Cys Cys Gln Arg Ala Pro Asp Asn Cys Glu Ser His Cys Ala Glu Lys
30 35 40

Gly Ser Glu Gly Ser Leu Cys Gln Thr Gln Val Phe Phe Gly Gln Tyr
45 50 55

Arg Ala Cys Pro Cys Leu Arg Asn Leu Thr Cys Ile Tyr Ser Lys Asn
60 65 70

Glu Lys Trp Leu Ser Ile Ala Tyr Gly Arg Cys Gln Lys Ile Gly Arg
75 80 85

Gln Lys Leu Ala Arg Lys Cys Ser
90 95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 278:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 28 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -22..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.8
seq LVVFCCLALQLVPG/S?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 278:

Met Lys Pro Val Leu Pro Leu Gln Xaa Leu Val Val Phe Cys Leu Ala
-20 -15 -10

Leu Gln Leu Val Pro Gly Ser Pro Lys Gln Leu Gly
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 279:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -35..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.5
seq LFFSLFSAPLASA/VR
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 279:

Met Phe Arg Gln Arg Gln Glu Thr Ala Gln Arg Ser Thr Gln Ser Cys
-35 -30 -25 -20

Arg Cys Pro Arg Asp Gly Leu Phe Phe Ser Leu Phe Ser Ala Pro Leu
-15 -10 -5

Ala Ser Ala Val Arg Ala Ala Xaa
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 280:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.4
seq RLLLALPLALVLC/FE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 280:

Met Gly Ser Ser Ala Cys Glu Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15

Leu Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Phe Glu Gly Ser Ser Val
-10 -5 1 5

Pro Pro Arg Asn Phe
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 281:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 56 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.4
seq SLLFICFFGESFC/IC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 281:

Met Ser Asn Gln Arg Leu Pro Leu Ile Phe Ser Leu Leu Phe Ile Cys
-20 -15 -10

Phe Phe Gly Glu Ser Phe Cys Ile Cys Asp Gly Thr Val Trp Thr Xaa
-5 1 5

Val Xaa Trp Glu Ile Leu Pro Glu Glu Val His Tyr Trp Lys Val Lys
10 15 20 25

Gly Ser Pro Ser His Cys Leu Arg
30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 282:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -16..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2
seq FLSFLLALLSLNC/IP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 282:

Met Leu Trp Phe Leu Ser Phe Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Asn Cys
-15 -10 -5

Ile Pro Ile Gly
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 283:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -24..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2
seq ICCVIVLISLSWT/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 283:

Met Leu Xaa Ile Ser Leu Glu Ile Xaa Ser Phe Ile Cys Cys Val Ile
-20 -15 -10

Val Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser Trp Thr Ser Pro Phe Thr Gly Val Tyr Leu
-5 1 5

Ile Gly Leu Ile Ile Glu Pro Gly
10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 284:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 28 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.2
seq ILFILTFFSHTFC/SR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 284:

Met Val Phe Arg Asn Cys Ile Leu Phe Ile Leu Thr Phe Phe Ser His
-15 -10 -5

Thr Phe Cys Ser Arg Gln Asn Lys Ala Gln Pro Trp
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 285:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -13...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
seq MLAACPLSPGCQS/A?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 285:

Met Leu Ala Ala Cys Pro Leu Ser Pro Gly Cys Gln Ser Ala Pro Ser
-10 -5 1

Thr Trp Asn His Phe Pro Pro Glu Arg Ile Thr Thr Gly Ala Gly Ser
5 10 15

Leu Leu Lys Pro Gly Gly Gly Leu Trp Pro Arg Thr Val Ser Leu Pro
20 25 30 35

Ser Pro Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 286:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 76 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
seq FLTLITHCTVSWA/QS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 286:

Met Ala Trp Ser Pro Leu Phe Leu Thr Leu Ile Thr His Cys Thr Val
-15 -10 -5

Ser Trp Ala Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Ala
1 5 10

Pro Arg Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Phe Gly Ser Ser Ser Asn Ile
15 20 25

Gly Arg Asn Ala Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Leu Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro
30 35 40 45

Arg Leu Leu Ile Phe Tyr Asn Asn Leu Pro Ala Ser
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 287:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.1
seq LWSLCSWSPPPLTS/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 287:

Met Leu Lys Ser Val Leu Val Ser Leu Cys Ser Trp Ser Pro Pro Leu
-15 -10 -5

Thr Ser Ser Pro Arg
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 288:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 44 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -22..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9
seq FILAALSLSTTFS/LQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 288:

Met Thr Ser Lys Xaa Ile Leu Val Ser Phe Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser
-20 -15 -10

Leu Ser Thr Thr Phe Ser Leu Gln Pro Tyr Gln Gln Lys Val Leu Leu
-5 1 5 10

Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Phe Arg Trp Asp Tyr Leu Tyr
15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 289:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -20..-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
 seq LAVXLGLATAVSA/GP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 289:

Met	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Xaa	Leu	Ala	Val	Xaa	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Thr
-20															-5
-15 -10															
Ala	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Trp								
															1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 290:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 80 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.8
seq LLWALLFMQSLWP/QL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 290:

Met	Trp	Ala	Met	Glu	Ser	Gly	His	Leu	Leu	Trp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Phe	Met
-20															-5
-15 -10															
Gln	Ser	Leu	Trp	Pro	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Thr	Arg	Val	Tyr	Tyr
-5															10
1 5 10															
Leu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Asp	Val	Gln	Trp	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Lys	Gly	Arg	Asn
															15
15 20 25															
Val	Ile	Thr	Asn	Gln	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ile	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe
															30
30 35 40															
Leu	Lys	Ser	Asp	Lys	Asn	Arg	Ile	Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Arg	Arg	Pro	Trp
															45
45 50 55															

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 291:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 49 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -20..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.8
seq LLVMGSLPSASWS/LP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 291:

Met Ala Gln Thr Trp Ala Xaa Leu Leu Val Met Gly Ser Leu Pro Ser
-20 -15 -10 -5

Ala Ser Trp Ser Leu Pro Cys Leu Ser Trp Glu Ser Leu Leu Lys Ala
1 5 10

Ala Ala Cys Ser Glu Leu Asp Gly Arg Asn Val Gly Asn Thr Pro Thr
15 20 25

Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 292:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -22..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.7
seq LITLLYVWPVINA/CQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 292:

Met Lys Cys Gly Phe Leu Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ile Thr Leu Leu Tyr Val
-20 -15 -10

Trp Pro Val Ile Asn Ala Cys Gln
-5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 293:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 36 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -25..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.5
seq LKVLLPLAPAAA/QD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 293:

Met Arg Lys Pro Ala Ala Gly Phe Leu Pro Ser Leu Leu Lys Val Leu
-25 -15 -10

Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Gln Asp Ser Thr Gln Ala Ser
-5 1 5

Thr Pro Gly Arg
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 294:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 54 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -17..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.4
seq LLFLTSVVV?FVLA/PR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 294:

Met Arg Gln Ser Leu Leu Phe Leu Thr Ser Val Val Pro Phe Val Leu
-15 -10 -5

Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Asp Asp Pro Gly Phe Gly Pro His Gln Arg Leu

254

1

5

10

15

Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asp Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser
20 25 30

Asn Ile Gln Gln Gln Xaa
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 295:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 38 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -25..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq SVLLGLLALMATA/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 295:

Met Glu Leu Ser Gln Met Ser Glu Leu Met Gly Leu Ser Val Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15 -10

Gly Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Ala Thr Ala Ala Val Ala Arg Gly Trp Leu
-5 1 5

Arg Ala Gly Glu Val Arg
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 296:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 103 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -65..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

256

Gly Leu Gly Phe Ile Ile Ser Ser Arg Thr Arg Ser Glu Leu Pro His
 -45 -40 -35

 Leu Val Ser Trp His Ser Trp Val Gly Aia Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Thr
 -30 -25 -20

 Ala Val Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Leu Cys Leu Leu Cys Pro Arg Ala Ala
 -15 -10 -5

 Arg Val Ser Arg Val Ala Arg Leu Lys Leu Tyr His Leu Thr Cys Gly
 1 5 10 15

 Leu Val Val Tyr Leu Met Ala Thr Val Thr Val Leu Leu Gly Met Tyr
 20 25 30

 Ser Val Trp Phe
 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 298:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 100 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (E) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -57...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LLHRLASFHRVWS/FP
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 298:

Met	Leu	Arg	Phe	Pro	Thr	Cys	Phe	Pro	Ser	Xaa	Arg	Val	Xaa	Gly	Xaa
-55							-50					-45			
Lys	Gln	Leu	Pro	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ile	Xaa	Leu	Val	Trp	Ser	Pro	Xaa	Arg
-40						-35					-30				
Asp	Xaa	Ile	Xaa	Leu	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gly	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	His	Arg
-25						-20					-15				-10
Leu	Ala	Ser	Phe	His	Arg	Val	Trp	Ser	Phe	Pro	Pro	Asn	Glu	Asn	Thr
						-5					1			5	
Gly	Xaa	Glu	Val	Thr	Cys	Leu	Ala	Trp	Arg	Pro	Asp	Gly	Lys	Leu	Leu
						10				15			20		
Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Cys	Asp	Val	Glut
									25			30		35	

Lys Pro Glu Ser
40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 299:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 130 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -42..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LALVVALVAERFA/RR

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 299:

Met Phe Met Val Leu Glu Val Val Val Ser Arg Val Thr Ser Ser Leu
-40 -35 -30

Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser Phe His Met Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Ala Leu
-25 -20 -15

Val Val Ala Leu Val Ala Glu Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg Thr His Ala Thr
-10 -5 1 5

Gln Lys Asn Thr Phe Gly Trp Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Met Gly Ala Leu
10 15 20

Val Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys Phe Ala Ile Leu Leu Glu
25 30 35

Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu Met Gln Gln Pro Leu Val
40 45 50

Val Xaa Trp Gly Arg Ala Trp Xaa Ala Ala Gly Gln Arg Ala Gly Ala
55 60 65 70

Leu Pro Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Arg Leu Gln Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Arg
75 80 35

Pro Trp

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 300:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 79 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

(B) LOCATION: -39..-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq LLLLLGLIVLVNI/GI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 300:

Met Glu Asn Gln Leu Trp His Asn Thr Val Arg Cys Cys Asn Gln Tyr
-35 -30 -25

Gln Glu Ser Pro His Asp Ala Glu Asp Ile Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly
-20 -15 -10

Leu Ile Val Leu Val Asn Ile Gly Ile Asn Val Ala Thr Met Met Trp
-5 1 5

His Gly Leu Gln Asn Ala Leu Asp Lys Met Ile Asp Trp Ala Thr Gln
10 15 20 25

Lys Ile Ala Val Phe Phe Ala Val Phe Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 301:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids

(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

(B) LOCATION: -18..-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq ITLLTLSPNSVCC/CP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 301:

Met Leu Ser Xaa Lys Ile Thr Leu Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Asn Ser Val
-15 -10 -5

Cys Cys Cys Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn His Ser His Leu
1 5 10
Trp Arg Ser Thr Ser Arg His Gly Ile Ser Phe Pro Trp Ala Phe Leu
15 20 25 30
Leu Ile Asn Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 302:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.4
seq GWLVLCVLAISLA/SM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 302:

Met Glu Gly Pro Arg Gly Trp Leu Val Leu Cys Val Leu Ala Ile Ser
-15 -10 -5
Leu Ala Ser Met Val Thr Glu Asp Leu Cys Arg Ala Pro Asp Gly Lys
1 5 10
Lys Gly Glu Ala Gly Xaa Pro Gly Arg Arg Gly Arg Pro Gly Leu Lys
15 20 25 30
Gly Glu Gln Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 303:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

- (B) LOCATION: -20...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq LAVFMLLAQLVSG/NW

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 303:

Met Lys Ser Leu Leu Phe Thr Leu Ala Val Phe Met Leu Leu Ala Gln
 -20 -15 -5
 Leu Val Ser Gly Asn Trp Tyr Val Lys Lys Cys Leu Asn Asp Val Gly
 1 5 10
 Ile Cys Lys Lys Cys Lys Pro Glu Glu Met His Val Lys Asn Gly
 15 20 25
 Trp Ala Met Cys Gly Lys Gln Arg Asp Cys Cys Val Pro Ala Asp Arg
 30 35 40
 Arg Ala Asn Tyr Pro Val Phe Cys Val Gln Thr Lys Thr Thr Arg Ile
 45 50 55 60
 Ser Thr Val Thr Ala Thr Thr Ala Thr Thr Thr Leu Met Met Thr Thr
 65 70 75
 Ala Ser Met Ser Ser Met Ala Pro Thr Arg Phe Ser
 80 85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 304:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -16...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq LILLFSLLISIVC/MI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 304:

Met Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Ser Ile Val Cys
 -15 -10 -5

Met Ile
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 305:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq LASLQWSLTIAWC/GS
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 305:

Met Thr Pro Trp Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu Gly Arg Arg Pro Leu Ala Ser
-25 -15

Leu Gln Trp Ser Leu Thr Leu Ala Trp Cys Gly Ser Gly Ser His Trp
-10 -5 5

Thr Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 306:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 55 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LWVLLLCAHVVTI/LV
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 306:

Met Thr Met Arg His Asn Trp Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Pro Leu Trp Val
-25 -15

Leu Leu Leu Cys Ala His Val Val Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Ala Thr Pro

-10 . -5 1 5
Val Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Arg Ser Thr Lys
10 15 20
Asp Pro Cys Pro Ser Gln Arg
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 307:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -20..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LFCATLSCMPATS/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 307:

Met Thr Gly Asn Asn Arg Asp Leu Phe Cys Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Met
-20 -15 -10 -5
Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala Pro His Met Lys Leu Pro Asp Ile Ser Phe His
1 5 10
Leu Pro Gly
15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 308:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LWVLLLCAHVVTL/LV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 308:

Met Thr Met Arg His Asn Trp Thr Pro Asp Leu Ser Pro Leu Trp Val
-25 -20 -15
Leu Leu Leu Cys Ala His Val Val Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Ala Thr Pro
-10 -5 1 5
Val Ser Gln Pro Thr
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 309:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 85 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -20..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.9
seq LYLLGMLVPGGLG/YD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 309:

Met Lys Pro Leu Leu Glu Thr Leu Tyr Leu Leu Gly Met Leu Val Pro
-20 -15 -10 -5
Gly Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asp Arg Ser Leu Ala Gln His Arg Gln Glu Ile
1 5 10
Val Asp Lys Ser Val Ser Pro Trp Ser Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Asn
15 20 25
Ile Tyr His Pro Met Gly Glu Ile Tyr Glu Trp Met Arg Glu Ile Ser
30 35 40
Glu Lys Tyr Lys Glu Val Val Thr Gln His Phe Leu Gly Val Thr Tyr
45 50 55 60
Glu Thr Gln Pro Ala
65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 310:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 72 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -65..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq LLFLISLAAHLSQ/WT
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 310:

Met Asn Gln Ala Asp Pro Arg Leu Arg Ala Val Cys Leu Trp Thr Leu
-65 -55 -50

Thr Ser Ala Ala Met Ser Arg Gly Asp Asn Cys Thr Asp Leu Leu Ala
-45 -40 -35

Leu Gly Ile Pro Ser Ile Thr Gln Ala Trp Gly Leu Trp Val Leu Leu
-30 -25 -20

Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ser Leu Ala Ala His Leu Ser
-15 -10 -5

Gln Trp Thr Arg Gly Arg Ser Gly
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 311:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -42..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq LISIILSSLTMVIC/RH
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 311:

Met His Arg Gln Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Leu Arg Lys Pro Arg Lys Asn		
-40	-35	-30
Trp Phe Cys Gln Asn His Val Asn Leu Arg Lys Arg Tyr Leu Leu Ser		
-25	-20	-15
Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Met Val Ile Cys Arg His Gly		
-10	-5	1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 312:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -43...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq ALSAXTFVSLHAA/AP

Met Lys Gln Trp Leu Cys Trp Val Leu Arg Leu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly
 -40 -35 -30

 Leu Gly Val Gly Glu Pro Arg Gly Leu Arg Leu Cys Leu Gly Ala Leu
 -25 -20 -15

 Ser Ala Xaa Thr Phe Val Ser Phe Leu His Ala Ala Pro His Ser His
 -10 -5 1 5

 Pro Ala Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 313:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -66..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.8
seq LLFFLFPILFIRS/QH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 313:

Met Arg Leu Gly Leu Cys Phe Trp Val Pro His Arg Gly Glu Met Ser
 -65 -60 -55

Phe Ser Ser His Tyr Ser Arg Gly Thr Trp Tyr Gln Trp Asp Leu Ser
 -50 -45 -40 -35

Leu Leu Met Leu Thr Leu Ile Ser Trp Phe Arg Trp Cys Leu Pro Ala
 -30 -25 -20

Val Ser Thr Val Glu Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Phe Pro Ile Leu Phe Ile
 -15 -10 -5

Arg Ser Gln His Arg
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 314:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 108 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -101..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.6
seq IIIIVITITGACSA/CI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 314:

Met Asp Phe Trp Glu Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gly Asp Val Pro Phe Ser Trp
 -100 -95 -90

Cys Pro Ile Arg Ser Tyr Leu Met Ser Val Cys Pro Val Thr Gly Lys
 -85 -80 -75 -70

Val Asn Leu Asn His Leu Val Lys Val Ala Ser Ala Arg Phe Leu His
 -65 -60 -55

Gln Val Thr Ile Phe Pro Phe Leu Tyr Ser Val Lys Ala Asn Tyr Cys
 -50 -45 -40

- (A) LENGTH: 92 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -26..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.5
seq LALGSAGLLWCLA/GF
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 316:

Met Val Phe Ala Thr Ile Gly Phe Ser Leu Lys Ser Gly Leu Ala Leu
-25 -15

Gly Ser Ala Gly Leu Leu Trp Cys Leu Ala Gly Phe Phe Gly Tyr Asp
-10 -5 1 5

Thr Gln Gin Pro Thr Ala Pro Asn Ala Ile Glu Gly Tyr Arg Val Met
10 15 20

Ser Ser Phe Gly Val Gly Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Cys Thr Ile Cys Leu
25 30 35

Leu Ala Xaa Lys Leu Asn Lys Gln Thr Thr Leu Lys Met Ala Asp Asp
40 45 50

Leu Ala Gln Arg Arg Gln Gln Ala Asp Leu Ala Pro
55 60 65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 317:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 39 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -14..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq VLLSGSVSVGVC/CA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 317:

Met Val Leu Leu Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Val Gly Val Cys Cys Ala
-10 -5 1

Tyr Leu Cys Ile Ser Ile Ser Lys Thr Pro Thr Ala Cys Ala Leu Tyr
5 10 15

Gly Leu Tyr Leu Pro Phe Phe
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 318:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -29...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq GLCXLCVXNVFA/GS
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 318:

Met Cys Ser Gln Lys Arg Ala Val Ser Asn Gln Gly Leu Met Asp Leu
-25 -20 -15

Gly Leu Cys Xaa Leu Cys Xaa Val Xaa Asn Val Phe Ala Gly Ser Met
-10 -5 1

Pro Gly Lys Ser His Cys His Ser Pro Phe Ser Ile Asn Gln Gly Arg
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 319:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq LIVLTLHSPSCDT/AQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 319:

Met Leu Ile Val Leu Thr Leu His Ser Pro Ser Cys Asp Thr Ala Gln
-10 -5 1

Glu Glu Met Gly Arg Val Pro Thr Thr Pro Lys Cys Arg Trp Lys Leu
5 10 15

Gly Leu Ser Met Cys Ser Leu Leu Thr Pro Gly
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 320:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 124 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -62..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq SVLWL GALGLTIQ/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 320:

Met Thr Arg Leu Cys Leu Pro Arg Pro Glu Ala Arg Glu Asp Pro Ile
-60 -55 -50

Pro Val Pro Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro
-45 -40 -35

Val Arg Pro Pro Val Ser Thr Trp Gly Pro Ser Trp Ala Gin Leu Leu
-30 -25 -20 15

Asp Ser Val Leu Trp Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Leu Thr Ile Gin Ala Val
-10 -5 1

Phe Ser Thr Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Ser Phe Leu
5 10 15

Thr Phe Asp Leu Leu His Arg Pro Ala Val Thr Leu Cys His Ser Ala
20 25 30

Asn Phe Ser Pro Gly Ala Arg Val Arg Gly Pro Val Lys Val Leu Asp
35 40 45 50

Ser Arg Arg Leu Tyr Ser Cys Lys Trp Val Gln Ser
55 60

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 321:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq LTCLFLSLISTYP/SC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 321:

Met Val Leu Thr Cys Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Thr Tyr Pro Ser
-15 -10 -5 1

Cys Ile Thr Leu Phe Leu Ser Lys Ile Pro Asn Pro Leu Ser Ser Leu
5 10 15

Pro Ser Leu
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 322:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.3
seq FSFSLQLLSSST/NP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 322:

Met Leu Ile Pro Val Phe Ser Phe Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser
-15 -5

Ser Thr Asn Pro Val Asn Ser Thr Phe Gln Met Pro Phe Glu Ser Ser
1 5 10

His Xaa Thr Thr Arg
15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 323:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 64 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -47..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.3
seq LILLESVSGLLQP/RT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 323:

Met Ala Ala Ala Xaa Leu Ser Gly Pro Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly
-45 -40 -35

Val Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Gly Leu Ser Ala Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Arg
-30 -25 -20

Leu Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Glu Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Leu Gln Pro Arg
-15 -10 -5 1

Thr Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Pro Val His Pro Pro Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 324:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq NWLFLFVFTFCNC/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 324:

Met His Asn Trp Leu Phe Leu Phe Val Phe Thr Phe Cys Asn Cys Phe
-15 -5 1
Phe Lys Asn Asn Gly
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 325:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 36 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -17..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq CFYFLSTALGSQA/DS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 325:

Met His Val Glu Cys Phe Tyr Phe Leu Ser Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser Gln
-15 -5
Ala Asp Ser Trp Val Ser Gly Leu Gln Gln Ala Gly Ile Leu Pro Ala
1 5 10 15
Ile Gly Tyr Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 326:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq LALLWSLPASDLG/RS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 326:

Met Ser Pro Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Trp Ser Leu Pro Ala Ser
-15 -10 -5

Asp Leu Gly Arg Ser Val Ile Ala Gly Leu Trp Pro His Thr Gly Val
1 5 10

Leu Ile His Leu Glu Thr Ser Gln Ser Phe Leu Gln Gly Gln Leu Thr
15 20 25

Lys Ser Ile Phe Pro Leu Cys Cys Thr Ser Leu
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 327:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -13..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq MALALGSIPSSIA/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 327:

Met Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Ile Pro Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Trp
-10 -5 1

Val His Val Ser His Phe Cys Pro Cys Leu Leu His Thr Thr Leu Pro
5 10 15

Gln Ser Thr Pro Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEO ID NO: 328:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 26 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (E) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -16...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq FLFCTLFLSLVVHP/SH
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 328:

Met Leu Ala Phe Leu Phe Cys Thr Leu Phe Ser Leu Val Val His Pro
-15 -10 -5

Ser His Ile Asp Leu Lys Cys Ser Phe Tyr
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 329:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

 - (A) LENGTH: 106 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -36..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLYTLQTISSLSG/CF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 321;

Met Ala Gln Met Pro Leu Thr Gly Ser Tyr Gin Asp Ieu Glu Tyr Phe
-35 -30 -25

Leu Glu Cys Met Phe Leu His Leu Leu Tyr Thr Leu Gln Thr Ile Ser
 -20 -15 -10 -5

Ser Leu Ser Gly Cys Phe Lys Gln Phe Phe Gln Leu Asn Cys Phe
 1 5 10

Cys Trp Gly Glu Ile Leu Trp His Ser Ser Phe Leu His Ser Gly Ser
 15 20 25

Cys Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Ile Lys Lys Lys Ile Tyr Leu Gln Ser
 30 35 40

Xaa Xaa Ile Tyr Thr Gly Tyr Xaa Ile Asp Xaa Xaa Xaa Leu Xaa Xaa
 45 50 55 60

Phe Ser Ile Pro Leu Ser Phe Ile Gln Phe
 65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 330:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLMGLWVVRTVLQG/KE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 330:

Met Ala Leu Leu Met Gly Leu Trp Val Arg Thr Val Leu Gln Gly Lys
 -15 -10 -5 1

Glu Ala Ser Gly
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 331:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -19...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LAILIXSLKLTIG/IQ

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 331:

Met Ile Asn His Leu Tyr Leu Ala Ile Leu Ile Xaa Ser Leu Lys Leu
-15 -10 -5

Thr Ile Gly Ile Gln Lys Arg Phe Gly Pro Pro
 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 332:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -50...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq LLYLCSFPLPGTS/LF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 332:

Met Gly Arg Gln Gly Thr Leu Glu Ile Glu Gly Ile Leu Cys Val Ile
-50 -45 -40 -35

Thr Trp Leu Glu Ala Asn Leu Gly Lys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn His Tyr
-30 -25 -20

Tyr Lys Lys Leu Ser Leu Leu Tyr Leu Cys Ser Phe Pro Pro Leu Pro Gly
-15 -10 -5

Thr Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Ser Phe Ser Tyr Leu Thr Gln Arg Leu
| 5 10

Ser Gln Gly Gly Gly
is

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 333:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 74 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -39..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq SAWWCVLLEWSQG/AS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 333:

Met Glu Leu Thr Asn Lys Gln Thr Gly Thr Asp Arg His Glu Gln Val
-35 -30 -25

Leu Arg Arg Val Lys Gln Asp Lys Arg Ile Ser Ala Trp Trp Cys Val
-20 -15 -10

Leu Leu Glu Trp Ser Gln Gly Ala Ser Leu Arg Arg Gln His Arg Gly
-5 1 5

Glu Thr Ser Pro Lys Ser Gly Glu Arg Leu Ser Arg Gln Arg Glu Gln
10 15 20 25

Gln Lys Pro Gln Met Ser Asp Lys Ser Leu
30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 334:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 70 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -22..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq VIGLILFSISDTWA/PA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 334:

Met Ala Lys Arg Gln Asn Pro Thr Ser Val Leu Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser
 -20 -15 -10

Ile Ser Asp Thr Trp Ala Pro Ala Val Ser Ser Trp Lys Ala Glu Ala
 -5 1 5 10

Lys Asp Gly Ala Asp Gln Glu Asp Ala Arg Xaa Xaa Ser Gln Arg Ser
 15 20 25

Pro Xaa Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Glu Pro Tyr Phe Trp Phe Val Trp
 30 35 40

Val Glu Gly Glu Gly Arg
 45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 335:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 42 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -25..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq FCLSLQIFRVS LA/LA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 335:

Met Asn Val Leu Pro Phe Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Leu Phe Cys Leu Ser
 -25 -20 -15 -10

Leu Gln Ile Phe Arg Val Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Xaa Thr His Glu Val
 -5 1 5

Pro Val Ser Thr His Thr Asn Xaa Leu His
 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 336:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -29..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.9
seq FSYISXFLSPVCG/CS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 336:

Met Lys Cys Leu Lys Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Phe Leu Val Phe Asn Phe
-25 -20 -15

Phe Ser Tyr Ile Ser Xaa Phe Leu Ser Pro Val Cys Gly Cys Ser Val
-10 -5 1

Cys Asn Leu Lys His Trp Glu Asn Glu Leu Leu Phe Pro Ser Pro His
5 10 15

Phe Leu Pro Tyr Lys Phe Xaa Phe Leu Phe
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 337:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -33..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.8
seq KLCLGMALCPRQA/TR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 337:

Met Ser Trp Thr Val Pro Val Val Arg Ala Ser Gln Arg Val Ser Ser
-30 -25 -20

Val Gly Ala Asn Xaa Leu Cys Leu Gly Met Ala Leu Cys Pro Arg Gln
-15 -10 -5

Ala Thr Arg Ile Pro Leu Asn Gly Thr Trp Leu Phe Thr Pro Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Lys Met Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 338:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.8
seq FLXLMTLTTHVHS/SA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 338:

Met Gly Phe Leu Xaa Leu Met Thr Leu Thr Thr His Val His Ser Ser
-15 -10 -5 1
Ala Lys Pro Asn Gly
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 339:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 22 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
 - (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq RVILLIAOLFGLGSG/KT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 339:

Met Leu Phe Arg Val Leu Leu Ala Glu Leu Phe Leu Gly Ser Gly
-15 -10 -5

Lys Thr Leu Arg Thr Pro
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 340:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 55 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -32..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq SLPLSTSA?PLRG/LR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 340:

Met Arg Val Pro Glu Asp Leu Ala Ser Lys Ile Leu Leu Pro Gly Cys
-30 -25 -20

Ala Pro Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Thr Ser Ala Pro Pro Leu Arg Gly
-15 -10 -5

Leu Arg Leu Lys Glu His Pro Gly Arg Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro Lys Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Pro Glu Thr Pro Ala
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 341:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -31..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq SGCLCLCQCILARA/HQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 341:

Met Phe Pro His Xaa Glu Thr Gin Val Lys Cys Phe Trp Gin Gly Leu
-30 -25 -20
Arg Arg Ser Asp Leu Cys Leu Cys Gln Cys Ile Leu Ala Arg Ala His
-15 -10 -5 1
Asp Gly Asp Leu Tyr Leu Phe Phe
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 342:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 64 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -20..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq LAVFMXLAQLVSG/NW

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 342:

Met Lys Ser Leu Leu Phe Thr Leu Ala Val Phe Met Xaa Leu Ala Gln
-20 -15 -10 -5
Leu Val Ser Gly Asn Trp Tyr Val Lys Lys Cys Leu Asn Xaa Phe Gly
1 5 10
Ile Cys Lys Xaa Lys Cys Lys Pro Glu Glu Met His Val Lys Asn Gly
15 20 25
Trp Xaa Met Cys Gly Lys Gln Arg Asp Cys Cys Val Pro Ala Asn Gly
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 343:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq LLNVACCIPFSSS/LF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 343:

Met His Leu Tyr Ser Cys Ser Cys Met Arg Leu Leu Asn Val Ala Cys
-20 -15

Cys Ile Pro Phe Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Pro His Ile Leu Phe Lys Ser
-5 1 5

Leu Asn Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ser Phe Leu Lys Ala Val Arg Gly Arg Trp
10 15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 344:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seq PLVLSPLSYQCSS/QG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 344:

Met Arg Ala Pro Leu Val Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser Tyr Gln Cys Ser Ser
-15 -10 -5

Gln Gly His Ile Trp
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 345:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 39 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -36..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.5
seq FTSMCILFHCLLS/FQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 345:

Met Gln Val Pro His Leu Arg Val Trp Thr Gln Val Xaa Asp Thr Phe
-35 -30 -25

Ile Gly Tyr Arg Asn Leu Gly Phe Thr Ser Met Cys Ile Leu Phe His
-20 -15 -10 -5

Cys Leu Leu Ser Phe Gln Arg
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 346:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -36..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq LWLMHQSFQKNS/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 346:

Met Gin Lys Leu Met Ala Val Pro Met Ile Thr Arg Ala Gln Gly Gly
-35 -30 -25

Asp Thr Cys Thr Arg Gln Ile Leu Trp Leu Met His Gln Ser Phe Gln
-20 -15 -10 -5

Lys Ser Asn Ser Ser Thr Ser Tyr Cys Ser Ala Gln Gly
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 347:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 54 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -45..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq AHRSLCLWPACLC/AR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 347:

Met Cys Xaa Ala Gly Phe Xaa Asp His Pro Arg Ala Ala Arg His Ala
-45 -30

Arg Thr Ser Arg His Pro Leu Pro Trp Val Cys Val Ser Gln Xaa Pro
-25 -15

Ala His Arg Ser Leu Cys Leu Trp Pro Ala Cys Leu Cys Ala Arg Val
-10 1

Leu Pro Pro Ala Pro Gly
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 348:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 22 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq ILVSFILAALSLS/TT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 348:

Met Thr Ser Lys Phe Ile Leu Val Ser Phe Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser
-15 -10 -5

Leu Ser Thr Thr Ile Gly
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 349:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.4
seq LLIFILTVHHTPS/LP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 349:

Met His Leu Leu Ile Phe Ile Leu Thr Val His His Thr Pro Ser Leu
-15 -10 -5 1

Pro Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 350:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq SSLMVQLISQVYS/CM
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 350:

Met Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Met Val Gln Leu Ile Ser Gln Val Tyr Ser
-15 -10 -5

Cys Met Arg Arg
1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 351:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq FSYILCMLFCLFS/QD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 351:

Met Phe Ser Tyr Ile Leu Cys Met Leu Phe Cys Leu Phe Ser Gln Asp
-10 -5 1

Lys Phe Leu Glu Val Thr Leu Leu Cys Glu Arg Tyr Met Leu
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 352:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq VTLAFSLLVLSES/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 352:

Met Leu Phe Leu Tyr Tyr Val Thr Leu Ala Phe Ser Leu Leu Val Leu
-15 -10 -5
Ser Glu Ser Ala Val Leu Lys Arg Arg Glu Ile Phe Xaa Thr Gly Leu
1 5 10
Gly Cys Val Thr Gly Leu Gly Cys Val Thr Gly Leu Arg
15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 353:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq LLSGLWLSSVKEC/DD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 353:

Met Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Trp Leu Ser Ser Val Lys Glu Cys Asp Asp
-10 -5 1
Trp Arg Ala Asp Gly Cys Leu Pro Ser Ile Val His Pro Leu Arg
- 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 354:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

290

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.2
seq VFCFSWLMSSSP/SI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 354:

Met Val Ala Phe Ser Val Phe Cys Phe Ser Trp Leu Met Ser Ser Ser
-15 -10 -5

Ser Pro Ser Ile Phe Trp Ser His Phe Tyr Ser Pro Phe Lys Asp Leu
1 5 10

Ser Lys Met Tyr Asn Tyr Val Ser Pro
15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 355:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 42 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -16..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq LALGIGPPGCLQG/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 355:

Met Val Pro Leu Ala Leu Gly Ile Gly Pro Pro Gly Cys Leu Gln Gly
-15 -10 -5

Ser Pro Ser Gln Trp Leu Val Arg Ala Pro Gly Ala Gln Leu Ser Pro
1 5 10 15

Ile Gly Val Ala Thr Glu Arg Glu Gln Arg
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 356:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -32...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq LLWFCTAMRPGGAGL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 356:

Met Asn Leu Cys Met Gly Val Leu Leu Lys Val Gly Thr Ser Arg Arg
-30 -25 -20

Cys Leu Cys Leu Leu Trp Phe Cys Thr Ala Met Arg Pro Gly Gly Ala
-15 -10 -5

Gly Leu Pro Asn Ala Thr Pro Glu Trp
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 357:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -14...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq SLAKSLFLRVARG/LG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 357:

Met Ser Leu Ala Lys Ser Leu Phe Leu Arg Val Ala Arg Gly Leu Gly
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 358:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 94 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.1
seq FLPSATLLSAES/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 358:

Met	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala
															-5
															-10
Glu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro
Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Lys	Trp	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	
Asn	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ser	Leu	Cys	Arg	Lys	Pro	Leu
Leu	His	Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Pro	Phe	Phe	Ser	Pro	Gly	
Phe	Pro	Cys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ser	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Leu		
65								70						75	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 359:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -49..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq PLLLLREELVTG/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 359:

Met	Ser	Asp	Arg	Lys	Arg	Thr	Lys	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln	Leu	Pro	Cys
-45															-35

Pro Ile Ser Leu Leu Pro Arg Ser Phe Lys Arg Gly Gln Ile Pro Cys

-30 -25 -20

Pro Ser Ala Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Glu Glu Leu Val Thr
 -15 -10 -5

Gly Ala Val
 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 360:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 79 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -41..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
 seq FCFFPAFLVXVXS/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 360:

Met Thr Pro Leu Gly Ser Gly Pro Pro Arg Glu Ala Ser Ile Ala Gln
 -40 -35 -30

Val Arg Gly Phe Ser Arg Thr Phe Phe Arg Val Ala Phe Cys Phe Phe
 -25 -20 -15 -10

Pro Ala Phe Leu Val Xaa Val Xaa Ser Gln Pro Ser Gly Phe Ser Thr
 -5 . 1 5

Thr Glu Thr Leu Cys Ala Gln Asp Phe Ser Asp Val Ile Phe Leu Arg
 10 15 20

Arg Ala Asp Thr Arg Arg Trp Lys Lys Lys Gln Leu Arg Arg Arg
 25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 361:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 50 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq CSALFPLLSLLSC/KE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 361:

Met Arg Cys Ser Ala Leu Phe Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Cys Lys
-15 -5

Glu Arg Xaa Trp Cys Leu Ser Thr Leu Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Xaa Arg
5 10

His Leu Gly Ser Arg Glu Gln Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala Glu Pro Val Glu
20 25 30

Val Trp
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 362:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq IISLLKLCSFCFI/KD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 362:

Met Leu Tyr Asp Gln Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Leu Cys
-20 -15 -10

Ser Phe Cys Phe Ile Lys Asp Phe Lys Ala Ser Asn Ile Thr Leu Val
-5 1 5 10

Val Ile Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 363:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 75 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -65..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq LCSFLSLRFCTLTS/FM
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 363:

Met Ala Asn Cys Phe Leu Ser His Lys Ser Gln Thr Ile Leu Ile Ser
-65 -60 -55 -50

Lys Pro Ala Leu Thr Gln Ser His Phe Thr Ser Pro Ala Gly Leu Phe
-45 -40 -35

Leu Thr Val Glu Lys Ser His Leu Leu Thr Arg Leu Phe Phe His Trp
-30 -25 -20

Leu Ser Leu Val Leu Cys Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Arg Phe Cys Thr Leu
-15 -10 -5

Ser Phe Met Cys Ser Phe Ala Leu Phe His Leu
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 364:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5
seq LTYLLFLPDWAAV/FE
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 364:

Met His Gly Ala Gly Leu Thr Tyr Leu Leu Phe Leu Pro Asp Trp Ala
 -15 -10 -5
 Ala Val Phe Glu Leu Tyr Asn Cys Glu Asp Glu Arg Cys Tyr Leu Asp
 1 5 10
 Leu Ala Arg Leu Arg Gly Val His Tyr Ile Thr Trp Arg Arg Gln Asn
 15 20 25 30
 Lys Val Phe Pro Gln Asp Lys Gly His His Pro Thr Leu Gly Glu His
 35 40 45
 Pro Lys Phe Thr Asn Tyr Ser Phe Asp Val Glu Glu Phe Met Tyr Leu
 50 55 60
 Val Leu Gln Ala Ala Asp His Val Leu Gln His Pro Gly
 65 70 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 365:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq CLSATLAFSGSFL/AP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 365:

Met Cys Cys Leu Ser Ala Thr Leu Ala Phe Ser Gly Ser Phe Leu Ala
 -15 -10 -5 1
 Pro His Leu Ile Phe Cys Cys Phe Ser His Leu Asn Val Ile Ile Leu
 5 10 15
 Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Ile His Gly
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 366:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -39...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq SGLRGLLLQEALG/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 366:

Met Ala Glu Leu Asp Leu Met Ala Pro Gly Pro Leu Pro Arg Ala Thr
-35 -30 -25

Ala Gln Pro Pro Ala Pro Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Gly Leu Arg Gly Leu
-20 -15 -10

Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Leu Gly Ala Val Pro Asp Pro Arg
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 367:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 56 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -28...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq FLVAC?LFGVCLX/tt

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 367:

Met Thr Leu Thr His Gly Asn Asn Ile Leu His Leu Ala Asn Phe Phe
-25 -20 -15

Leu Val Ala Cys Pro Leu Phe Gly Val Cys Leu Xaa Phe Phe Ile Leu
-10 -5 1

Arg Phe Arg Leu Tyr Ile Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Thr Gln Val Ile Leu
3 10 15 20

His Leu Ser Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 368:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq VLRWLPWPGRGSHS/DS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 368:

Met Val Leu Arg Trp Leu Pro Trp Pro Arg Gly Ser His Ser Asp Ser
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 369:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 39 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -24..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq FSFLGTLFHKNS/ED

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 369:

Met Lys Ala Arg Leu Ser Gly Asn Leu Ile Cys Phe Ser Phe Leu Gly
-20 -15 -10

Thr Leu Phe His Lys Ser Asn Ser Glu Asp Ser Ser Val Gly Lys Gly
-5 1 5

Asp Trp Lys Lys Asn Lys

10 .. 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 370:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq VCLVPQTPSLCLG/KG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 370:

Met Ser His Val Cys Leu Val Pro Gln Thr Pro Ser Leu Cys Leu Gly
-15 -10 -5

Lys Gly Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ser Ala Pro Phe Gln Ser Ser Gly Pro
1 5 10 15

His Arg Leu Cys Ala
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 371:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 68 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -29..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.9
seq VLTSVNLFIGING/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 371:

300

Met Tyr Pro Ala Ser Phe Val Phe Lys Ile Pro Ser Thr Ala Tyr Val
-25 -20 -15

Val Leu Thr Ser Val Asn Leu Phe Ile Gly Ile Asn Gly Ser Val Ala
-10 -5 1

Thr Phe Val Leu Glu Leu Phe Thr Asp Asn Lys Leu Asn Asn Ile Asn
5 10 15

Asp Ile Leu Lys Ser Val Phe Leu Ile Phe Pro His Phe Cys Leu Gly
20 25 30 35

Arg Gly Gln Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 372:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 42 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -30..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq RSSLWVTAPLVSA/CP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 372:

Met Ser Ser Ser Arg Lys Asp His Leu Gly Ala Xaa Ala Gln Ser Pro
-30 . -25 -20 -15

Ser Arg Ser Ser Leu Trp Val Thr Ala Pro Leu Val Ser Ala Cys Pro
-10 -5 1

Thr Cys Ser Pro Ala Thr His Pro Thr Gly
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 373:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 56 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq ATYLVQSSACCPA/IV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 373:

Met Ala Ser Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Tyr Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Ala Cys
-15 -10 -5

Cys Pro Ala Ile Val Arg His Leu Cys Gln Xaa Tyr Arg Ser Met Pro
1 5 10

Val Phe Leu Asp Pro Ala Xaa Ile Ala Thr Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Trp
15 20 25

Arg Leu Pro Ser Ala Pro Ser Asp
30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 374:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 69 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -61..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq LLPCNLHKSWLHS/SP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 374:

Met Asn Ala Ala Ile Asn Thr Gly Pro Ala Pro Ala Val Thr Lys Thr
-60 -55 -50

Glu Thr Glu Val Gln Asn Pro Asp Val Leu Trp Asp Leu Asp Ile Pro
-45 -40 -35 -30

Glu Ala Arg Ser His Ala Asp Gln Asp Ser Asn Pro Xaa Ala Glu Ala
-25 -20 -15

Leu Leu Pro Cys Asn Leu His Xaa Ser Trp Leu His Ser Ser Pro Arg
-10 -5 1

Pro Asp Pro His Ser
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 375:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 61 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -43..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq GIFLVIFCSESEFS/LL
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 375:

Met Ile Asn Leu Leu Val Gly Asn Cys Ile Tyr Leu Leu Gly Ala Ile
-40 -35 -30

Arg Ala Ser Cys Met Cys Arg Xaa Met Ser Phe Ala Lys Phe Gly Ile
-25 -20 -15

Phe Leu Val Ile Phe Cys Ser Glu Ser Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Trp Asn
-10 -5 1 5

Phe Ser Ser Ile Tyr Val Lys Thr Phe Trp Pro Val Gly
10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 376:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq LRFLLRDPGCLLA/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 376:

Met Leu Cys Cys Gly Pro Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu Arg Asp Pro Gly Cys
-15 -10 -5

Leu Leu Ala Gln Pro Glu Leu Ala Phe Trp Gly Pro Ala Ser Phe Ile
1 5 10

Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Val Val Ser Glu Thr Pro His Pro Ser Phe Pro
15 20 25

Leu Asp Pro Pro
30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 377:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 26 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq ILLRMTVLPTLWT/RR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 377:

Met Arg Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Leu Leu Arg Met Thr Val Leu Pro Thr
-15 -10 -5

Leu Trp Thr Arg Arg Arg Val Gln Leu Val
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 378:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq VRVGLVLVXRALC/LX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 378:

Met Trp Trp Lys Pro Ala Pro Glu Glu Gly Val Arg Val Gly Leu Val
-20 -15

Leu Val Xaa Arg Ala Leu Cys Leu Xaa Val Leu Ser Arg Phe Met Phe
-5 1 5

Xaa Asn Pro Gly Leu Gly Gly Met Gly
10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 379:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq FNFLLGNSSCVYQ/RP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 379:

Met Phe Asn Phe Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Ser Cys Val Tyr Gln Arg Pro
-10 -5 1

Ile Arg Leu Lys Leu Ile Ile Phe Pro Ser Gly
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 380:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 119 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -42..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq LDPAVSLSLAPAFSA/SA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 380:

Met Lys Arg Gly Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Asn Asp Ser Gln Leu Ser Ala
-40 -35 -30

Ser Phe Leu Gln Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Asn Cys Pro Ala Leu Asp Pro
-25 -20 -15

Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Ser Met
-10 -5 1 5

Lys Ser Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg Lys Asp Asp Phe Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser
10 15 20

Asp Gly Asp Ser Gly Thr Ser Glu His Ile Ser Ala Val Val Thr Ser
25 30 35

Pro Arg Ile Ser Cys His Gly Ala Ala Ile Pro Xaa Ala Xaa Ala Xaa
40 45 50

Xaa Xaa Gly Cys Ser Cys Xaa Thr Glu Arg Xaa Leu Xaa Xaa Pro Pro
55 60 65 70

Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Glu Ala
75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 381:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 80 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -24..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq FFIFCSLNTLLG/GV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 381:

Met Lys Ser Ala Lys Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Arg Phe Phe Ile Phe Cys
 -20 -15 -10

Ser Leu Asn Thr Leu Leu Leu Gly Gly Val Asn Lys Ile Ala Glu Lys
 -5 1 5

Ile Cys Gly Asp Leu Lys Asp Pro Cys Lys Leu Asp Met Asn Phe Gly
 10 15 20

Ser Cys Tyr Glu Val His Phe Arg Tyr Phe Tyr Asn Arg Thr Ser Lys
 25 30 35 40

Arg Cys Glu Thr Phe Val Phe Ser Ser Cys Asn Gly Asn Leu Asn Gly
 45 50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 382:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq ILFPLHSVIGSHP/QC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 382:

Met Asp Ile Leu Phe Pro Leu His Ser Val Ile Gly Ser His Pro Gln
 -15 -10 -5 1

Cys Leu Pro Glu Arg Xaa Thr Ala Arg Met Ile Lys Leu Lys Trp Gly
 5 10 15

Asn Gly Ser Gly Ser Asp Phe Gly
 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 383:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -27..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
 seq FGILILLSQROWS/KN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 383:

Met Leu Lys Val Phe Arg Ala Xaa His Pro Lys Ile Cys His Phe Gly
-25 -20 -15

Ile Leu Ile Leu Leu Ser Gln Arg Gln Trp Ser Lys Asn Arg Cys Arg
-10 -5 1 5

Glu Gly Cys Leu Thr Thr Leu Phe Leu Phe Glu Ala Glu His Lys Ser
10 15 20

Ser Leu Val Lys
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 384:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -34..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq IWKWKLAAASWTLS/QE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 384:

Met Leu Val Arg Asn Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Arg Gly Arg Ser Pro Trp
-30 -25 -20

Trp Arg Ala Gly Cys Leu Xaa Trp Arg Lys Leu Ala Ala Ser Trp Thr
-15 -10 -5

Ile Ser Gln Glu Ile Phe Arg Gly Ser Arg Lys Gly Ser
1 S

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 385:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 52 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -29..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq FTLGLGYPPIPTRL/QP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 385:

Met Thr Lys Gly His His Gln His Pro Leu His Pro His Pro Leu
-25 -20 -15

Phe Thr Leu Gly Leu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Pro Thr Arg Leu Gln Pro Cys
-10 -5 1

Thr Leu Ser Ser Asp Pro Leu Leu Asp Ile Thr Cys Ser Leu Arg Ser
5 10 15

Pro Ser Ser Gly
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 386:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq RLHILFIVCLARG/KG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 386:

Met Thr Tyr His Xaa Ile Gln Phe Ser Glu Arg Leu His Ile Leu Phe
-20 -15 -10

Ile Val Cys Leu Ala Arg Gly Lys Gly
-5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 387:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 74 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -46..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq LIYCGLSQPLTLG/VT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 387:

Met Ser Gln Phe Pro Leu Cys Ser Pro Pro Trp Lys Pro Leu Val Lys
-46 -40 -35

Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Lys Ile Arg Met Ser Ile Pro Trp Pro Leu Ser
-30 -25 -20 -15

Val Leu Ile Tyr Cys Gly Leu Ser Gln Pro Leu Thr Leu Gly Val Thr
-10 -5 1

Ser Pro Ser Phe Pro Gln Asn Ser Phe Phe Pro Trp Leu Pro Glu His
5 10 15

Pro Thr His Ile Val Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 393:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 140 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

311

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 389:

Met Val Leu Thr Thr Leu Pro Leu Pro Ser Ala Asn Ser Pro Val Asn
-35 -30 -25

Met Pro Thr Thr Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Ala Leu
-20 -15 -10

Ser Pro Cys Leu Xaa Ala Pro Lys Ser Pro Arg Leu Gly
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 390:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 55 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -30..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq LLPTLPWLPSRTL/LS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 390:

Met Gln Arg Asn Ala Thr Phe Ile His Leu Gln Leu Ala Ile Arg Pro
-30 -25 -15

Ser Leu Leu Pro Thr Leu Pro Trp Leu Pro Ser Thr Arg Leu Leu Ser
-10 -5 1

Pro Thr Pro Leu Gly Gln Leu Arg Gly Pro Pro Gly Xaa Gln Arg Ala
5 10 15

Met Pro Thr Ala His Leu Arg
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: J81:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

312

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -15..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ILFCFHSHPLFQ/DT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 391:

Met Asn Ile Leu Phe Cys Phe His Ser Phe His Pro Leu Phe Gln Asp
-15 -10 -5 1

Thr Ile Glu Phe
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 392:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -20..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq FNFLFLVQLCILA/CD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 392:

Met Leu Thr Asn Arg Asn Tyr Phe Asn Phe Leu Phe Leu Val Gln Leu
-20 -15 -10 -5

Cys Ile Leu Ala Cys Asp Asn Ala Tyr Leu Gln Ser Cys Pro Leu Thr
 1 5 10

Ser Lys Thr Pro Leu Leu Gln Thr His Ser Ala Leu Phe Tyr Asn Ser
 15 20 25

Thr Tyr Gly Ile Phe Leu Leu Gly Val
 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 393:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -26..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ALCRFVGMQPCTA/QT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 393:

Met Lys Leu Asn Pro Gly Gln Val Pro Thr Trp Trp Glu Ala Leu Cys
-25 -20 -15

Arg Phe Val Gly Met Gln Pro Cys Thr Ala Gln Thr Gly Leu Leu Pro
-10 -5 1 5

His Gly Thr His Asn Thr Arg Glu Arg Gln Arg Asp Pro Ser Ala Gln
10 15 20

Lys Asn Thr Arg Arg Phe Ser Pro Val Gly
25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 394:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -27..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq LCLNLCPCSSLL/S?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 394:

Met Leu Ala Gly Phe Arg Arg Ser Ala Pro Ala Ser Gln Ser Leu Cys
-25 -20 -15

Leu Asn Leu Cys Pro Cys Ser Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 395:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -18...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq SFYLLFFLNDVPP/CP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 395:

Met Lys Glu Gly Ala Ser Phe Tyr Leu Leu Phe Phe Leu Asn Asp Val
-15 -10 -5

Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro His Thr Pro Gly
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 396:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 32 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -29...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ETLLLKLSSQSRT/NR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 396:

Met Gly Leu Glu Cys Cys Pro Pro His Asn Leu Arg Val Tyr Ile
-25 -20 -15

Glu Thr Leu Leu Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Gin Ser Arg Thr Asn Arg Leu
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 397:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq VLSIAASLLQCRL/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 397:

Met Gln Leu Cys Pro Phe Thr Ser Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ala Ser Leu
-20 -15 -10

Leu Gln Cys Arg Leu Ala Val Val Thr Glu Thr Ile Trp Pro Pro Gin
-5 1 5 10

Xaa Trp

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 398:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 72 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -44..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq QLLFKLMSTWCRA/LQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 398:

Met Asp Val Thr Cys Cys Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Arg
-40 -35 -30

Val Cys Cys His Gly Cys Val Ser Trp Leu Cys Leu Gln Met Leu Gln
-25 -20 -15

Leu Leu Phe Lys Leu Asn Ser Thr Trp Cys Arg Ala Leu Gln Ser Glu
-10 -5 1

Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Arg Arg Leu Trp Met Trp Val Ser His Leu Xaa
5 10 15 20

Glu Phe Phe Thr Val Thr Pro Trp
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 399:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 26 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -22...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq HCFCFTLFSYSSSS/FF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 399:

Met Arg Gin Gly Pro Gly Ala Pro Leu His Cys Phe Cys Phe Thr Leu
-20 -15 -10

Phe Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ser Phe Phe Phe Phe
-5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 400:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -15..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq ITLLGIWLTXRLQ/FP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 400:

Met His Ile Thr Leu Leu Gly Ile Trp Leu Thr Xaa Arg Leu Gln Phe
-15 -10 -5 1
Pro Arg Ser Gly Arg Ala Gly
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 401:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -17..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq SWVCLLSAGTAFE/DY

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 401:

Met Leu Tyr Gly Ser Trp Val Cys Leu Leu Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Phe
-15 -10 -5
Glu Asp Tyr His Leu Gly Gly Thr
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 402:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 50 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -32..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq XXXXFLLGRRVVG/ES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 402:

Met Leu Phe Phe Pro Leu Leu Ser Phe Arg Phe Leu Pro Ser Glu Ser
-30 -25 -20

Leu Leu Lys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Phe Leu Leu Gly Arg Arg Val Val Gly
-15 -10 -5

Glu Ser Xaa Phe Ile Phe Thr Cys Gly Asn Leu Leu Leu Ile Trp Pro
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 403:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 25 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq WAILGEWGTLSRG/HL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 403:

Met Pro Val Trp Ala Ile Leu Gly Cys Trp Gly Thr Leu Ser Arg Gly
-15 -10 -5

His Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Asp Pro Lys
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 404:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -38...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq GILCGSLPGPSLC/PP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 404:

Met Gly Met Ser Gly Lys Lys His Phe Pro Leu Ser Trp Asp His Ile
-35 -25

Gln Gly Ser Thr Glu Ala Thr Ser Gln Gly Ile Leu Cys Gly Ser Leu
-20 -15 -10

Pro Gly Pro Ser Leu Cys Pro Pro
-5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 405:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 74 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -37...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq PLSLDCGHSLCRA/CI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 405:

Met Ala Ser Lys Ile Leu Leu Asn Val Gln Glu Glu Val Thr Cys Pro
-35 -30 -25

Ile Cys Leu Glu Leu Leu Thr Glu Pro Leu Ser Leu Asp Cys Gly His
-20 -15 -10

Ser Leu Cys Arg Ala Cys Ile Thr Val Ser Asn Lys Glu Ala Val Thr
-5 1 5 10

Ser Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Ser Cys Pro Val Cys Gly Ile Ser Xaa Ser

15

20

25

Xaa Glu His Leu Gln Ala Asn Gln His Arg
30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 406:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq YYMVCLFFRLIFS/EH
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 406:

Met Tyr Tyr Met Val Cys Leu Phe Phe Arg Leu Ile Phe Ser Glu His
-10 1

Leu Pro Ile Ile Gly Thr Val Thr Ser His Lys Thr Gly Thr Gly
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 407:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -36..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq KLAGLWSPGLVPA/AP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 407:

321

Met Gly Ala Gly Gly Xaa Arg Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Ser Trp
-35 -30 -25

Leu Arg Ala Ala Glu His Ser Lys Leu Ala Gly Leu Trp Ser Pro Gly
-20 -15 -10 -5

Leu Val Pro Ala Ala Pro Arg Thr Glu Asn Tyr Thr Ile Gly Pro Leu
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 408:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 80 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -60..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq LVRRTLLVAALRA/WM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 408:

Met Gly Ser Lys Cys Cys Lys Gly Gly Pro Asp Glu Asp Ala Val Glu
-60 -55 -50 -45

Arg Gln Arg Arg Gln Lys Leu Leu Leu Ala Gln Leu His His Arg Lys
-40 -35 -30

Arg Val Lys Ala Ala Gly Gln Ile Gln Ala Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Leu
-25 -20 -15

Val Arg Arg Thr Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala Trp Met Ile Gln
-10 -5 1

Cys Trp Trp Arg Thr Leu Val Gln Arg Arg Ile Arg Gln Arg Arg Gln
5 10 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 409:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 30 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -26..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq SIHSWQLLTSQAP/QQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 409:

Met Gln Gln Gly His Pro His Leu Ser Ala Gly Thr Leu Ser Ile His
-25 -20 -15

Ser Trp Gln Leu Leu Thr Ser Ala Gln Pro Gln Gln Ala Gly
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 410:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -49..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq ATCCLSLFQWCAV/LR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 410:

Met Ser Arg Tyr Glu Xaa Gly Ser Ser Leu Leu Pro Phe Pro Asp His
-45 -40 -35

Phe Ser Val Tyr Ser Phe Lys Xaa Xaa Ser Phe Phe Glu Ala Tyr Ser
-30 -25 -20

Ile Ser Asp Tyr Ala Thr Cys Cys Leu Ser Leu Phe Gln Trp Cys Ala
-15 -10 -5

Val Leu Arg Phe Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Pro
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 411:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -24...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LLLHHYLLLFIIT/SR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 411:

Met Ile Tyr Phe Ile Lys Ile Asn Asn Lys Leu Leu Leu His His
-20 -15 -10

Tyr Leu Leu Leu Phe Ile Thr Thr Ser Arg Pro Thr Gly
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 412:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -27...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LSWALCLSQSGYYY/HP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 412:

Met Glu Leu Leu Tyr Leu Lys Val Lys Arg Gly Cln Lys Asp Leu Ser
-25 -20 -15

Trp Ala Leu Cys Leu Ser Gin Ser Gly Tyr Tyr His Pro Ser His Pro
-10 -5 1 5

His Trp

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 413:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq TLAVTLSALGATG/LF
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 413:

Met Thr Leu Ala Val Thr Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Ala Thr Gly Leu Phe
-10 -5 1

Lys Glu Ala Cys Asp Leu Thr Phe Leu Asn Ile Gly Gln Ile Thr Ser
5 10 15

Xaa Leu Lys Gln Ser Gly Gly Pro Gln
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 414:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 72 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -41..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq CRCLITLPRSCR/P/ST
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 414:

Met Leu Gly Pro Pro Leu Gln Pro Gly Ser His Gly Lys Val Leu Ala
-40 -35 -30

Pro Gln Gly Asn Ser Gly Leu Thr Pro Pro Phe Pro Cys Arg Cys Leu

-25 -20 -15 -10

Ile Thr Leu Pro Arg Ser Cys Arg Pro Ser Thr Ser Val Pro Arg Xaa
-5 1 5

Ala Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Gln Arg Pro Xaa Ser Ser Cys Trp Arg Ser
10 15 20

Ser Cys Ser Thr Thr Ala Thr Met
25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 415:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -27..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq QLXLILVHFPAYS/VE
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 415:

Met Gly Asn Val Cys Ser Cys Cys Leu Arg Ala Arg Tyr Gln Gln Leu
-25 -20 -15

Xaa Leu Ile Leu Val His Phe Pro Ala Tyr Ser Val Glu Asp Gln Arg
-10 -5 1 5

Val Asp Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Glu Ser Thr Val Cys His His Asn Arg
10 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 416:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq PRCVISCIIHGIVWC/EE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 416:

Met Leu Tyr Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Cys Val Ile Ser Cys Ile
-20 -15 -10

His Gly Val Trp Cys Glu Glu Gly Asp Gly Ser Leu Pro Arg Leu His
-5 1 5 10

Val Ala Leu Met Ile Pro Ala Leu Gly
15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 417:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 79 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -42...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq VTPLDSCPPSAHS/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 417:

Met His Arg Ile Met Thr Leu Leu His Leu Lys Ala Leu Gln Gln Leu
-40 -35 -30

Gln Asn Lys Ile His Val Pro Arg Met Leu Pro Gly Pro Val Thr Pro
-25 -20 -15

Leu Asp Ser Cys Pro Pro Ser Ala His Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr
-10 -5 1 5

Ser Gln Leu Pro Leu Gln His Thr Asn Ala Pro Pro Pro His Gly Leu
10 15 20

Ser Leu Arg Arg Ala Leu His Trp Ile Ala Leu Pro Leu Met Gly
25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 418:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 19 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -13..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq MLFLVLVFYSAIFL/FT
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 418:

Met Leu Phe Leu Val Leu Phe Tyr Ser Ala Ile Phe Leu Phe Thr Leu
-10 -5 1

Thr Phe Phe
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 419:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -14..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq VSLCVNALFPLQA/YC
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 419:

Met Val Ser Leu Cys Val Ala Ala Leu Phe Pro Leu Gln Ala Tyr Gly
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 420:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 422:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq MLPLFCSPWESGG/RT
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 422:

Met Met Leu Pro Leu Phe Cys Ser Pro Trp Glu Ser Gly Gly Arg Thr
-10 -5 1

Val Lys Gln Ser Glu Gly Xaa Cys Xaa Phe Gln Ala Pro His Gly
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 423:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 38 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq KLLSDLQVDSARC/KP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 423:

Met Ala Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp Leu Ser Val Asp Ser Ala Arg Cys Lys
-15 -10 -5 1

Pro Gly Asn Asn Leu Thr Lys Ser Leu Leu Asn Ile His Asp Lys Gln
5 10 15

Leu Gln His Asp Pro Arg
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 424:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 73 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq VCWGHLPPARVST/RS
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 424:

Met Cys Gly Tyr Trp Val Cys Trp Gly His Leu Leu Pro Ala Arg Val
-15 -5

Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Glu Gln Pro Arg Val Thr Pro Arg Asp Glu Asp
1 5 10

Ala Met Met Ser Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Trp Arg Tyr Val Thr Phe Met
15 20 30

Val Pro Met Pro Leu Ser Pro Cys Arg Ser Val Trp Val Cys Phe Arg
35 40 45

Gln Lys Ile Leu Glu Tyr Val Xaa Ala
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 425:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -24..-1

331

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq AILGLSTFLNLSS/IN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 425:

Met Lys Leu Ser Cys Ala Gly Cys Ala Asp Thr Ala Ile Leu Gly Leu
-20 -15 -10

Ser Thr Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ile Asn Leu Leu Gly Met Ile Ser
-5 1 5

Phe Ser
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 426:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -21..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq FSLGSCPAGPLSA/CV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 426:

Met Ile Pro Phe Ser Gly Thr Val Phe Ser Leu Gly Ser Cys Pro Ala
-20 -15 -10

Gly Pro Leu Ser Ala Cys Val Pro Asp His Gly Ser Leu Gln Tyr Pro
-5 1 5 10

Leu Thr Ile Tyr Gln Gln Asp Cys Xaa Thr His Xaa Cys Pro Arg Cys
15 20 25

Leu Ser Leu Pro Leu Gln His Pro Arg Gln
30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 427:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 97 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -35..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq PAVSLSAPAFASA/LR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 427:

Met Ile Pro Ser Ser Gln Pro Arg Phe Xaa Asn Pro Ala Cys Lys Gln
-35 -25 -20

Thr Val Leu Leu Xaa Asp Pro Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Ala Phe
-15 -10 -5

Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Ser Met Xaa Ser Ser Gln Ala Ala Arg Lys Asp
1 5 10

Asp Phe Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Asp Gly Asp Ser Gly Thr Ser Glu His
15 20 25

Ile Ser Ala Val Val Thr Ser Pro Arg Ile Ser Cys His Gly Ala Ala
30 35 40 45

Ile Pro Thr Ala Arg Ala Leu Cys Leu Xaa Cys Ser Cys Cys Thr Glu
50 55 60

Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 428:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq PTFLLISDSFLTS/Q?

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 428:

Met Ala Pro Thr Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Leu Thr Ser Gln
-15 -10 -5 1

Pro Ser Phe Phe Phe Phe
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 429:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq LSLLGIKIQWCLS/EN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 429:

Met Ile Ser Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Leu Leu Gly Ile Lys Ile Gln Trp
-15 -10 -5

Cys Leu Ser Glu Asn Thr Leu Phe Cys Asp Ser Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ser
1 5 10

Pro Lys Ala Pro Ile Glu Pro Leu Ser Phe Asn Leu Thr Thr Gln Gly
15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 430:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -43..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6

seq LLYFNTFLPRKVA/RV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 430:

Met Ala Cys Asp Ser Phe Leu Lys Asp Ala Leu Pro Gln Glu Leu Ser
-40 -35 -30

Gln Leu Xaa Phe Leu Phe Pro Leu Val Asp Met Arg Glu Asp Leu Leu
-25 -20 -15

Tyr Phe Asn Thr Phe Leu Pro Arg Lys Val Ala Arg Val
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 431:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 68 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -53..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq FLILHFFPQQIRK/KI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 431:

Met Leu Leu Asn Glu Asn Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Gln Lys Asn Glu
-50 -45 -40

Ala Gln Gly Ser Cys Ile Leu Phe Leu Phe Cys Phe Glu Ser Gln Asn
-35 -30 -25

Met Arg Ser Lys Ser Ile Phe Pro Phe Leu Ile Leu His Phe Phe Pro
-20 -15 -10

Gln Cln Ile Arg Lys Lys Ile Val Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Asn Ser
-5 1 5 10

Gln Lys Ala Gly
15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 432:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 40 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

• (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LLPFTFLSLKAFL/QX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 432:

Met Ile Ser Lys Tyr Val His Tyr Ser Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Pro
-25 -20 -15

Ser Leu Pro Gln His Lys Pro Trp
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 433:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapien
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -27...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq CSLLSSFCALHFG/LK

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 433:

Met Ala Arg Thr Met Gly Val Pro Arg Ala Cys Lys Ala Phe Cys Ser
-25 -20 -15

Leu Leu Ser Ser Phe Cys Ala Leu His Phe Gly Leu Lys Lys Gln Tyr
-10 -5 1 5

Gly Thr Ser Tyr Leu His Ala Cys Ala Tyr Ala Ser Pro Leu Thr Trp
10 15 20

Gly Pro Trp.

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 434:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 29 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LCFLLPHHRLQEA/RX
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 434:

Met Ile Leu Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro His His Arg Leu Gln Glu Ala Arg
-15 -10 -5 1

Xaa Ile Gln Val Leu Lys Xaa Leu Pro Arg Glu Lys Leu
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 435:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 83 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq QCFFVCFSPKIYGV/VI
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 435:

Met Gln Asp Tyr Val Ser His Ala Val Arg Arg His Cys Gln Cys Phe
-25 -20 -15

Phe Val Cys Phe Ser Pro Lys Ile Tyr Gly Val Ile Thr Trp Thr Val
-10 -5 1 5

Leu Ile Thr Gly Ala Arg Val Leu Ser Glu Pro Gln Arg Leu Trp Val
10 15 20

Arg Leu Asp Asp Ile Thr Ala Asn Ala Ala Cys Gly Tyr Arg Lys Gln
25 30 35

Glu Pro Arg Lys Thr Phe Glu Asn Asn Trp Glu Asn Leu Tyr Thr Asp
40 45 50

Trp Asn Trp
55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 436:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -31..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq VLLNLALSHFNNC/GL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 436:

Met Glu Phe Ala His Ala Ala Glu Cys Val Ser Phe Ala Leu Asn Glu
-30 -25 -20

Thr His Val Leu Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser His Phe Asn Asn Cys Gly
-15 -10 -5 1

Leu Ala Val

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 437:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -30..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LLAASWLPRDAPC/EA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 437:

Met Gly Asn Gln Gln Gly Phe Pro Tyr Leu Ser Pro Ser Leu Ser Val Gln
-30 -25 -15

Asp Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Trp Leu Pro Arg Asp Ala Pro Cys Glu Ala
-10 -5 1

Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser Gln Thr Met Leu Cys Ala Pro Gly Pro Arg
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 438:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 43 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -22..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq AQLASPLLPGATP/VA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 438:

Met Lys Tyr Gln Met Val Ser Gly Ser Ala Gln Leu Ala Ser Pro Leu
-20 -15 -10

Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr Pro Val Ala Gly Thr Ile Leu Lys Ser Leu Leu
-5 1 5 10

Leu Arg Thr Val Lys Met Met Arg Val Tyr Gly
15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 439:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 35 amino acids

(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -21..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 12.7
seq ILFLLSGPLQG/QQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 439:

Met Gly Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu Ile Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Trp Ser
-20 -15 -10

Gly Pro Leu Gln Gly Gln Gln His His His Leu Val Glu Tyr Met Glu Arg
-5 1 5 10

Arg His Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 440:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 29 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -20..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.4
seq LVFCVGLLTMAKA/ES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 440:

Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Ile Leu Val Phe Cys Val Gly Leu Leu Thr
-20 -15 -10 -5

Met Ala Lys Ala Glu Ser Pro Lys Glu His Asp Pro Arg
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 441:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 47 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -23..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.3
seq ALSLLVSGSLLP/GP
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 441:

Met Ser Gly Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu			
	-20	-15	-10
Val Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Gln Asn Glu Pro			
	-5	1	5
Arg Ile Val Thr Ser Glu Glu Val Ile Ile Arg Asp Ser Pro Val			
	10	15	20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 442:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 65 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -57..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq VGLAVVSLGGSRG/SG

Met	Met	Glu	Val	Val	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Ile
							-55						-45		
Pro	Pro	Arg	Thr	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ser	Ser	Arg	Lys	Thr	Arg	Phe	Cys	Gly
							-40				-35		-30		

Glu Arg Gly Ser Lys Gln Ser Gly Lys Cys Ser Pro Val Gly Leu Ala
-25 -20 -15 -10

Val Val Ser Leu Gly Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg
-5 1 5

Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 443:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 58 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Vcn Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.7
seq CFSLVLLTSIWT/TR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 443:

Met Ala Arg Cys Phe Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Ser Ile Trp Thr
-15 -10 -5

Thr Arg Leu Leu Val Gln Gly Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Glu Leu Ser Ile
1 5 10 15

Gln Val Ser Cys Arg Xaa Met Gly Ile Thr Leu Val Ser Lys Lys Ala
20 25 30

Asn Gln Gln Leu Asn Phe Thr Glu Ala Lys
35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 444:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 136 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 444:

```

Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Leu Ile Pro
-20                                -15                                -10

Leu Ala Leu Trp Ser Ile Ile Val Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Asn
-5          1          5          10

Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn Tyr Val Trp
15          20          25

Tyr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser Gly Ile Met Met Leu Ile Val Thr
30          35          40

Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys Cys Cys Gln
45          50          55

Ser Glu Asn Cys Ser Lys Lys Tyr Val Thr Leu Leu Ser Ile Ile Phe
60          65          70          75

Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe Ser Gly Tyr Cys Leu Val Ile Ser Ala
80          85          90

Leu Gly Leu Val Gln Gly Pro Tyr Cys Arg Thr Leu Asp Gly Trp Glu
95          100         105

Tyr Ala Phe Glu Gly Thr Ala Gly
110         115

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 445:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 82 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.6
seq CLSCLLIPLALWS/II

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 445:

Met Gly Ser Arg Lys Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Leu Ile Pro
-20 -15 -10

Leu Ala Leu Trp Ser Ile Ile Val Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Asn
-5 1 5 10

Gly Gln Thr Ser Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asn Lys Leu Thr Asn Tyr Val Trp
15 20 25

Tyr Phe Glu Gly Ile Cys Phe Ser Gly Ile Met Met Leu Ile Val Thr
30 35 40

Thr Val Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys Cys Cys Gln
45 50 55

Ser Gly
60

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 446:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -17..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq ILFGVSFVFLTHC/TI
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 446:

Met Met Val Met Ile Leu Phe Gly Val Ser Phe Val Phe Leu Thr His
-15 -10 -5

Cys Thr Ile Gln Ser Ser Cys Gly
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 447:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq VLVSLPHPHPALT/CC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 447:

Met Ser Asn Thr His Thr Val Leu Val Ser Leu Pro His Pro His Pro
-15 -10 -5

Ala Leu Thr Cys Cys His Leu Gly Xaa Pro His Pro Val Arg Ala Pro
1 5 10

Arg Pro
15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 448:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 125 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -106..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq IITLACVPMTSFT/RN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 448:

Met Xaa Val Tyr Arg Leu Gln Thr Gln Glu Lys Pro Asn Thr Thr Val
-105 -100 -95

Gln Val Pro Ala Phe Leu Gln Glu Leu Val Asp Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys
-90 -85 -80 -75

Phe Glu Glu Trp Cys Ile Glu Met Ala Glu Met Arg Xaa Lys Val Trp
-70 -65 -60

Ile Lys Glu Lys Gln Asn Thr Lys Arg Leu Arg Ser Cys Thr Lys Gly
-55 -50 -45

Tyr Leu Leu Glu Leu Ser Pro Met Ser Leu Ser Leu Trp Asn Gly Cys

-40

-35

-30

Lys Ser Gly Trp Met Asn Gln Gin Xaa Pro Asn Leu Leu Ile Ile Thr
-25 -20 -15

Leu Ala Cys Val Pro Met Thr Ser Phe Thr Arg Asn Lys Ile Ser Ile
-10 -5 1 5

Met Lys Arg Ile Ser Glu Tyr Ala Ala Asp Ile Phe Tyr
10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 449:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq LIAVVIILLIFT/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 449:

Met Phe Pro Val Leu Gly Trp Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Val Ile Ile Ile
-20 -15 -10

Leu Leu Ile Phe Thr Ser Val Thr Arg Cys Leu
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 450:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 65 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
seq SVCLCPCLNKQGS/EN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 450:

Met Phe Ser Cys Cys Ile Ser Val Cys Leu Cys Pro Cys Leu Asn Lys
-15 -10 -5

Gly Gln Ser Glu Asn Leu Ser Arg Asp Cys Gly His Trp Leu Asn Pro
1 5 10

His His Arg Arg Leu Trp Pro Phe Gly Arg Arg His Pro Gln Asp Cys
15 20 25

Gly Leu Phe Gln Asp Ser Gin Xaa Tyr Gly Glu Ser Lys Asp Trp Asn
30 35 40 45

Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 451:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 88 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -29..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LTYLLLSPIKYP/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 451:

Met Arg Leu Cys Leu Ile Met Tyr Cys Ser Phe Gly Thr Leu Ser His
-25 -20 -15

Leu Thr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile Lys Tyr Pro Leu Asp Leu
-10 -5 1

Asp Phe Leu Tyr Pro Ile Phe Ser Thr Val Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Ile Val
5 10 15

Thr Val Asn Phe Cys Ile Ser Cys Ser Glu Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Asp
20 25 30 35

Leu Ile Ala Leu Phe Leu Ile Arg Glu Leu Gln Leu Leu Gln His Thr
40 45 50

Val Ser Val Val Gln Pro Pro Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 452:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 47 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -26..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 10.5
seq LLLALLLPVQVSS/FV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 452:

Met Gly Lys Gly Met Val Ala Met Leu Ile Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu
-25 -15

Ala Leu Leu Leu Pro Val Gln Val Ser Ser Phe Val Pro Leu Thr Ser
-10 -5 1 5

Met Pro Glu Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Thr Thr Lys Pro Ser Asn Gly
10 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 453:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 55 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 9.5
seq LLVLFVLLANVQG/PG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 453:

Met Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Leu Phe Val Leu Leu
-20 -15 -10

Ala Asn Val Gln Gly Pro Gly Leu Thr Asp Trp Leu Phe Pro Arg Arg
-5 1 5 10

Cys Pro Lys Ile Arg Glu Glu Cys Glu Phe Gin Glu Arg Asp Val Cys
15 20 25

Thr Lys Asp Arg Gln Cys Arg
30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 454:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -35..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq NLLLHCVSRSHS/QN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 454:

Met Val Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Val Ser Tyr Leu Leu Leu Cys Gly Gln
-35 -30 -25 -20

Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Gly Asn Leu Leu Leu His Cys Val Ser Arg
-15 -10 -5

Ser His Ser Gln Asn Ala Thr Ala Glu Pro Glu Leu Thr Ser Ala Gly
1 5 10

Ala Pro Ser Arg Arg Ala Pro Gly Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Asn Met Ala
15 20 25

Thr Pro Thr Leu Arg Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Tyr Leu Gly
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 455:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 44 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -18..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.3
seq LLSLSSSIPLVLLG/WE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 455:

Met Glu Thr Gly Arg Leu Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Val Leu
-15 -10 -5

Leu Gly Trp Glu Tyr Ser Ser Gln Thr Leu Asn Leu Val Pro Ser Thr
1 5 10

Ser Ile Leu Ser Phe Val Pro Phe Ile Pro Arg Val
15 20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 456:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -19..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.2
seq QVLALVLVAAALWG/GT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 456:

Met Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln Val Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Val Val Ala Ala
-15 -10 -5

Leu Trp Gly Gly Thr Gln Pro Leu Leu Lys Arg Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu
1 5 10

Gln Arg Val His Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala Gln Gln Leu Leu Gln Glu Met
15 20 25

Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Thr Glu Tyr Leu Met
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 457:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 84 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -59..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq FLLGISNLSQVRA/SN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 457:

Met His Ile Lys Ser Ile Ile Leu Glu Gly Phe Lys Ser Tyr Ala Gln
-55 -50 -45

Arg Thr Glu Val Asn Gly Phe Asp Pro Leu Phe Asn Ala Ile Thr Gly
-40 -35 -30

Leu Asn Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Asn Ile Leu Asp Ser Ile Cys Phe Leu
-25 -20 -15

Leu Gly Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Gln Val Arg Ala Ser Asn Leu Gln Asp
-10 -5 1 5

Leu Val Tyr Lys Asn Gly Gln Ala Gly Ile Thr Lys Ala Ser Val Ser
10 15 20

Ile Xaa Phe Asp
25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 458:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 63 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide

(B) LOCATION: -19..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8
seq WGFLCVLFTAVHP/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 458:

Met Ser Pro Ser Pro Arg Trp Gly Phe Leu Cys Val Leu Phe Thr Ala
-15 -10 -5

Val His Pro Ala Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Val Gln Asp Lys Cys Pro Val
1 5 10

Asn Thr Trp Glu Ala Met Xaa Xaa Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Asn
15 20 25

Arg Pro Pro Thr Gln Ala Phe Pro Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Thr Gly
30 35 40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 459:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 65 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -24..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.8
seq FLLCLCIAYWAST/AV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 459:

Met Cys Ser Leu Leu Tyr Pro Leu Val Thr Phe Phe Leu Leu Cys Leu
-20 -15 -10

Cys Ile Ala Tyr Trp Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Asn
-5 1 5

Glu Ala Val Tyr Lys Ile Phe Asp Asp Ser Pro Cys Pro Phe Thr Ala
10 15 20

Lys Thr Cys Asn Pro Glu Thr Phe Pro Ser Ser Asn Glu Pro Arg His
25 30 35 40

Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 460:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.6
seq FLFFSTLFSSIFT/ER

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 460:

Met Leu Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Ser Ile Phe Thr
-15 -10 -5

Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Tyr Trp Val Cys Asn Ser Ser Asp Ala Ser Ile
1 5 10 15

His Thr Pro Thr Val Ile Lys Cys Asn Thr Gln Phe Gln Leu Met Leu
20 25 30

Thr Pro Gly
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 461:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 86 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.5
seq VALNLILVPCCAA/WC

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 461:

Met Val Ala Ile Asn Leu Ile Leu Val Pro Cys Cys Ala Ala Trp Cys

-10

-5

1

Asp Pro Arg Arg Ile His Ser Gin Asp Asp Val Leu Arg Ser Ser Ala
5 10 15

Ala Asp Thr Gly Ser Ala Met Gin Arg Arg Glu Ala Trp Ala Gly Trp
20 25 30

Arg Arg Ser Gln Pro Phe Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu
35 40 45 50

Glu Asn Gln Pro Gly Lys Leu Ser Trp Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Glu Gly
55 60 65

His Arg Ile Cys Asp Leu
70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 462:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 121 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -53...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq IAVGLGVAALALFA/GR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 462:

Met Ala Ala Arg Gly Val Ile Ala Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Arg Tyr
-50 -45 -40

Ala Glu Tyr Lcu Cln Pro Ser Ala Lys Arg Pro Asp Ala Asp Val Asp
-35 -30 -25

Gln Gln Arg Leu Val Arg Ser Leu Ile Ala Val Gly Leu Gly Val Ala
-20 -15 -10

Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Gly Arg Tyr Ala Phe Arg Ile Trp Lys Pro Leu
-5 1 5 10

Gln Gln Val Ile Thr Glu Thr Ala Lys Lys Ile Ser Thr Pro Ser Phe
15 20 25

Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Gly Gly Phe Glu Gin Lys Met Ser Arg Arg Glu
30 35 40

Ala Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly Val Ser Pro Ser Ala Gly Lys Ala Lys Ile

45 50 55

Arg Thr Ala His Arg Arg Val Met Ile
60 65

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 463:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 7.1
seq KLKLLSLLRPSLC/IP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 463:

Met Ile Lys Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Pro Ser Leu Cys Ile
-15 -10 -5 1

Pro Gln Leu Leu Arg Thr Asn Ala Thr Leu Leu Phe Thr Ile Ala Ser
5 10 15

Cys Asn Leu Gln Ile Pro Ala Ser Pro Arg Arg
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 464:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 42 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -20..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.5
seq GLCVLQLTTAVTS/AF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 464:

Met Pro Ser Val Asn Ser Ala Gly Leu Cys Val Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr
-20 -15 -10 -5
Ala Val Thr Ser Ala Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Val Asn Pro Phe Glu Xaa
 1 5 10
Phe Leu Ser Arg Gly Phe Trp Leu Cys Ala
 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 465:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -20..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq ALFLLVSKYMIIRS/GT

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 465:

Met Met Leu Gly Leu His Phe Ala Leu Phe Leu Leu Val Ser Xaa Tyr
-20 -15 -10 -5
Met Ile Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Lys Ile Glu Glu Gly Gly Arg
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 466:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 48 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -13.. 1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.4
seq MALLLSVLRVLLG/GF

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 466:

Met Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Val Leu Arg Val Leu Leu Gly Gly Phe Phe
-10 -5 1

Ala Leu Val Gly Leu Ala Lys Leu Ser Glu Glu Ile Ser Ala Pro Val
5 10 15

Ser Glu Arg Met Asn Ala Leu Phe Val Xaa Phe Ala Glu Val Leu Gly
20 25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 467:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -17..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.2
seq LWLSLVAAHWGEA/VL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 467:

Met Leu Lys Ser Leu Trp Leu Ser Leu Val Ala Trp His Trp Gly Glu
-15 -10 -5

Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Pro His Leu Pro Ala Ala Ala Glu Trp Pro Arg
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Cys Asp Ser Gly Gly Glu Pro
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 468:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6.1
seq IVTWLLXSFMSSA/EE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 468:

Met Gly Ile Val Thr Trp Leu Leu Xaa Ser Phe Met Ser Ser Ala Glu
-15 -5 1

Glu Ser Val Ser Ala Arg Thr Arg
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 469:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 37 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -28..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 6
seq IGLMFLMLGCALP/IY

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 469:

Met Ala Gly Ile Lys Ala Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile
-25 -20 -15

Gly Leu Met Phe Leu Met Leu Gly Cys Ala Leu Pro Ile Tyr Asn Lys
-10 -5 1

Tyr Trp Pro Pro Gly
 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 470:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID

(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -26...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.8
seq VKLVTLSVPTSLA/SS

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 470:

Met Lys Lys Gln Lys His Gln Lys Leu Trp Cys Ile Ser Val Lys Leu
-25 -15

Val Thr Leu Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Pro
-10 -5 1 5

Thr Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 471:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -40...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.8
seq VLFAFLVAFLLRG/KL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 471:

Met Asp Gly Ile Pro Met Ser Met Lys Asn Glu Met Pro Ile Ser Gln
-40 -35 -25

Leu Leu Met Ile Ile Ala Pro Ser Leu Gly Phe Val Leu Phe Ala Leu
-20 -15 10

Phe Val Ala Phe Leu Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Met Clu Thr Tyr Cys Ser
-5 1 5

Gln Lys His Thr Arg Leu Asp Tyr Ile Gly Asp Ser Lys Asn Val Leu

10 15 20

Asn Asp Val Gln His Gly Arg Glu Asp Glu Asp Gly His Gly
25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 472:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 91 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -57..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.7
seq LAICSCLPGPGPA/LP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 472:

Met Gly Gly Phe Leu His Leu Pro Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Cys Leu Trp
-55 -50 -45

Thr Phe Pro Pro Met Cys Val Arg Ile Phe Ser Tyr Val Pro Leu Pro
-40 -35 -30

Ile Leu Thr Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Leu Ile Pro Val Leu Ala Ile Cys
-25 -20 -15 -10

Ser Cys Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Ala Leu Pro Leu Pro Ala Phe Pro
-5 1 5

Thr Leu Leu Val Ser Trp Tyr His Cys Pro Pro Gln Lys Lys Thr Gly
10 15 20

Met Met Asp Thr Asp Asp Phe Arg Ala Cys Pro
25 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 473:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 51 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -19...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8
seq WGFLCVLFTAVHP/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 473:

Met Ser Pro Ser Pro Arg Trp Gly Phe Leu Cys Val Leu Phe Thr Ala
-15 -S

Val His Pro Ala Pro Ser Thr Ala Pro Val Gin Asp Lys Cys Pro Val
1 5 10

Asn Thr Trp Glu Ala Met Gln Ala Ser Ser Gln Gin Leu Leu Gln Thr
15 20 25

Asp Pro Met
30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 474:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -76...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 5.3
seq ICLASASFSPNFT/QV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 474:

Met Thr Ser Gln Pro Val Pro Asn Glu Thr Ile Ile Val Leu Pro Ser
-75 -70 -65

Asn Val Ile Asn Phe Ser Gln Ala Glu Lys Pro Glu Pro Thr Asn Gln
-60 -55 -50 -45

Gly Gln Asp Ser Leu Lys Lys His Leu His Ala Glu Xaa Lys Val Ile
-40 -35 -30

Gly Thr Ile Gln Ile Leu Cys Gly Met Met Val Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile
-25 -20 -15

Ile Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Phe Ser Pro Asn Phe Thr Gln Val Thr Ser
 -10 -5 1

Thr Leu Leu Asn Ser Ala Tyr Pro Phe Ile Gly Pro Gly
 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 475:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 127 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -91..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
 seq IILRLPWLNRSQT/VV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 475:

Met Arg Ala Leu Glu Asn Asp Phe Phe Asn Ser Pro Pro Arg Lys Thr
 -90 -85 -80

Val Arg Phe Gly Gly Thr Val Thr Glu Val Leu Leu Lys Tyr Lys Lys
 -75 -70 -65 -60

Gly Glu Thr Asn Asp Phe Glu Leu Leu Lys Asn Gln Leu Leu Asp Pro
 -55 -50 -45

Asp Ile Lys Asp Asp Gln Ile Ile Asn Trp Leu Leu Glu Phe Arg Ser
 -40 -35 -30

Ser Val Met Tyr Leu Thr Lys Asp Phe Glu Gln Leu Ile Ser Ile Ile
 -25 -20 -15

Leu Arg Leu Pro Trp Leu Asn Arg Ser Gln Thr Val Val Glu Glu Tyr
 -10 -5 1 5

Leu Ala Phe Leu Gly Asn Leu Val Ser Ala Glu Thr Val Phe Leu Arg
 10 15 20

Pro Cys Leu Ser Met Ile Ala Ser His Phe Xaa Pro Pro Glu Leu
 25 30 35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 476:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 57 amino acids

(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(v1) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -31...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.8
seq WAFSCGTWLPSRA/EW

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 476:

Met Val Phe Pro Ala Lys Arg Phe Cys Leu Val Pro Ser Met Glu Gly
 -30 -25 -20

Val Arg Trp Ala Phe Ser Cys Gly Thr Trp Leu Pro Ser Arg Ala Glu
-15 -10 -5 1

Trp Leu Leu Ala Val Arg Ser Ile Gln Pro Glu Glu Lys Glu Arg Ile
5 10 15

Gly Gln Phe Val Phe Ala Arg Asp Gly
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 477:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -82..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.7
seq LTCLADLFHSIAT/XX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 477:

Met Asn Cys Phe Gln Gly Thr Asn Ala Ser Ala Leu Glu Lys Asp Ile
 -80 -75 -70

Gly Pro Glu Gln Phe Pro Ile Asn Glu His Tyr Phe Gly Leu Val Asn
 -65 -60 -55

Phe Gly Asn Thr Cys Tyr Cys Asn Ser Val Leu Cys Ala Leu Tyr Ser
-50 -45 -40 -35

Cys Arg Pro Phe Arg Glu Asn Val Leu Ala Tyr Lys Ala Gln Gln Lys
-30 -25 -20

Lys Lys Glu Asn Leu Leu Thr Cys Leu Ala Asp Leu Phe His Ser Ile
-15 -10 -5

Ala Thr Xaa Lys Lys Val Xaa Ser Ser His Leu Gly
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 478:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 55 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -16..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq ALRVRXXXFGTRA/CR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 478:

Met Ala Ala Ala Leu Arg Val Arg Xaa Xaa Xaa Phe Gly Thr Arg Ala
-15 -10 -5

Cys Arg Arg His Gly Leu Pro His Arg Ala Xaa Trp Leu Arg Asn Arg
1 5 10 15

Val Xaa Asp Arg Tyr Phe Arg Ile Gln Glu Val Leu Lys Xaa Ala Arg
20 25 30

His Phe Arg Gly Arg Lys Arg
35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 479:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(v) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -15...-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq LLTHNLLSSHVRG/VG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 479:

Met Lys Leu Leu Thr His Asn Leu Leu Ser Ser His Val Arg Gly Val	-15	-10	-5	1
Gly Ser Arg Gly Phe Pro Leu Arg Leu Gln Ala Thr Glu Val Arg Ile		5	10	15
Cys Pro Val Glu Phe Asn Pro Asn Phe Val Ala Arg Arg		20	25	30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 480:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 61 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -41...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq VSAGSLLLPAAPQAEEX

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 480:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 481:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 79 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -55..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.6
seq CALSLPDAPGASG/GR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 481:

Met Glu Gly Gly Val Arg Leu Asp Leu Ser Ala Cys Gly Glu Thr Ser
-55 -50 -45 -40

Gly Val Ala Val Ser Glu Leu Pro Ala Ser Glu Thr Ala Ala Leu Val
-35 -30 -25

Pro Glu Gly His Gly Pro Gly Leu Arg Ala Cys Ala Leu Ser Leu Pro
-20 -15 -10

Asp Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg His His Leu Ile Leu Val Pro
-5 1 5

Gly Gln Gln His Thr Gly Leu Pro Ala Ser His Val His Pro Gln
10 15 20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 482:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.5
seq TLLSFAALTAAES/VL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 482:

Met Thr Leu Leu Ser Phe Ala Ala Leu Thr Ala Ala Phe Ser Val Leu
-10 -5 1

Pro Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 483:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 78 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -21..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq GLSKLQFAPFSSA/LD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 483:

Met Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Asp Pro Gly Leu Ser Lys Leu Gln Phe Ala
-20 -15 -10

Pro Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu Asp Val Gly Phe Trp His Glu Leu Thr Gln
-5 1 5 10

Lys Lys Leu Asn Glu Tyr Arg Leu Asp Glu Ala Pro Lys Asp Ile Lys
15 20 25

Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Xaa Pro Ala Arg Leu Thr
30 35 40

Leu Glu Phe Ser Ala Phe Asp Met Ser Ala Pro Thr Pro Ser
45 50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 484:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 32 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

(E) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -27...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.4
seq LSKSLLLLVPSXLS/LL

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 484:

Met Phe Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Lys Ala Pro Leu Ser
-25 -20 -15

Lys Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Ser Xaa Leu Ser Leu Leu Xaa Ala Gln
-10 -5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 435:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 33 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -40..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq ITLVSAAPGKVIC/EM

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 485:

Met Thr Ser Met Thr Gln Ser Leu Arg Glu Val Ile Lys Ala Met Thr
 -40 -35 -30 -25

Lys Ala Arg Asn Phe Glu Arg Val Leu Gly Lys Ile Thr Leu Val Ser
-20 -15 -10

Ala Ala Pro Gly Lys Val Ile Cys Glu Met Lys Val Glu Glu Glu His
-5 1 5

Thr Asn Ala Ile Gly Thr Leu His Gly Gly Leu Thr Ala Thr Leu Val
10 15 20

Asp Asn Ile Ser Thr Met Ala Leu Leu Cys Thr Glu Arg Gly Ala Pro
25 30 35 40

Giv Val Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 486:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 86 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -73...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.3
seq DIILSGLVPGSTT/LH

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 486:

Met Ala Asp Phe Gly Ile Ser Ala Gly Gln Phe Val Ala Val Val Trp
-70 -65 -60

Asp Lys Ser Ser Pro Val Glu Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Val Asp Lys Leu
-55 -50 -45

Gln Ala Leu Thr Gly Asn Glu Gly Arg Val Ser Val Glu Asn Ile Lys
-40 -35 -30

Gln Leu Leu Gin Ser Ala His Lys Glu Ser Ser Xaa Asp Ile Ile Leu
-25 -20 -15 -10

Ser Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Ser Thr Thr Leu His Ser Ala Glu Ile Leu
-5 1 5

Ala Glu Ile Ala Arg Val
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 487:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14...-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix

(j) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.2
seq GILLGLLLLGHLT/VR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 487:

Met Gly Ile Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly His Leu Thr Val Arg
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 488:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 144 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(E) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -19..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq LLLGQRCQLKVSG/QE

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 488:

Met Phe Leu Thr Val Lys Leu Leu Leu Gly Gln Arg Cys Ser Leu Lys
-15 -10 -5

Val Ser Gly Gin Glu Ser Val Ala Thr Leu Lys Arg Leu Val Ser Arg
1 5 10

Arg Leu Lys Val Pro Glu Glu Gln Gln His Leu Leu Phe Arg Gly Gln
15 20 25

Leu Leu Glu Asp Asp Lys His Leu Ser Asp Tyr Cys Ile Gly Pro Asn
30 35 40 45

Ala Ser Ile Asn Val Ile Met Gln Pro Leu Glu Lys Met Ala Leu Lys
50 55 60

Glu Ala His Gln Pro Gln Thr Gln Pro Leu Trp His Gln Leu Gly Leu
65 70 75

Val Leu Ala Lys His Phe Glu Pro Gln Asp Ala Lys Ala Val Leu Gln
80 85 90

Leu Leu Arg Ile Glu His Glu Glu Arg Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Leu Glu
95 100 105

His Leu Gln Gln Leu Ala Gln Tyr Leu Leu Ala Glu Glu Leu Thr Trp
110 115 120 125

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 489:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 106 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -32..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq RLLSSLLLTMNSNN/NP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 489:

Met Asn Val Ile Asp His Val Arg Asp Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu His
-30 -20

Ser Asn Val Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Met Ser Asn Asn
-15 -5

Asn Pro Glu Leu Phe Ser Pro Pro Gln Lys Tyr Gln Leu Leu Val Tyr
1 15

His Ala Asp Ser Leu Phe His Asp Lys Glu Tyr Arg Asn Ala Val Ser
20 30

Lys Tyr Thr Met Ala Leu Gln Gln Lys Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys Thr Ser
35 45

Lys Val Arg Pro Ser Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Thr Pro Gln Ser Gln
50 60

Cys Leu Pro Ser Glu Ile Glu Val Lys Tyr
65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 490:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -41...-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4.1
seq RVLCPPLXAAAAAP/KR

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NC: 490:

Met	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ser
-40							-35							-30	
Pro	Ile	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Tyr	His	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys
-25							-20					-15			-10
Pro	Leu	Leu	Xaa	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Pro	Lys	Arg	Asp	Val	Pro	Glu	Thr
								-5			1			5	
Gly	Leu	Thr	Arg	Gln	Leu	Lys	Arg	His	Pro	Gly					
								10			15				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 491:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 57 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptides
(B) LOCATION: -26..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.9
sec HALFLVLLYAMS/HN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 491:

Met Val Tyr His Ala Leu Asp Ser Pro Asp Asp Asp Tyr His Ala Leu			
-25	-20	-15	
Phe Val Leu Cys Leu Leu Tyr Ala Met Ser His Asn Lys Gly Met Asp			
-10	-5	1	5
Pro Glu Lys Leu Glu Arg Ile Gin Leu Pro Val Pro Asn Ala Ala Glu			
.	10	15	20
Lys Thr Thr Tyr Asn His Pro His Gly			
21	30		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 492:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (C) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -14..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq FIVLSMWLCCGFE/IL
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 492:

Met Phe Ile Val Leu Ser Met Trp Leu Cys Cys Gly Phe Glu Ile Leu
-10 -5 1

Gln Thr Lys Ser Trp Val Ala Gly
5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 493:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq VVILSSXVPLAAM/GV
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 493:

Met Val Val Val Ile Leu Ser Ser Xaa Val Pro Leu Ala Ala Met Gly
-15 -10 -5 1

Val Met Gly Cys Val Arg Val Trp
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 494:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 67 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -15..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq AECSSLLHPSVRG/SI

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 494:

Met Leu Ala Glu Cys Ser Ser Leu Leu His Pro Ser Val Arg Gly Ser
-15 -10 -5 1

Ile Pro Glu Ala Thr Cys Arg Val Leu Pro Cys Gly Pro Leu His Asn
5 10 15

Met Ala Val Cys Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Arg Ser Phe Tyr Cys Asn Phe
20 25 30

Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser Asp Phe Leu Ile Leu Phe Gln Lys
35 40 45

Gly Leu Gly
50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 495:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -15..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq MARLGLCAWARK/SV

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 495:

Met Gln Met Ala Arg Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Ala Trp Ala Arg Lys Ser
-15 -5 i

Val Arg Met Ala Ser Ser Arg Met Thr Arg Arg Asp Pro Pro Arg
5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 496:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Uterus

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -43..-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.8
seq LISVLYLIPKTLT/TN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 496:

Met Thr Pro Gln Tyr Leu Pro His Gly Gly Lys Tyr Gln Val Leu Gly
-40 -35 -30

Asp Tyr Ser Leu Ala Val Val Phe Pro Leu His Phe Ser Asp Leu Ile
-25 -20 -15

Ser Val Leu Tyr Leu Ile Pro Lys Thr Leu Thr Thr Asn Ser Arg
-10 -5 1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 497:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 115 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
- (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
- (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: -23..-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.7
seq FLPFLXRAFACRG/CQ

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 497:

Met Val Val Leu Arg Ala Gly Lys Lys Thr Phe Leu Pro Pro Leu Xaa
-20 -15 -10

Arg Ala Phe Ala Cys Arg Gly Cys Gln Leu Ala Pro Glu Arg Gly Ala
-5 1 5

Glu Arg Arg Asp Thr Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Ser Arg Phe Cys Pro Pro
10 15 20 25

Arg Lys Ser Cys His Asp Trp Ile Gly Pro Pro Asp Lys Tyr Ser Asn
30 35 40

Leu Arg Pro Val His Phe Tyr Ile Pro Glu Asn Glu Ser Pro Leu Glu
45 50 55

Gln Lys Leu Arg Lys Leu Arg Gln Glu Thr Gln Glu Trp Asn Gln Gln
60 65 70

Phe Trp Ala Asn Gln Asn Leu Thr Phe Ser Lys Glu Lys Glu Glu Phe
75 80 85

Ile His Ser
90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 498:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 amino acids
(B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
(D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
(F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: -20..-1
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq AHLCSDSLPEQQ/QD

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 498:

Met Lys Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ala His Leu Cys Ser Asp Ser Leu Pro
-20 -15 -10 -5

Glu Ser Gln Gln Gln Asp Gly Asn His Ala Pro Asn Phe Ser Ser His
1 5 10

Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 499:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 46 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -41..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.6
seq PYSLAACPCGSQG/GV
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 499:

Met Val Thr Cys Pro Gly Pro Ser Ser Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Ser Met
-40 -30

Tyr Thr Ala Gly Asp Arg Arg Gly Ala Pro Ser Leu Pro Tyr Ser Leu
-25 -15 -10

Ala Ala Cys Pro Cys Gly Ser Gln Gly Gly Val Cys Met Arg
-5 1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 500:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 104 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Spleen
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -18..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq ALEVIVTLSETAA/AM
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 500:

Met Gln Arg Gln Leu Ala Leu Glu Val Ile Val Thr Leu Ser Gln Thr
 -15 -10 -5
 Ala Ala Ala Met Leu Arg Lys His Thr Asn Ile Val Ala Gln Thr Ile
 1 5 10
 Pro Gln Met Leu Ala Met Met Val Asp Leu Glu Glu Asp Glu Asp Trp
 15 20 25 30
 Ala Asn Ala Asp Glu Leu Glu Asp Asp Phe Asp Ser Asn Ala Val
 35 40 45
 Ala Gly Glu Ser Ala Leu Asp Arg Met Ala Cys Gly Leu Gly Gly Lys
 50 55 60
 Leu Val Leu Pro Met Ile Lys Glu His Ile Met Gln Met Leu Gln Asn
 65 70 75
 Arg Lys Leu Cys Pro Ser Met Leu
 80 85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 501:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 82 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -76..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 3.5
seq LASASELPLGSRP/AP

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 501:

Met Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Arg Gly Tyr Arg Met Leu Gly Glu Thr Cys
 -75 -70 -65
 Ala Asp Cys Gly Thr Ile Leu Leu Gln Asp Lys Gln Arg Lys Ile Tyr
 -60 -55 -50 -45
 Cys Val Ala Cys Gln Glu Leu Asp Ser Asp Val Asp Lys Asp Asn Pro
 -40 -35 -30
 Ala Leu Asn Ala Gln Ala Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Arg Glu His Gln Leu
 -25 -20 -15
 Ala Ser Ala Ser Glu Leu Pro Leu Gly Ser Arg Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro
 -10 -5 1

His Gly
5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 502:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Ovary
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -15..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 8.1
seq LLYLLVPALFCRA/GG

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 502:

Met Trp Leu Leu Tyr Leu Leu Val Pro Ala Leu Phe Cys Arg Ala Gly
-15 1
Gly Ser Ile Pro Ile Pro Gln Lys Leu Phe Gly Glu Val Thr Ser Pro
5 15
Leu Phe Pro Lys Pro Tyr Pro Asn Thr
20 25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 503:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 75 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: AMINO ACID
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: LINEAR
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: PROTEIN
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
 - (A) ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 - (F) TISSUE TYPE: Testis
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 - (B) LOCATION: -58..-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: Von Heijne matrix
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: score 4
seq LAAVSPPLVRSILIS/SN

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 503:

Met Lys Leu Glu Phe Thr Glu Lys Asn Xaa Xaa Ser Phe Val Leu Gln
-55 -50 -45

Asn Leu Asn Arg Gln Arg Lys Glu Tyr Trp Asp Met Ala Leu
-40 -35 -30

Ser Val Asp Asn His Val Phe Phe Ala His Arg Asn Val Leu Ala Ala
-25 -20 -15

Val Ser Pro Leu Val Arg Ser Leu Ile Ser Ser Asn Asp Met Lys Thr
-10 -5 1 5

Ala Asp Glu Leu Phe Ile Thr Ile Asp Thr Lys
10 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/I8 98/01231

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 C12N15/10 C12N15/66 C12Q1/68
 G01N33/50 C07K16/18 G01N33/53 A61K48/00 A61K38/17

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 C12N C07K C12Q G01N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 98 46755 A (MCCARTHY SEAN A ;MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC (US)) 22 October 1998 see the claims see page 7, paragraph 2; figure 5 see page 10, line 17 - line 26 see page 50, line 32 - page 80, line 15 SEQ. ID: 13 and 14 see page 107 - page 109 ---	1-37
X	HILLIER L ET AL: "Homo sapiens cDNA clone 728407 (AC No. AA397836)" EMBL SEQUENCE DATABASE, 28 April 1997, XP002083926 Heidelberg, Germany see the whole document ---	3-10, 15-34
Y	-/-	35-37

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

11 November 1998

08.02.99

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Authorized officer

Oderwald, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB 98/01231

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	LOCKHART D J ET AL: "EXPRESSION MONITORING BY HYBRIDIZATION TO HIGH-DENSITY OLIGONUCLEOTIDE ARRAYS" BIO/TECHNOLOGY, vol. 14, no. 13, December 1996, pages 1675-1680, XP002022521 see abstract; figures 1,2 see page 1678, paragraph 3 - page 1679, paragraph 2 ---	35-37
A	YOKOYAMA-KOBAYASHI M. ET AL.: "A signal sequence detection system using secreted protease activity as an indicator" GENE, vol. 163, 1995, pages 193-196, XP002053953 see abstract ---	12,13
A	LIN Y ET AL: "INHIBITION OF NUCLEAR TRANSLOCATION OF TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR NF-KB BY A SYNTHETIC PEPTIDE CONTAINING A CELL MEMBRANE-PERMEABLE MOTIF AND NUCLEAR LOCALIZATION SEQUENCE" JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 270, no. 24, 16 June 1995, pages 14255-14258, XP002050723 see abstract; figure 1 ---	14
A	WO 96 34981 A (GENSET (FR); MERENKOVA IRENA NICOLAEVNA; DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS JEAN) 7 November 1996 cited in the application ---	
A	KATO S. ET AL.: "Construction of a human full-length cDNA bank" GENE, vol. 150, 1994, pages 243-250, XP002081364 cited in the application ---	
A	EP 0 625 572 A (KANAGAWA ACAD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL FOUNDATION (JP); KATO S; SEKINE S) 23 November 1994 cited in the application ---	
A	CARNINCI P. ET AL.: "High-efficiency full-length cDNA cloning by biotinylated CAP trapper" GENOMICS, vol. 37, no. 3, 1 November 1996, pages 327-336, XP002081729 cited in the application ---	
A	WO 97 07198 A (GENETICS INSTITUTE INC (US); JACOBS K; MCCOY JM; KELLEHER K; CARLIN M) 27 February 1997 ---	
		-/-

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 98/01231

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	TASHIRO K. ET AL.: "Signal sequence trap: a cloning strategy for secreted proteins and type I membrane proteins" SCIENCE, vol. 261, 30 July 1993, pages 600-603, XP000673204	
A	HEIJNE VON G.: "A new method for predicting signal sequence cleavage sites" NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, vol. 14, no. 11, 1986, pages 4683-4690, XP002053954 cited in the application	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l application No.
PCT/IB 98/01231

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-37 partially (Invention 1. on continuation-sheet)

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: Invention 1: 1-37 all partially

Nucleic acid comprising sequence as in Seq. ID:38, complementary sequence, fragments, hybridising sequences. Polypeptide comprising a signal peptide encoded by said nucleotide sequence. Vector encoding a fusion protein comprising said signal peptide. Method of directing the extracellular secretion of a polypeptide by means of said vector. Method of importing a polypeptide into a cell by means of said signal peptide. Method of making a cDNA encoding a secretory protein, partially encoded by said nucleotide sequence, corresponding cDNA. Polypeptide encoded by said nucleotide sequence, comprising sequence as in Seq. ID:271, method of making said polypeptide. Method of obtaining a promoter located upstream of said nucleotide sequence, promoter thereof.

2. Claims: Inventions 2-233: 1-37 all partially

Idem as subject 1 but limited to each of the DNA sequences as in Seq.ID:39-270, and corresponding polypeptides, where invention 2 is limited to Seq.ID:39 and 272, invention 3 is limited to Seq.ID:40 and 273,....., invention 233 is limited to Seq.ID:270 and 503.

For the sake of conciseness, the first subject matter is explicitly defined, the other subject matters are defined by analogy thereto.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. .ation on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/IB 98/01231

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9846755	A	22-10-1998	AU	7137398 A	11-11-1998
WO 9634981	A	07-11-1996	FR	2733765 A	08-11-1996
			FR	2733762 A	08-11-1996
			AU	5982996 A	21-11-1996
			CA	2220045 A	07-11-1996
			EP	0824598 A	25-02-1996
EP 0625572	A	23-11-1994	JP	6153953 A	03-06-1994
			WO	9408001 A	14-04-1994
			US	5597713 A	28-01-1997
WO 9707198	A	27-02-1997	US	5707829 A	13-01-1998
			AU	6712396 A	18-02-1997
			AU	6768596 A	12-03-1997
			CA	2227220 A	06-02-1997
			CA	2229208 A	27-02-1997
			EP	0839196 A	06-05-1998
			EP	0851875 A	08-07-1998
			WO	9704097 A	06-02-1997